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RECORD IN WORDS
AND PICTURES OF
A MEMORABLE REIGN
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HOMAGE ON ITS
COMPLETION OF A
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CENTURY

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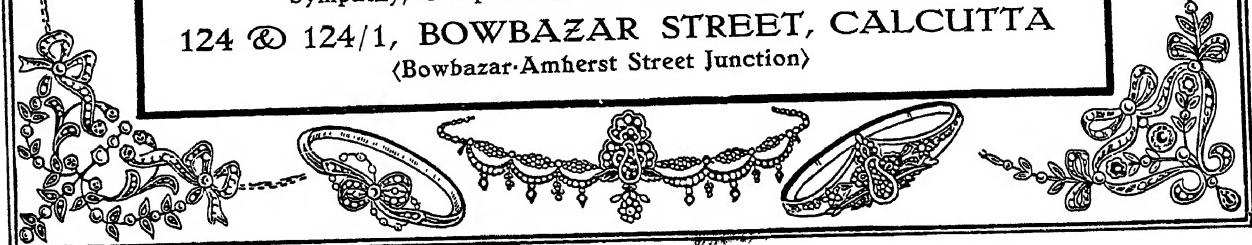
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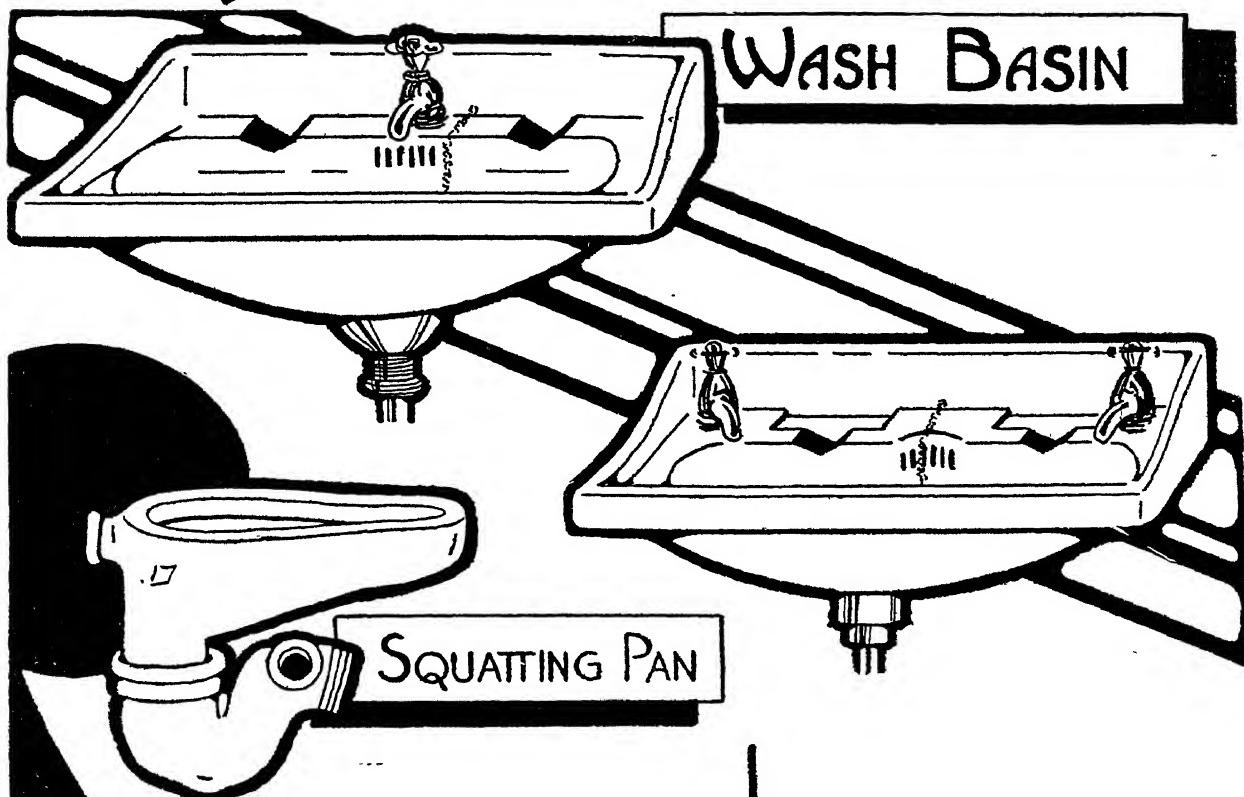
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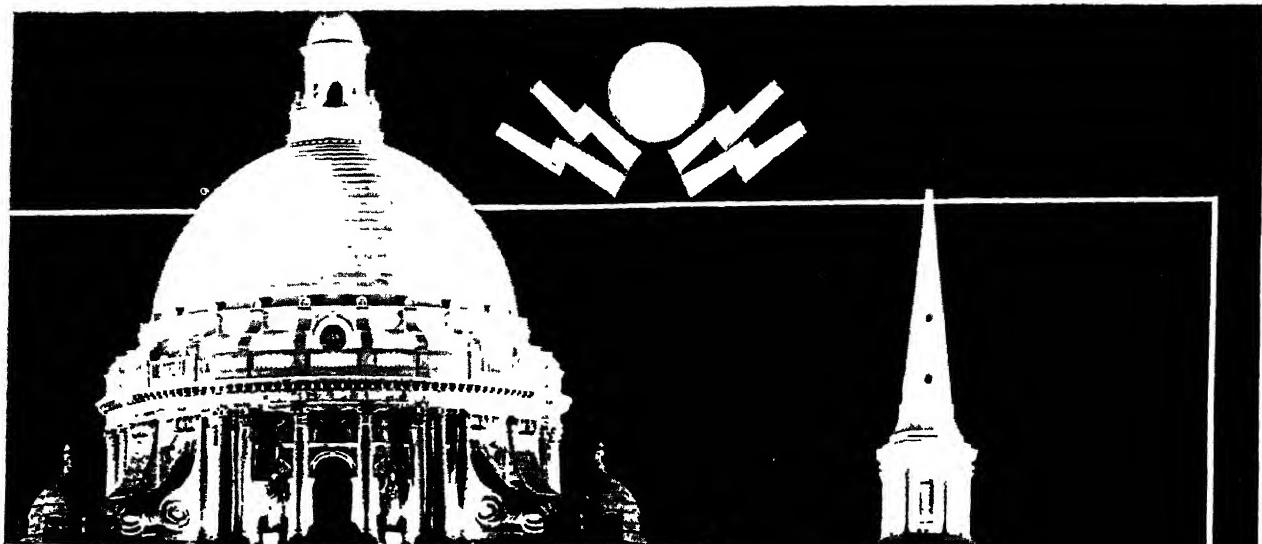
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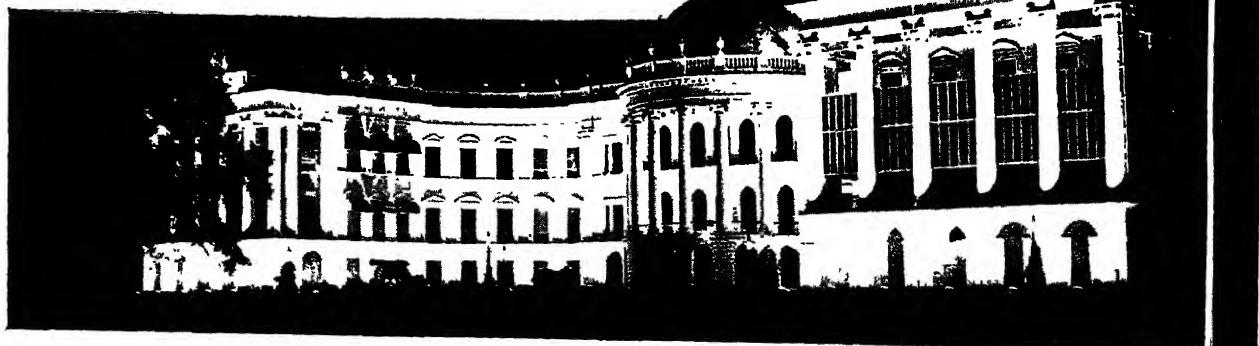
NIGHT INTO DAY

Memorable in the history of Calcutta will be the Jubilee illuminations! A town flooded with light—a million people in the streets to witness the spectacle!

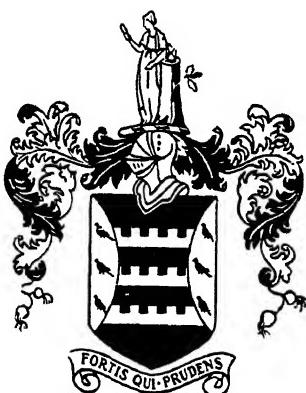
But why should the night-time beauty of Calcutta be on show only on festive occasions? Floodlighting is an asset to the city's fine architecture; and its advertising value for individual buildings is tremendous. It costs so little to beautify

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In selecting a Company with which to effect your life assurance, Security is of primary importance. The figures below, taken from the eighty-sixth annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1934, prove that the Security of the Prudential is second to none.

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INCOME <i>from all sources</i>	Rs. 67,80,00,000
TOTAL SUM ASSURED	Rs. 100,00,00,000 <small>(Including Bonus Additions)</small>
CLAIMS PAID DURING YEAR	Rs. 33,98,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN INDIA	Rs. 10,00,00,000

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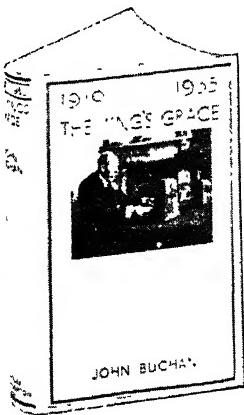
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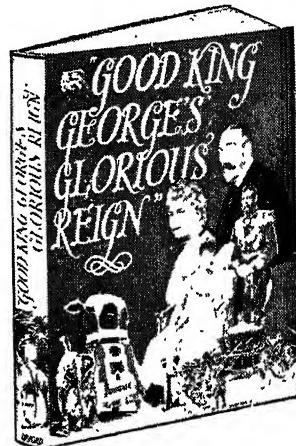
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Popular Edition ... Rs. 8/12
Presentation Edition Rs. 11/4
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- 1819. QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY, May 24th. *St. Andrew's Library* founded by William Thacker.
- 1820. KING GEORGE IV ASCENDED THE THRONE.
- 1824. *The New Bengal Directory* first published.
- 1830. KING WILLIAM IV ASCENDED THE THRONE.
- 1836. *Thacker's St. Andrew's Library* removed to 1, Old Court House Street.
- 1837. QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION, June, 28th.
- 1841. *Thacker's St. Andrew's Library* transferred to 6, Government Place.
- 1851. *Thacker's St. Andrew's Library* became *Thacker, Spink's*
- 1861. *Thacker's Indian Directory* first published by *Thacker, Spink*.
- 1862. QUEEN VICTORIA'S SILVER JUBILEE.
- 1876. QUEEN VICTORIA PROCLAIMED EMPRESS OF INDIA BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
- 1885. *Thacker, Spink* first published *The Indian Medical Gazette*.
- 1887. QUEEN VICTORIA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.
- 1895. ALBERT, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales was born.
- 1897. QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.
- 1901. KING EDWARD VII ASCENDED THE THRONE.
- 1910. HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V ASCENDED THE THRONE.
- 1911. KING GEORGE and QUEEN MARY CAME TO INDIA.
- 1914. *Thacker, Spink* published "Indian Ink" in aid of the Indian War Fund.
- 1916. *Thacker, Spink* removed to 3, Esplanade East, their present address.
- 1919. *Thacker, Spink's* first hundred years as Pioneer Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Publishers in India.
- 1922. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES CAME TO INDIA.
- 1935. THE SILVER JUBILEE OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY. *Thacker's Indian Directory* makes its 74th successive annual appearance.



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medicine ; and he made it the object of his life to import foreign drugs and medicines from the well-known manufacturers of the West and to sell them in India at prices suitable to the pockets of the average middle class man. Needless to say that his expectations were more than fulfilled and he had the satisfaction to see that in his lifetime his firm grew to be the BIGGEST DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES NOT ONLY

IN INDIA, BUT IN THE EAST.

His son late BHUTNATH PAUL, who joined the firm at a very early age, also proved to be even a greater captain of industry than his father. He realised from the beginning that a firm such as his cannot be truly great unless it takes up the manufacture of drugs and medicines. Accordingly in the beginning of the present century he started the now well-known DUM DUM FACTORY AND WORKSHOP which has gradually branched out in all the different directions which constitute the principal features of a modern CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

After the demise of this talented businessman, his mantle fell upon his equally talented brother, the present Senior proprietor of the firm, SIR HARISANKAR PAUL, Kt. He undertook an European tour sometime ago to establish more cordial relations between his firm and its numerous Continental and British clients and to study at first hand the business methods of the most eminent concerns in his line. The experience thus acquired and the happy relations created throughout the business world have enlarged the activities of the firm to a considerable extent during recent years. In fact the business of the firm has expanded so much both in the city offices and the suburban factory that more than two dozens of departments are required to transact the general business of the firm ; while the different laboratories and workshops have their own arrangement for serving the clients of the firm. An idea of the vast magnitude of the business may be had, when it is said that the offices, laboratories, warehouses and workshops of the firm cover an area of no less than 2,59,902 sqr. ft.

It should also be mentioned here that the family of late Butto Kristo Paul have rendered conspicuous services to the city of Calcutta on many occasions and to the country at large consistently for several years past. The present head of the firm, besides being connected with the Calcutta Corporation and Calcutta Improvement Trust, interests himself in many public functions having the welfare of the country for their object.



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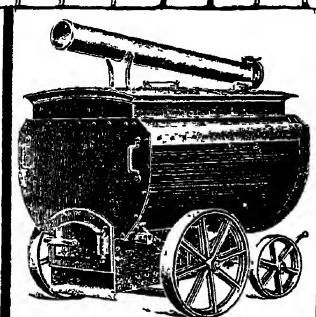
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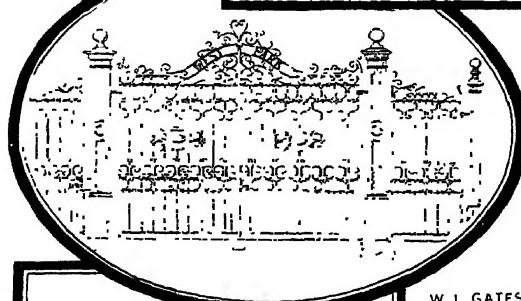
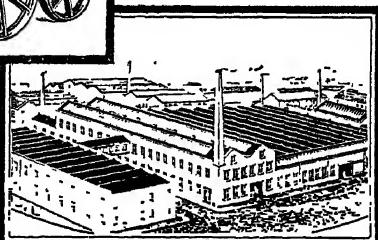
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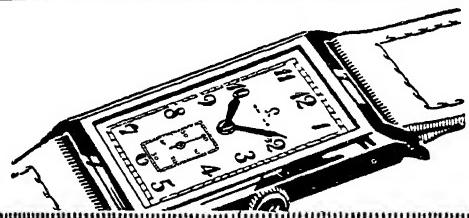
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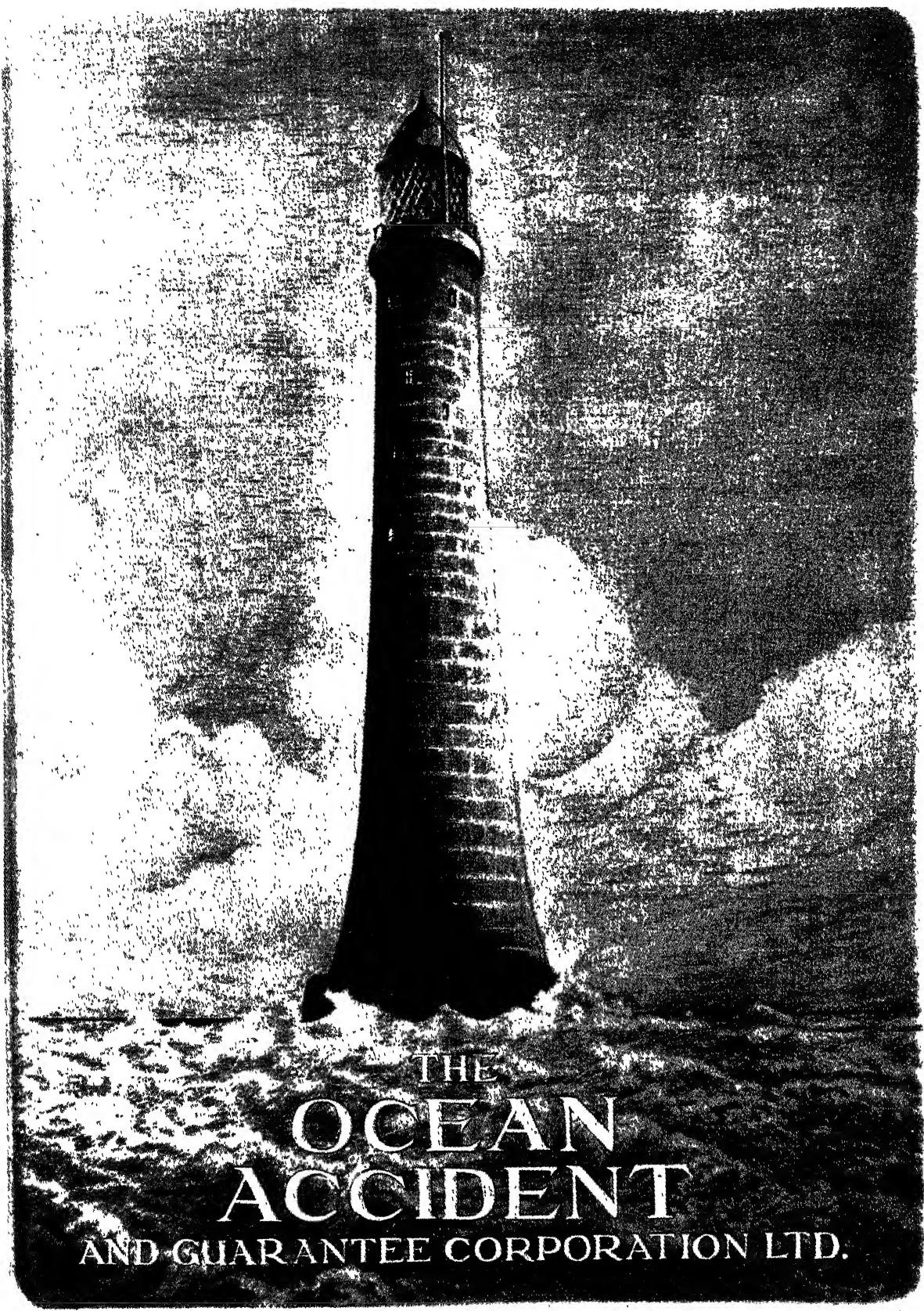
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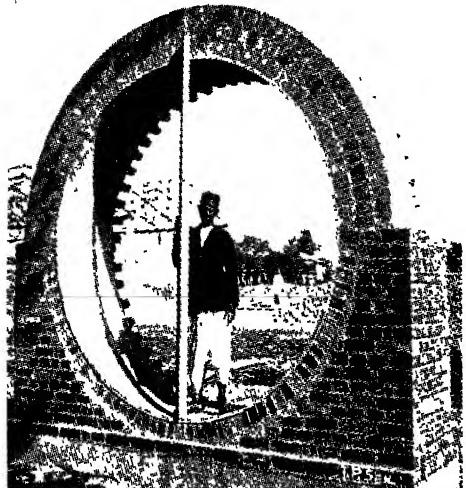
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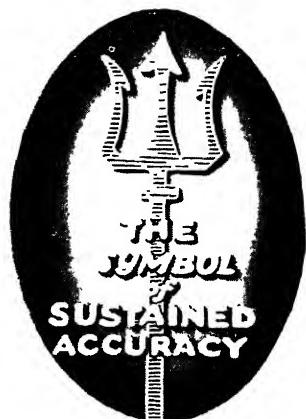
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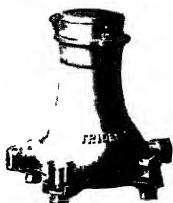
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COMMEMORATION VOLUME

EDITED BY
AMAL HOME

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OF THE
Calcutta Municipal Gazette
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA
1935



FOREWORD

By

The Mayor of Calcutta

ON May 6 last His Majesty the King-Emperor celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. The event gave an occasion for unparalleled rejoicings throughout the Empire, the object of which was as much the personality of the monarch as the majesty of his office.

The springs of this outburst of enthusiasm amongst peoples so different in their political outlook and ideals as the Crown's subjects in India, in Great Britain, in the Dominions and in the various Colonies are to be sought in two factors: First, the consciousness that the last twenty-five years, during which the King-Emperor has been reigning, constitute an epoch of unrivalled importance in human history; and, secondly, the popularity of a monarch who has made himself dear to every section of his subjects.

I may, therefore, call it a happy inspiration of my colleague, Councillor Madan Mohan Burman, to suggest to the Jubilee Special Committee and very appropriate on the part of the Corporation to endorse, that an event of such outstanding importance as the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties should be recorded in a special commemorative issue of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," the official organ of the Corporation, as a part of our contribution to the Jubilee celebrations.

It was rightly emphasized by the sponsor of the proposal that this Commemoration Volume should be "really worthy" of the occasion, and it was very properly decided by the Editor that it should constitute a permanent record of a memorable reign and not be a contribution merely to the ephemeral interest of the hour. The Volume which now goes out to the world will, it is hoped, fulfil the object for which it was undertaken. It

contains not only the record of an Empire's homage to the Crown, of the personal life of the Monarch, and of a reign unique in every sphere of human activity—in war and peace, in science, in art and letters, in technical progress in industry and communications, in suffering and idealism, in the emancipation as well as the enslavement of men—but also brings into clear relief the long associations of Calcutta with the Royal House and the claims of the Second City of the Empire for civic achievements of no mean order.

Ever since the visit, in 1869, of the Duke of Edinburgh, who was the first member of the Royal House to come to India, Calcutta has always been pre-eminent in Royal favours. It was, however, reserved for His Majesty the King-Emperor himself to pronounce the most gratifying words of recognition of the importance of this city even after it had ceased to be the political capital of India. "Your city," he said, when he came here in 1912, "must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historical traditions, all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position."

I only hope that this commemorative record of an historic occasion will not be regarded as an unworthy tribute from a great city to its Emperor.



CALCUTTA,

June 7, 1935.

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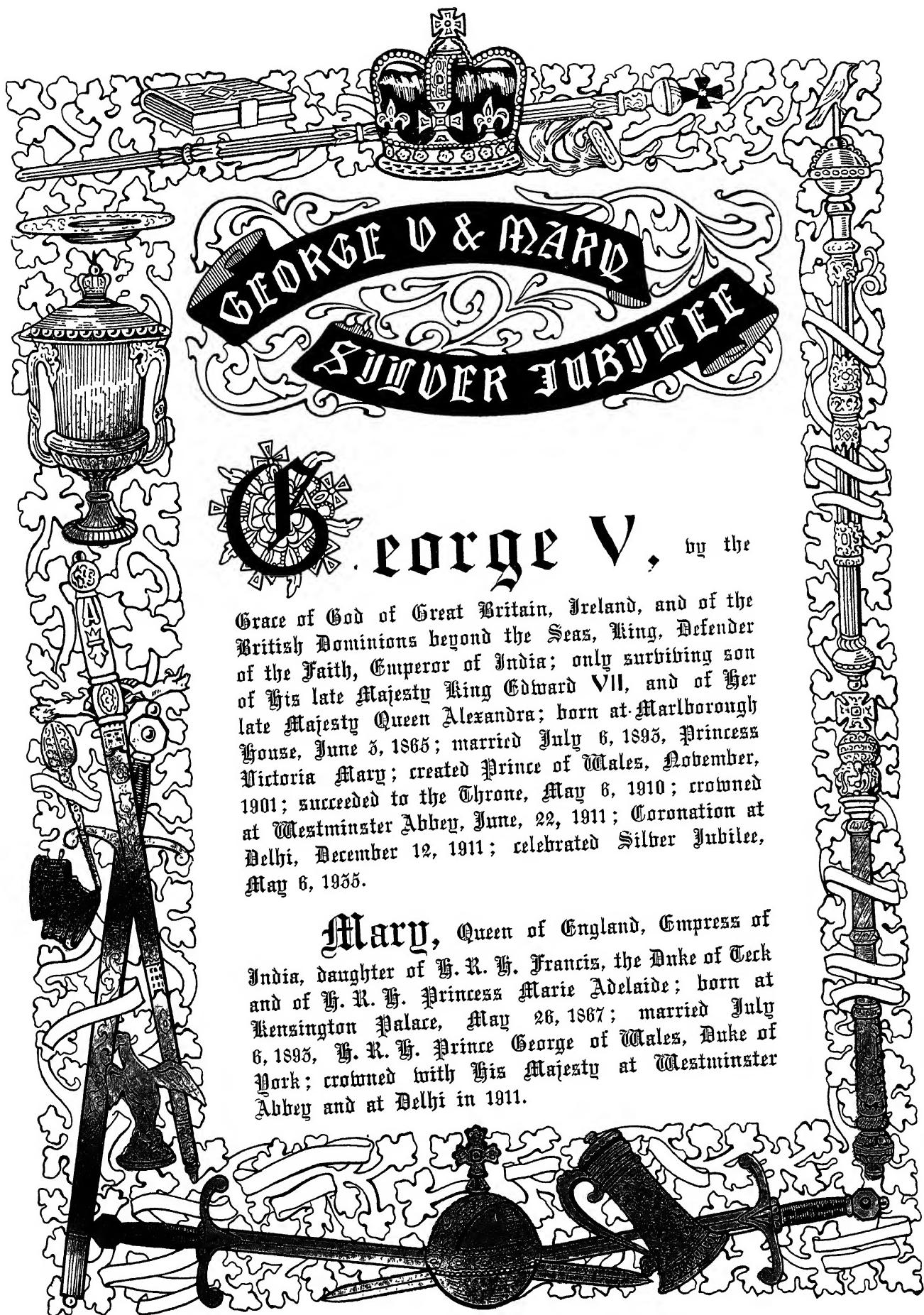
NOTE

The Editor wishes to make grateful acknowledgments to all who have helped him in the production of this Volume. Among them his particular thanks are due to Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore Bahadur for photographs of paintings in his well-known collection; to Mr. Puran-chand Nahar for the loan of books and pictures from the Nahar Museum; to Mr. Percy Brown, Curator of the Victoria Memorial, and the Trustees of the Memorial for facilities given to take photographs of the exhibits; to the Superintendent, H. E. the Governor's Estates, Bengal, for permission to photograph paintings in Government House, Calcutta; and to Mr. K. M. Asadullah, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta for the loan of books. He would further place on record his appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and readiness to help on the part of the staff of the Art Press; of the services rendered by Mr. G. E. Goodman, the London representative of the INDIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE; and of the assistance received from Mr. N. Gupta of the same magazine, without whose painstaking co-operation the appearance of the book would not have been what it is.

The Editor would also point out that the views expressed in this book are not to be understood to express the opinions of the Calcutta Corporation or any section of it.



Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress



6

George V, by the

Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII, and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary; created Prince of Wales, November, 1901; succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June, 22, 1911; Coronation at Delhi, December 12, 1911; celebrated Silver Jubilee, May 6, 1935.

Mary, Queen of England, Empress of India, daughter of H. R. H. Francis, the Duke of Teck and of H. R. H. Princess Marie Adelaide; born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867; married July 6, 1893, H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, Duke of York; crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey and at Delhi in 1911.

The Five Georges



GEORGE I
1714-1727



GEORGE II
1727-1760



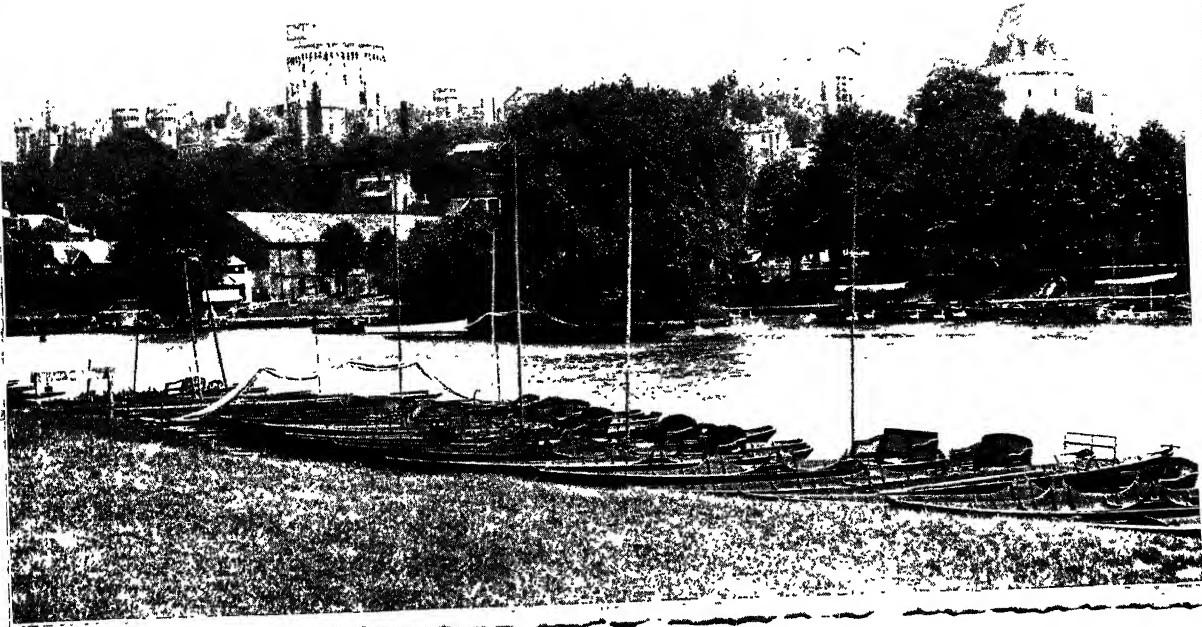
GEORGE V



GEORGE III
1760-1820



GEORGE IV
1820-1830



Cathew and Kinnauld

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ALL ABOUT THEIR MAJESTIES

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The King's Household Helpers

THE KING'S APPRENTICESHIP

IN the summer of 1917, when the war with Germany had lasted nearly three years, the king decided he would sever the Royal House even from all nominal connection with Germany by giving it a distinctly English name. The name proposed was Windsor, the happiest of selections. One of the most beautiful of the beautiful country-houses of England, "the most romantic castle in the world", as Pepys called it, Windsor has been the chief home of British Kings since Edward III. Its chapel is the last resting place of monarchs, including Henry VIII, Charles I, Victoria and Edward VII. William the Conqueror began it, other kings of foreign blood made it their home. Even Cromwell preserved it and lived in it. The castle which thus made English Kings of the Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart and Hanoverian was best fitted to give a final national stamp to the

English House which, even in 1917, called itself that of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The change was announced before a representative gathering of the Council on July 17, 1917, and notified to the world by a Proclamation.

It would be wrong to regard this change of dynastic name merely as an anti-German gesture prompted by the War. Ever since the coming of the Hanoverians, when "the German" was one of the unpopular epithets of George I, it had been the ambition of British monarchs to become truly English in every way. And though there was a further infusion of Teutonic blood with the marriage of Queen Victoria, the Queen herself was typically English and lived to become a memorable British institution and tradition. King Edward, if anything, was more English still, and one of his sisters was the first English princess to marry a subject of the Crown. This trend to become more English and come closer to the lives and interests of British citizens has



S. Saha

QUEEN VICTORIA : 1809—1901

From a painting by F. X. Winterhalter, presented by the Corporation of Calcutta to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

continued in the Royal House through King George and his children. The King to-day is more of a people's King than any of his predecessors in history. It would have been singularly inappropriate if men so purely British in their outlook, habits and aspirations were any longer called Wettins.

The King, who thus took the decisive step in asserting the British character of his House, was born at Marlborough House at 1.18 a.m. on June 3, 1865. The event passed off smoothly for both the mother and the baby, and Queen Victoria wrote to the King of Belgians: "the child is said to be nice and plump and much larger than Albert Victor." But there was some discussion as to how the new-comer should be called. The parents suggested George,—an idea which did not appeal to Queen Victoria. She reminded her son that the advent of the Georges was only contemporary with the Hanoverians and the last monarch to bear that name had been so very unsatisfactory. St. George, the patron saint of England, was invoked in reply, and after some correspondence the wishes of the parents were acceded to, though the Queen wrote: "Of course you will add 'Albert' at the end like your brothers, as you know we settled long ago that all dearest papa's male descendants should bear that

name." The child was at last named George Frederick Ernest Albert.

The young Prince was the second son of his parents and was not looked upon as the eventual heir to the throne. But he was brought up as carefully as his brother whose inseparable companion he was till the age of seventeen. Prince George was full of spirits and delighted in boyish pranks, while Prince Albert was delicate and dreamy, and from the first the younger brother showed a tendency to dominate the elder. It was perhaps as a corrective to this dreaminess that King Edward decided, when the boys were only six and seven years old, to transfer them from feminine surveillance to masculine tuition. The choice of the tutor was made with great care, and it fell on a brilliant Cambridge scholar, John Neal Dalton, who, six years earlier, had scored first-class theological honours.

The boys remained under the care of Mr. Dalton, who was first their tutor and then governor, for eight years. The last two years of this period, were, however, spent on board the *Britannia*, the training ship at Dartmouth. After the boys had finished the first stage of their education in the domestic surroundings King Edward decided that they should leave home. He remembered his rather joyless boyhood and was quite



S. Saha

KING EDWARD VII : 1841—1910

From a painting presented by the Government of Bengal to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

clear that his own sons should not have the same dreary experience. Queen Victoria had, however, her own plan for the bringing up of her grand-children based on the system followed in the case of her eldest son, and she demurred to the idea of sending the boys to Dartmouth as naval cadets. But King Edward was not to be shaken from his determination, and at last after an interview with Mr. Dalton, who told her that the *Britannia* plan was the right one, Queen Victoria gave her consent to the proposal.

In May, 1877 both the brothers began their apprenticeship for the navy, to which the younger thought he would devote his life, till the accident of his elder's early death called him to a different avocation. The boys were happy on the *Britannia*, their studies also progressed well. King Edward saw for himself that all was well and often visited the ship. While the cadetship on the *Britannia* was continuing, he was planning a wider programme of travel for his sons. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the British Empire was fast expanding and the colonies were assuming greater proportions. King Edward thought there could be no better preparation for responsible work that lay ahead of his sons than to gain by visits an insight into the vast resources and far-flung organization of the



S. Saha

ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT : 1819—1861

From a painting by F. X. Winterhalter, presented by the Corporation of Calcutta to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.



S. Saha

QUEEN ALEXANDRA : 1841—1925

From a painting presented by the Government of Bengal to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

Empire. With this object he obtained the consent of his mother to a project of sending his sons on a voyage round the world in one of Her Majesty's ships—the *Bacchante*. The period of the tour, which began on September 17, 1879, was divided into two by a short interlude spent at home. The first and the shorter period covered a cruise to the western Mediterranean, the Azores and the British possessions in the West Indies, and the second, the longer one, a voyage round the world by way of South America, South Africa, Australia, the Fiji Islands, Japan, Ceylon, Egypt, Palestine and Greece. On both the voyages the princes were ranked as midshipmen and were treated as such. Queen Victoria was particularly anxious that the boys should not be given any formal reception as that might turn their heads ; and Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, acting under instructions, when signals came on board the flagship asking if such-and-such an official might wait upon the Princes on the *Bacchante*, would signal back that the young gentlemen in question were midshipmen and could not receive official visits. King Edward, however, would not go so far. Though not less solicitous about discipline than his mother, he saw no reason why his sons would be treated with less honour than other princes of similar rank. And treated they were with honour and indeed more—with elaborate ceremony and



Downey

QUEEN ALEXANDRA WITH HER TWO SONS
Prince George (the King) on his mother's knees
and his brother, Prince Albert Victor, standing,
in the gardens of Windsor.



Downey

QUEEN VICTORIA WITH HER GRAND-
CHILDREN

From left to right are: Prince Albert Victor,
Princess Victoria, Prince George (the King) and
Princess Louise, the eldest sister of the King.

hospitality, in spite of instructions, by the Mikado and the Khedive Tewfik when they visited Tokyo and Cairo.

For the young princes, however, this was a minor matter, and while they went through the mill of naval training with midshipmen's drill at 6-15 a.m., splicing ropes and keeping logs, they enjoyed their life at sea with all the wondering delight of the young abroad for the first time, accompanied with fun and sport. They took their apprenticeship seriously, employing the sailor's jargon freely and with conscious pride in their letters to home and diaries. They also visited the ports, saw picture-galleries, tried to understand the history and the intricate workings of the Empire and jotted down their not too trite moralizings and thoughts in their diaries.

For Prince George the stay on the *Bacchante* was significant in another way. There he first met his close and constant friend, Charles Cust. The acquaintance rapidly grew into intimacy, of which there was no weakening when the boyhood's friend became manhood's sovereign.

There could hardly be a better man for a friend. Charles Cust, who came of a sturdy Shropshire stock and had succeeded to his father's baronetcy, was a man of wide travel and wider reading. He combined exquisite courtesy with perfect candour, and the love of the sea was in his blood, which drew him and his Royal friend still closer together.

The *Bacchante* reached England on August 5, 1882 after a cruise of over 45,000 knots. King Edward and Queen Alexandra hurried to receive their sons, and when

they boarded the ship they found them acting as midshipmen at the foot of the gangway ladder. They were taken on board the yacht *Osborne* to Cowes Roads. Thus closed a voyage which holds a memorable place in the life of the King.

After 1882 the two brothers separated, and while Prince Albert Victor went ashore to complete his training as heir to the throne, Prince George remained in the naval service. The nine years that followed were years of steady work and



Central Press

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON

Where His Majesty was born and spent his early years.

normal promotion for him. He was appointed to H.M.S. *Canada* commanded by Capt. Durrant, on the North American and West Indian Station, and was promoted to sub-lieutenant. On his return home he passed through the Royal Naval College at Greenwich and the gunnery and torpedo schools, being promoted to lieutenant in 1885. A year later, he was appointed to H.M.S. *Thunder* of the Mediterranean Squadron and was subsequently transferred to H.M.S. *Alexandra*. In 1889, he joined the flagship of the Channel Squadron, H.M.S. *Northumberland*, and in that year was in command of torpedo boat No. 79 for the naval manoeuvres. In 1890 he was put in command of the gunboat H.M.S. *Thrush* for service in North American and West Indian Station, and in 1891 promoted to the rank of a Commander.

Then came a great change: he came into the direct line of succession by the death of his brother, the Duke of Clarence, in 1892 and married the next year. He had come on shore and was staying at Sandringham in the autumn of 1901 when he fell seriously ill, so ill that King Edward in anxiety brought him to London, and Queen Alexandra, who had been on a visit to her sister in Russia, hurriedly arrived by her son's bedside after a continuous journey of 160 hours. The illness was discovered to be enteric fever, and it was not till a month had passed by that the doctors declared him to be out of danger. It was from his sickbed, therefore, that he heard of the betrothal of his brother, the Duke of Clarence to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who is now Queen Mary. But the wedding with bright hopes,

as Queen Victoria wrote to Lord Tennyson, turned into a funeral. While George was still an invalid, the Duke of Clarence contracted a specially vicious form of influenza and in three days died on the breast of his mother who was never quite able to recover from the blow.

A period of mourning followed; also a reshaping of life for Prince George. Till now his naval career had occupied all his ambitions. This was necessarily changed by the death of his brother. People also noticed him casting off some of his former characteristics. The constant mirth and love of mischief was tempered by graver thoughts, and an earnest desire to prepare himself for his great responsibilities. There also came more imposing formal honours. In 1892 Queen Victoria created him Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Lord Rothesay in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and after this there arose the question of a marriage. The choice of brides was limited, for neither the sovereign nor the people liked the idea of a princess imported from Germany. At last all thoughts reverted to the popular Princess May, the betrothed of Duke of Clarence. The Princess at first refused to listen to the slightest suggestion of any engagement between herself and the cousin who had been the favourite playmate of her childhood. The marriage, however, took place, about a year later on July 6, 1893.

The Princess, who by this marriage was to become the First Lady in the Land, was the daughter of the Duke of Teck. She was connected through her mother



KING GEORGE AT THE AGE OF FOUR

From a photograph taken at Balmoral Castle in 1869. Note the Highland dress.



Downey

THE TWO BROTHERS

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George with their first guns at Balmoral.

with the reigning house, for the Duchess of Teck was the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, the youngest son of George III. She was born on May 26, 1867, at Kensington Palace, in a room, once the nursery of Queen Victoria. This has been taken as a happy augury of the coming greatness of the child who was born there, but the baby princess was in the habit of crying whenever she first met the awe-inspiring queen. The name given to the future queen of England at her baptism was Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes. But her mother with a buoyant gesture swept away all this pageantry of nomenclature and called her simply May. And by this name she was known throughout the length and breadth of the land till she was married.

The Duchess of Teck, with her sister, the

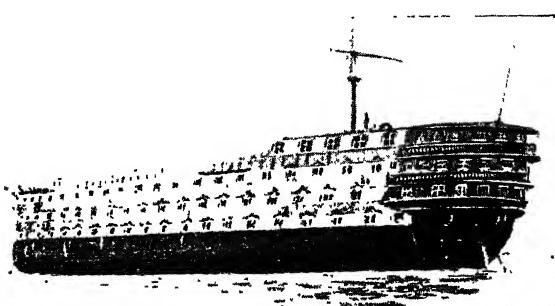
and she flung herself into it with ardour, visiting every gallery and museum, giving herself away to the study of art and the historical associations of the romantic city. When she was nineteen the family came back to London, and she was presented at Court in 1887. Four years later came her engagement with the Duke of Clarence.

For seven years after their marriage, the Duke and Duchess of York lived at York Cottage, a not very convenient or imposing adjunct to Sandringham House, which served for the overflow of bachelors from its greater neighbour. Their time was, however, divided between Norfolk and London where there were public duties and private entertainments, the last of which were not very freely indulged in. Three sons and a daughter were born in six years and the proud father would say, "I shall soon have a regiment, not a family."

Both the Duke of York and his wife took their duties as parents seriously. The care of children were their main preoccupation, and though there were tutors and governesses, vigilant personal care of the parents was not slackened. The children were very little in public view. The Duke and Duchess knew that publicity would be their lot soon enough and wanted to keep them fresh and simple childish folk as long as circumstances allowed.

Of the royal children, the eldest, Prince Albert Edward (now Prince of Wales) was born at White Lodge, Richmond, on June 23, 1894; Prince Albert Frederick George (now Duke of York) was born at Sandringham on December 14, 1895; Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary (now the Princess Royal) on April 25, 1897; Prince Henry William Frederick Albert (now the Duke of Gloucester) on March 31, 1900; Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund (now the Duke of Kent) on December 20, 1902; and Prince John Charles Francis on July 12, 1905. All of them, except the youngest, who died on January 18, 1919, are living.

Queen Victoria died on January 21, 1901. Even before her death, it had been settled that the Duke of York should go on a colonial tour. The Australian Commonwealth Bill for the federation of the various States had been passed, and Joseph Chamberlain as a masterful Colonial Secretary



Stephen Cribb

THE "BRITANNIA"

Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Madame Bricka, the governess, was one of the greatest influences on Queen Mary's life. She was one of the most fascinating and popular figures of the Victorian era, at home everywhere and in every phase of society, and when she married the Duke of Teck she faced the straitened means of her house-keeping with light-hearted comment. Princess May inherited her mother's kindness and charity but neither her mercurial temperament nor her indiscretion.

In 1883 the Duke of Teck, who was never rich, found himself unable to maintain his position in London and went to live with his family in Italy. This was naturally something like going into exile for the Duchess, who loved society and the stage, counting Irving and Ellen Terry among her guests. But not so with Princess May. In Florence she had the first glimpse of the great world,



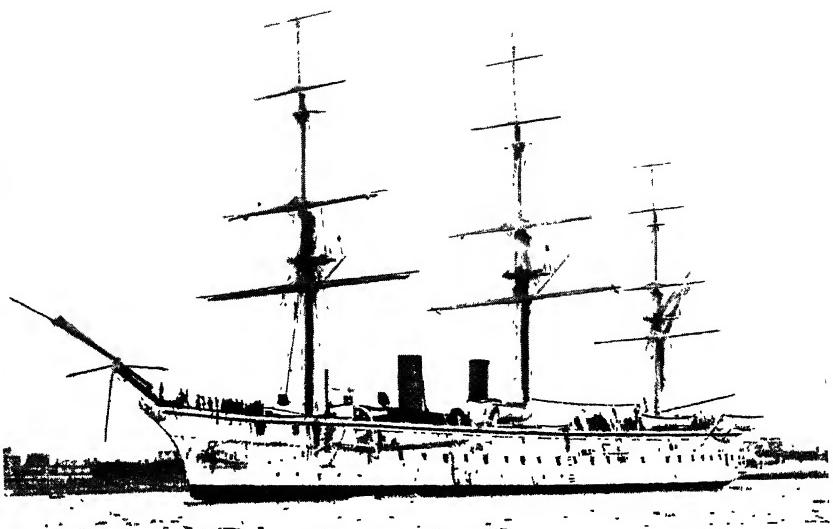
Downey

ROYAL BROTHERS AS NAVAL CADETS

In 1877 the King, then Prince George, with his elder brother, Prince Albert, later the Duke of Clarence, joined H. M. S. "Britannia," pictured above, as Cadets. On board, the Royal brothers were treated just as other cadets. In this picture they are seen being taught to splice ropes on the "Bacchante".



Russell



Stephen Cribb

ON BOARD THE "BACCHANTE"

In 1879, the two brothers, Prince George and Prince Albert, joined H. M. S. "Bacchante," which toured round the world for three years, voyaging 45,000 miles in all. Prince George acted as a Midshipman on this boat in 1880.

was insistent that a Royal Prince should open the Australian Parliament at Melbourne. After the death of his mother however King Edward showed some reluctance to part with his son for so long a period and asked Lord Salisbury if the visit could be postponed. Lord Salisbury replied in a decisive negative, and the King, recognizing the force of his arguments, gave his consent.

Thus began for King George another tour round the world to Ceylon, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, though this time the voyage was a more ceremonious and stately affair. The Duke, the Duchess and their suite sailed on March 16, 1901, in the *Ophir*, a twin-screw vessel of the Orient Line. As an old navy man the Duke signalled to Admiral Sir John Fisher, when he reached Malta: "Glad to find myself among you again." In the great harbour, a gigantic water carnival was organized, and the warships launched illuminated models of birds, beasts and reptiles, both existing and legendary.

These colourful scenes were repeated at every place till the Royal party arrived at Melbourne. The State opening of the Australian Parliament took place on the 9th May. The ceremony, well prepared for, was carried out with perfect dignity, and when the Duke pronounced the words which created a Commonwealth, the Duchess touched with a golden key a golden button and automatically the news was flashed round the world. Twelve thousand voices cheered themselves hoarse, trumpets blared, and guns boomed; Australia was a united states subject only to the direct sway of Edward VII. A State concert in the evening brought the great day to a harmonious conclusion.

The stay at Melbourne was followed by visits to other places in Australia and to New Zealand with the same routine of feast and function, and on July 26, the fleet left the shores of Australia for Mauritius, South Africa and Canada. In South Africa, the Boer War was

still going on. Lord Kitchener came down for an unexpected and flying visit to Maritzburg and reported on the weary warfare he was carrying on. One of the significant episodes of this short African stay was the presentation of an address by some Boer prisoners of war, whose rugged courtesy was accepted with perfect grace.

On September 13, the *Ophir* was signalled off Cape Breton. Three days later, the Prince landed at Quebec amid a most striking demonstration of popular welcome. The return journey began on October 2, and after a visit to Newfoundland, the Duke and Duchess reached England to be officially welcomed by London by the traditional banquet at the Guildhall.

The years immediately following were those of usual routine for the Duke of York and the Duchess,—proclaimed in November 1901 to be Prince and Princess of Wales,—only punctuated by two ceremonial visits to Vienna and Berlin. But a more exciting interlude for them was soon to follow. They had long been anxious to pay a visit to India, and King Edward endorsed the project. As soon as the Coronation Durbar of 1902 was over, Lord Curzon wrote asking when the Prince and Princess would pay their promised visit to India, but suggested an interval after the Durbar. "The native chiefs", the King wrote back to Lord Curzon, "have doubtless been put to considerable expenses this year and as my son and his wife would naturally have to pay visits to the most important ones, it would cause a great drain on their resources, and you are, I know, most properly anxious that they should not be too prolific in the spending of money on ceremonials." So the visit did not take place till the end of 1905, when Lord Curzon could only receive the Royal guests at Bombay as the outgoing Viceroy.

Of the pomp and ceremony of that visit, many have vivid recollections. Not so familiar is the story of the inner experience of the future King. He went back to

England, as Lord Morley wrote: "with a good many clear, correct and sound notions," all of which seemed to his interlocutor to look emphatically in the right direction. His keyword was that the British would get on better in India if the administrators showed "wider sympathy". He spoke with simple and unaffected enthusiasm of all that he had seen, of the reception he had met with, and talked (in 1906) of the Indian National Congress as rapidly becoming a great power.

In the summer of 1908, the King went on the last of his Imperial tours as heir to the throne. This time the occasion was furnished by the tercentenary of Quebec, the capital of Canada, which had been founded by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. One of the newest battle-cruisers, the *Indomitable*, completed in 1908, took him to Quebec harbour on July 22. The Prince was received at the wharf by the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, members of the Dominion Government and Earl Grey, the Governor-General. After Sir Wilfrid had read his address the Prince of Wales spoke of his early associations with the city and stressed the importance which King Edward attached to the co-operation of the French and English Canadians.

Till King Edward died of a short illness on May 6, 1910, there was another uneventful spell in his life, though he was watching with close attention the growing tension in the European situation all the while. The accession to the throne opened another phase of his life, whose events properly belong to the chronicle of his reign. These events are narrated at their place. All that is to be noted at this point is the character of his apprenticeship. No King ever received a better training for the position he was to occupy. The ruler of a worldwide Empire, he has seen more of the world than any but a very few of his subjects. As a younger son of the British Royal House, voyaging on the *Bacchante*, he had as many rough and adventurous experiences as any high-spirited boy could desire. As the Heir-Apparent he again saw distant parts of the British Empire. He has visited India twice, once during his father's reign, and again after his accession. All these tours have served a double purpose. While on the one hand they have powerfully stimulated the sense of unity of the Empire, they have on the other equipped him with vast stores of knowledge and reminiscence.

This experience of the world has been supplemented by information from books. "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, knows everything except what is written in books," wrote Gladstone of King Edward. Books were not so uncongenial to his son. Though he does not regard literature, drama or music as part and parcel of his life, the King has read widely, steadily and diligently



Russell

FATHER AND SONS : 1885

The King, then Prince George, in the uniform of a Sub-Lieutenant in the British Navy (right) with his father, the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, in the uniform of a Field Marshal in the British Army (centre) and his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, as a Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars (left).

for the sake of the information that is to be culled from books.

To all this is to be added his great interest in public affairs. Though his success as a constitutional monarch has been due to his scrupulous respect of established conventions, King George has a profound knowledge of political detail, enriched by a continuity of experience no party politician can rival. He has not the impulsive sympathy, the eager desire to please, the love of light and colour which marked his father. But he has an inflexible sense of right and wrong and a sympathy for his people which can disarm even doctrinaire opposition to monarchy as an institution. Of this, one outstanding example became apparent to observers some years ago. In 1924 the first Labour Government came into power. Many of its members had grown up in a tradition which, if not positively republican, was not respectful of all the values of which royalty is the symbol. Most of them were men unfamiliar with the manners and customs of the order from which the previous Governments had been drawn. It was one of the King's greatest opportunities, and he proved equal to it. The new ministers were strangers to office, but they were never allowed to feel themselves strangers at Windsor or Buckingham Palace. All observers find in the King and Queen a touch of nature which make all men kin. Most appropriately the trait lives also in their children.



GEORGE V

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF KING GEORGE

A DECOROUS man-servant enters a tastefully decorated apartment in London's largest home, Buckingham Palace, and silently draws back the curtains. The hour is 7.30 in the morning, and King George the Fifth is about to start his day.

It would be difficult to pick out a single day of His Majesty's reign and declare that it is a representative day in the King's life. The variety of his duties renders such distinction impossible. During a single month last year, for instance, King George visited Edinburgh, Manchester, and Liverpool ; he held (with the Queen) a garden party for 9,000 guests at Buckingham Palace ; and he went to Cowes—all these activities being largely additional to the work normally associated with British Sovereignty. His Majesty lives at Windsor Castle, Holyrood Palace, Balmoral Castle, and Sandringham House from time to time, and his daily routine necessarily differs with his abode.

Yet an outline of the King's day at Buckingham Palace undoubtedly reveals most effectively his work, interests, and spare-time pursuits. Between rising and breakfast hour (9 o'clock) he manages to put in a good deal of work. He is, indeed, at his desk at an earlier hour than many captains of industry who boast their laudable habit. His Majesty usually uses this period to scan the morning newspapers, and to deal with urgent and important correspondence.

"It is an almost invariable rule," any member of the royal domestic staff will tell you, "for the King and Queen to breakfast alone. One reason is that the programme for the day allows for visits from subjects and personal friends, and rarely a day passes without one or two lucky persons being invited to lunch or dine with Their Majesties."

The breakfast room at Buckingham Palace is really known as the Chinese Room, and another interesting fact is that breakfast is usually the only meal of the day which Queen Mary takes without her hat. If you could sit at the royal table, you would also notice that when the meal is set for Their Majesties the knives and forks are placed with their points directed towards the



Bassano

QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY
Third sister of His Majesty.



Russell

KING HAAKON OF NORWAY
The King's brother-in-law.



Bassano

PRINCESS VICTORIA
*Second sister of His Majesty.
Of the three sisters of His Majesty, the eldest, H. R. H. the Princess Royal, who was married to the Duke of Fife, died in 1931.*

edge of the table. And, from breakfast onward, food is placed before the King by his personal man-servant—a custom which is a relic of the days when the monarch had a "food taster" to outwit enemies who might be disposed to poison him !

King George's daily routine at Buckingham Palace is so extensive that, breakfast over, he must repair at once to his private office within the palace. It is not generally realised that though the building contains more than 200 large apartments and smaller rooms, less than one-quarter of these are set aside for the private, personal use of His Majesty.

Throughout the last twenty-five years, the palace has been a hive of industry. Not the least energetic of the workers is the King himself. His own series of offices are equipped as efficiently as those of any big industrial concern, and he has a staff of six lady clerks who are kept busy from morning till night in attending only to King George's correspondence.

Not only does His Majesty attend to his letters (indicating the replies in the margins) during the morning ; he also deals with State business and receives callers. Kingship demands close touch with affairs of many kinds, and King George gains this contact by interviewing the leaders of every form of activity.

Between 10.30 and the luncheon hour, he may interview a politician, an explorer, an author, an industrial magnate, and a prominent clergyman. There are State documents to be signed, and papers in despatch boxes are continually arriving from Whitehall, the centre of State affairs in London. Just before each caller is conducted into the presence of the King for an interview, His Majesty reads a concise review of the visitor's career which has been prepared for him. The interview is thus expedited—it is carried out without waste of time, yet the King obtains the knowledge or viewpoint he requires and the caller is spared the necessity of wading through irrelevant details.

"If King George had not been of royal rank, he would nevertheless have made his mark in one direction or another, for he has the rare ability of grasping the essential points of difficult problems quickly, and he is able to make rapid decisions," declared a visitor to Buckingham

Palace not long ago. It is a sentiment that has been expressed on innumerable occasions. His Majesty's reputation in this direction is of course partly to his methodical tackling of the day's work.

So intensive is the morning programme, when he is in London, that a break is necessary at about 11-30. The King makes this an opportunity for a stroll in the palace gardens if the weather allows, or for a cup of soup. Then back again to the office for more work until lunch. In the middle of summer, however, he often prefers to transfer his activities to a neat little summer-house in the grounds.

Events of a more public character are the order of the day from luncheon onwards. His Majesty has not during the last few years played quite as big a part in public affairs as previously (remember that he has just completed his seventieth year) but his list of public engagements is still heavy. There are new buildings to open, levees to be held, important public functions to be attended, districts to be

toured, and a host of other engagements to make up the programme.

"I am never happier than when I am among my people," he once declared and the statement is shown by his activities to be a sincere one. Encouragement is given by Royalty's attendance at public events, and this is a point which King George never overlooks.

Several evenings each week see His Majesty fulfilling engagements; the remaining few which he can call his own are usually spent with the Queen, and at these times the radio programmes have been a boon to Royalty as to commoner. King George has a receiver installed in his private apartments at Buckingham Palace and the European programmes are tuned in and are discussed.

Alternatively, the King and Queen may visit a theatre or attend a concert.

Ordinarily, however, 10-30 is the retiring hour. The lights of the private royal rooms in His Majesty's home are subdued. Another day in King George's life is ended.



Bassano

THE QUEEN IN 1883

This photograph of Princess Mary of Teck, as the Queen was before her marriage, with her mother, the Duchess of Teck and her brothers was taken just before she left for Florence to study art.

Inset—The Duke of Teck.

QUEEN MARY AS A HOUSEWIFE

FEW women in Society practised housekeeping so young as did Queen Mary. As a girl she often bore more than her fair share of family responsibility—not officially of course, but because her orderly mind could not bear to see domestic matters go wrong.

The Duchess of Teck, Queen Mary's mother was one of the most delightful women England has ever known. She was full of fun and vivacity, and warm-hearted helpfulness. But she was so absorbed in other people's troubles that quite often she forgot her own home affairs. Often she would give generously to others, to find she had given more than she could really afford. The young Princess May, living her happy, busy life at the White Lodge, discovered as she advanced in her 'teens that affairs at home needed more control than they were getting.

The Queen has never been a woman to assert herself, and as a girl she was inclined to be overreserved. Yet she has never hesitated to act if she has seen that her help is needed. When the Princess discovered that household accounts were muddled she tore herself away from her books and set to work to put them right. She had an extraordinary love for her

mother, but she registered the conviction that charity must be exercised with restraint; and that the woman who can best help others is the woman who has her housekeeping books in perfect order.

The charming Duchess of Teck was constantly involving herself in difficulties, owing to her good-natured desire to please everyone. One sunny summer afternoon there was trouble at the White Lodge. The Duchess discovered she had booked herself for four separate engagements, charitable garden parties and so forth. Princess May, as the Queen was then called, was much disturbed. The Duchess however met the situation light-heartedly. She retired to bed, and sent a message to one and all that she was indisposed!

These domestic difficulties taught the Princess the advantage of orderliness. She determined that when she had a home of her own it should be run on business-like lines. She has carried out her girlish determination.

York Cottage where Queen Mary first lived as a young wife was a comparatively small and unpretentious house, so she was able to start her career as housewife on a moderate scale. This was a distinct advantage to her. Ruling great palaces must be bewildering work, but when once a woman has laid down the rules on



Photos by Cartew and Kinnaird, Downey, and Russell

A HAPPY FAMILY

1. Honeymoon at Osborne. 2. Four Generations. 3. Queen Victoria with her Great-grand-children. 4. Prince of Wales as Drummer Boy.

THE KING'S CHILDREN



Photos by Downey, Sport & General and A. Debenham

1. The King's Children in 1910.
2. Balmoral Castle.
3. The King with his Father and Eldest Son.
4. The King and his Sons at Balmoral.



Downey

AFTER THE KING'S WEDDING

The Wedding of Prince George, created Duke of York shortly before the event, took place on July 6, 1893, in the Royal Chapel at St. James's Palace. The bride, Princess Mary, as she was now styled, was attended by ten bridesmaids, all Royal Princesses. Czar Nicholas of Russia, the King's cousin, was present at the wedding.

which she means to work, she finds they apply equally well to great establishments as to small.

A mother is apt to be, perhaps unconsciously, critical of her daughter's housekeeping after that daughter has once started her own home. The Duchess of Teck was however honestly eulogistic about the Queen's home life. On Dec. 1st, 1893 she wrote when staying with her daughter at York Cottage, Sandringham, "This is the perfection of an ideal cottage; each room is charming in its way, and everything in perfect taste and most cosy and comfortable."

When after the death of Queen Victoria the Queen became Princess of Wales, her social duties increased, and with them her domestic responsibilities. By this time, however, Queen Mary had learned the fine art of relegating her duties to safe and capable hands. She knew it was her work to hold the domestic strings, but she had far too much tact and sound sense to interfere with those whom she had put into authority.

She had discovered the way to choose her helpers wisely, and she had the self-control to trust implicitly those whom she had chosen.

Queen Mary is a good housewife because she is quite frankly interested in domestic details. When she visits a Home Exhibition, or a large shop, as she delights in doing, she becomes honestly enthusiastic over some new good line in kitchen cabinets, or anything of that nature that is going to benefit the woman who does the

work. But she criticizes as well as praises, and the woman whose duty it is to display these domestic appliances, finds she has to answer intelligently all the questions the Queen puts about her speciality!

The Queen looks upon the Royal Palaces as a personal responsibility which has to be passed on to the next generation enhanced and improved. She has worked wonders at Windsor where considerable disorder prevailed when she took possession. The ancient Palace of Holyrood she has had completely reorganized and largely re-furnished, and has herself taken a personal interest in every detail.

It is no burden to the Queen to superintend the domestic arrangements of her many homes. She has a real interest in houses and housekeeping, which is proved by her passion for period doll's houses. At the Museum at Bethnal Green, in that dismal waste of bricks and mortar, are some excellent models of period houses presented by the Queen, and this is only one of the instances where she has made similar presentations. The Queen's Doll's House, built and furnished for Wembley in 1924, is no mere pastime of a rich woman, but a serious and well-thought-out addition to the history of our times.

The Queen is by instinct a home-maker. In these days when women have to a certain extent reacted from home-making it is well that the Queen should set an example of being a perfect housewife.

THE KING AS A SPORTSMAN

ONE of the most intimate points of contact between the Sovereign and his subjects is to be found in their community of recreation. It is befitting that the King of a nation of sportsmen should himself be a sportsman. To the mass of his people he is a familiar figure at such events as football cup ties. To others, who perhaps may be unable to attend such events, His Majesty's interest in popular sports is indicated when they hear over the wireless the voice of one of the sports commentators, "There's a tremendous crowd here this afternoon. That cheering is for the King, who has just arrived. Now the band is playing the National Anthem."

There can be no doubt about the loyalty of these great, cheerful, good-tempered crowds, largely composed of poor people, who throng the football stands. This, however, is but one branch of sport, and the King's recreations are by no means confined to this sphere alone.

Unlike his son, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, King George V is not nowadays an enthusiastic golfer. The reason why he gave up the sport was revealed in one of the Prince's many amusing speeches. There was a time when he did practise assiduously, but in spite of all his efforts he did not attain that degree of proficiency which is the laudable object of us all, kings and commoners alike. Finally he abandoned the attempt because, as he frankly put it, he found that when he played golf, he "got d—angry!" His Majesty will have the sympathy of thousands of others who have made the attempt, only to discover that golf is not merely a game; it is a full time job.

The King is a keen patron of the Turf, although he has not been so fortunate in that respect as was his father, the late King Edward. The royal stable has a magnificent racing history behind it. King Edward won the Derby three times, and no victories on the Turf have been more popular than his. Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee, and Minoru are names familiar to a generation which never saw those horses run.

His Majesty King George has so far only one of the classic races to his credit, the Guineas, which he won with Scuttle in 1928. The year 1933 was a good one for him in some of the minor events, when Limelight, the Abbot, and Fox Earth once more revived that old adage of the Turf about "King's Luck". Racing, however, is not the King's principal interest, nor is he so wealthy as to be able to concentrate on that sport as his royal father did. It should not be forgotten that at the crisis of 1931 the King was one of the very first to undergo a "cut" and led the way by voluntarily giving up a considerable part of his income.

The sport dearest to the heart of King George is undoubtedly yachting. Long before he ever imagined that he would one day be called upon to occupy the throne of the mightiest Empire in the world, the sea was his chosen profession. As he was proud to point out in his address to the Fleet on his accession, he served no less than thirty-three years of his life in the Royal Navy, and he is a sailor born and bred.

It is not generally known that the King was, in his youth, something of a cricketer. In the diary kept by himself and his brother, the late Duke of Clarence, there

is a reference to an all-day match which took place during their world tour in H. M. S. *Bacchante*.

His Majesty takes a keen interest in the Boat Race, and this is not surprising, seeing that in former days the King was himself a very keen oarsman, and, when a naval cadet, took part in many regattas. There was a kindred sport which fascinated him then, as it does now. He was very fond of sailing a boat. To-day, with *Britannia* his favourite craft, the old pastime has lost nothing of the original zest.

There is, however, one field in which the King excelled almost all his subjects. The King is not merely a remarkable, but an exceptional shot. A well-known sportsman placed him third among the six best guns of the time. Many things have fallen victims to his deadly accuracy. In India he bagged tigers, in Australia quail, but his own ground at Sandringham is probably dearest to him.

It will be remembered that his serious illness some years ago followed closely upon a duck-shooting expedition, for though the weather was treacherous the King did not like to miss his sport. Why indeed should he? Few people realize that he is one of the hardest-worked men in his own Kingdom. It is curious that this fact should escape the notice of his subjects and be left for an American, Mr. Bruce Barton, to remark. Speaking of His Majesty's work, Mr. Barton wrote, "His is a dog's life—always on parade—for ever signing papers and laying corner stones. But he does the biggest job in the world, holding together the Empire on which the sun never sets." Yet he does manage to snatch a short period for relaxation and hobbies.

The King, although a hardy rider, has not figured in the saddle to the same extent as his son, the Prince of Wales, has done, but when the weather tempts him out he will commence his day with a little gentle exercise round the Park. One has to be up early to see him, for he is a believer in "the top of the morning" and an appetite for breakfast. Thus it comes about that relatively few of his subjects are aware of this Royal recreation.

The King has a keen eye, and it is no mere sense of duty which leads him to occupy the Royal Box at big events such as football-matches. Watch him during the game. He follows the ball wherever it goes. He is one with his subjects as some hero goes racing up just inside the touch-line; he shares the relief when a goal-keeper somehow makes an apparently impossible save.

In this connection a scene which occurred before one big match will stay fresh in the minds of all who saw it. The King was being introduced to the two teams, which were drawn up in the middle of the ground. Suddenly he stopped before a man who had a bandaged ear. The King's hand went up to his own ear, and he stood talking to the player with the injury. A little hum of appreciation and tender laughter went round the ground as the spectators nodded and whispered to one another.

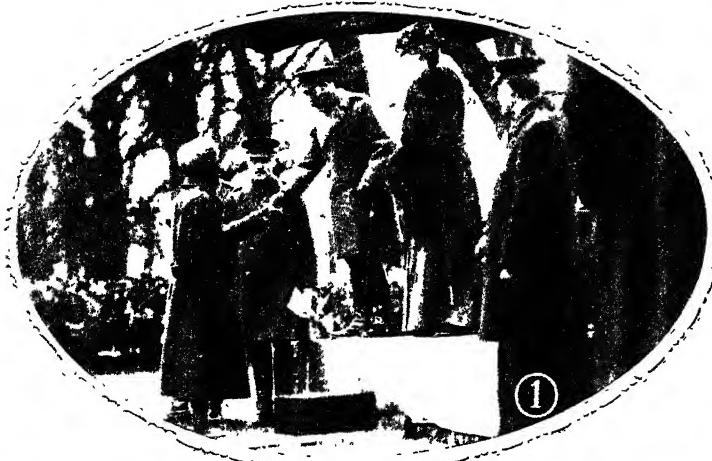
It is little things like this which make George V the Sportsman King among a nation of Sportsmen; it is the Royal interest in games and the men who play them which give the crowd a sense of loss if the Royal Box is not occupied by the first sportsman in the land.



Photos by Sport and General, London News Agency, Cartwright and Kinnard and Central Press

ON THE TURF AND FIELD

1. The King Starting a Marathon Race.
2. At a Derby Race Meeting.
3. The Queen Greeting a Champion at Tennis Finals.
4. The Royal Procession at Ascot.
5. Meeting a Hockey Team.
6. With the Australian Cricketers.



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Photos by Sport and General and Central Press

AT SPORTS AND SHOWS

1. The King handing a Cup to an Indian N.C.O. for Cross Country Running. 2. The King Shooting. 3. The Queen at Chelsea Flower Show. 4. The King at F. A. Cup Finals. 5. The Queen Shopping with Princess Mary. 6. The King and Queen at the Ideal Home Exhibition, Wembley.



Carteau & Kinnaird

WITH QUEEN VICTORIA

In this photograph, taken at Osborne, shortly before Queen Victoria's death, is seen the King, then the Duke of York, with Prince Albert, the present Duke of York. The Queen, then the Duchess of York, is seated—third from the left—with Prince Edward, the present Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. Grouped round Queen Victoria are other members of the Royal family.

THE KING GOES YACHTING

HERE was a suggestion recently that the King's old yacht *Britannia* should be replaced by a newer and more up-to-date craft ; but His Majesty would have none of the idea. He has an affection for the old boat which nothing can shake, and she has certainly given him many periods of healthful enjoyment, and is acknowledged by all expert yachtsmen to be still one of the finest vessels of her class afloat. She is a Clyde-built cutter, and was launched in 1893.

Britannia met Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie* and the Kaiser's *Meteor* in the race for the Queen's Cup at Cowes in that year, but was unlucky, the prize going to the German yacht. However, she made up for her defeat later in the year when she won a challenge cup given by the Kaiser, beating the next yacht home by the handsome margin of 46 minutes. Altogether, on that season's racing she took thirty-three prizes out of forty-three starts. This was a promising beginning to a yacht's career, but in the following year the Royal boat was to outdo herself.

She had a triumph in a series of contests with the American *Vigilant*, built to defend the America Cup. She met the *Yankee* seventeen times and beat her twelve ; and during the yachting season won thirty-one prizes out of forty-two starts. During the next year she defeated several good boats ; and it is a curious fact illustrating the glorious uncertainty of sport that she beat Mr. A. B. Walker's *Ailsa* for the Emperor's Challenge Shield by four minutes, but was beaten by *Ailsa* for the Town Cup by five.

That eminent authority, John Scott Hughes, grows lyrical about the qualities of the King's yacht. He says : "Once or twice in a generation a supreme artist gives us a *Cutty Sark*, a *Britannia*, or a *Mauretania*. He seldom repeats his masterpieces. Indeed, he cannot. Moreover, it is a most peculiar thing that even when exact models are made of the uniquely lovely or uniquely



AS CAPTAIN OF H. M. S. "CRESCENT," 1898
The Duke of York, as the King then was, is seen here on board his first command as Captain.



Sport & General

YORK COTTAGE : THEIR MAJESTIES' FIRST HOME

York Cottage, built by King Edward, then Prince of Wales, for his bachelor guests at Sandringham, was the first home of Their Majesties after their wedding. Here were born five of their children. Their London residence as Duke and Duchess of York was a part of St. James's Palace, which has since been known as York House.

successful ships, they cannot be guaranteed to reproduce exactly the quality of the originals. And so I believe that shipwrights, too, 'sometimes do build better than they know'."

The King's career as a yachtman did not begin with the *Britannia*, as some people may pardonably think. As a small boy of nine, he sailed on his father's former yacht, *Hildegarde*, a schooner of 198 tons. The Royal sire, then Prince of Wales, signalized his first season as a racing yachtsman by winning the Town Cup at Cowes by 46 secs., beating some good boats, such as Mr. John Mulholland's *Egeria*, in very heavy weather. Violent squalls and heavy rain also helped *Hildegarde* to win the Queen's Cup a year afterwards, the schooners alone being able to stand up to their canvas.

It was when King Edward passed away that the famous *Britannia* descended to his Royal son, and of all the things which came to him then none can have given King George greater happiness than the possession of this fine craft. The sport of yacht-racing in the Solent and elsewhere owes a good deal to the example of King Edward, both as monarch and as heir-apparent. It was his late Majesty, as Prince of Wales, who made Cowes a social centre, and the Royal Yacht Squadron the most excellent club in the world.

An interesting incident, in which the present King had a prominent part, marked the first year of the Prince of Wales's "commodoreship" of the Squadron. His two sailor sons arrived from their long voyage around the world. Very early on a Sunday morning the Royal yacht *Osborne* got under way and steered to meet H. M. S. *Bacchante*. About ten miles off Portland the

cruiser was sighted, and *Osborne* shaped her course accordingly. Her launch transhipped Prince Edward and Prince George—as they were then—and thus the first "bit of England" they trod after their famous voyage was the deck of the Royal yacht.

Another incident, of later years, shows the King's never-failing interest in yachts and yachting. It was he who suggested to his Royal father, King Edward VII, soon after the coronation, that an investiture should be held aboard the Royal yacht. This was duly done, and made an innovation which greatly delighted yachtsmen in general. Since then our present King has held investitures afloat, one memorable occasion being when he presented medals to the United States naval officers serving with the British Grand Fleet.

It is hardly necessary to stress the fact that King George is an expert mariner, and can "haul, reef and steer" with any old shellback. Aboard his beloved yacht, sailing obsesses his mind, and in this connection a good story is told. A photographer had been permitted to go for a sail in *Britannia*, the idea being to get some good pictures of the sailor-monarch at his favourite pastime. Unhappily for him of the camera, a stiff breeze was blowing and he was impressed as a member of the crew *pro tem*. He spent his whole day in pulling and hauling at the ropes under the orders of the King, while his camera reposed harmlessly in the saloon.

When George V realized that a professional man had wasted the best part of a working day, he at once offered the camera-man another opportunity of securing photographs.



Carthew & Kinnaid

THE FUNERAL SERVICE OF QUEEN VICTORIA AT OSBORNE
Carthew & Kinnaid
Queen Victoria died at Osborne on January 22, 1901. She was buried at Windsor. Here is the picture of "the Last Salute." The second Queen Victoria, grandson of Queen Victoria, seen in profile, is that of Kaiser William of Germany, grandson of Queen Victoria.

THE KING'S HOBBY

ONE of the most popular forms of collecting, common alike to young and old, great and small, is philately. It is, too, a peculiarly intimate bond of union between His Majesty and thousands of his subjects. It creates a personal relationship between the sovereign of the greatest Empire the world has ever known and numerous enthusiasts, from the scientist to the schoolboy. Philately is a hobby the King shares with many.

What is more, it is with him a life-long hobby, and as a result the collection in his possession has become a very fine one. Throughout all the vicissitudes of a busy career he has been personally very keen on this private amusement.

For many years His Majesty has been associated with the Royal Philatelic Society. His membership of that body dates from 1893. In March of that year the Honorary Assistant Secretary reported that His Royal Highness the Duke of York—the King's title at that time—was graciously pleased to desire to belong to the society. This was cordially agreed to, and His Majesty was then elected a Vice-President.

That position he held until 1896 when, at the annual general meeting, he was elected President by acclamation. How popular was the choice is shown by the fact that His Majesty remained President of the society from 1896 to 1910, the year of his accession to the throne. Then he had to make it known with regret that he could no longer fill the office of President. His happy association was continued, however, by his signifying his willingness to become the Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society, which he still is at the present time.

As President from 1896 to 1910 His Majesty created a record which has not since been broken for length of tenure, a striking tribute to the distinction with which he discharged his presidential duties. In various ways, therefore, the King has been associated with the Royal Philatelic Society for over forty years.

In early manhood His Majesty decided to restrict his collections to the stamps of the British Empire. In the course of the years these collections have been developed with loving care on definite historical and scientific lines. The royal collection now contains not only most of the actual stamp varieties ever issued in the Empire, including the rareties, but also many unusual items throwing light upon the origin and growth of the system of prepaying postage by means of stamps. It is this historical matter, as much as the many superb examples of the stamps, that makes the Royal stamp collection the most fascinating ever formed. The King has the original pencil design in outline for the historic envelope by William Mulready, R.A., which was sold at a London auction on April 28, 1864.

The King's library of stamps is carefully kept and organized; there are something like hundred albums in it. For these he uses the loose-leaf system.

By reason of His Majesty's many public duties, of course, he is not able to devote as much attention to philately as the ordinary private collector can do. The Royal collection is, however, in the capable hands of Sir Edward D. Bacon, K.C.V.O., whose name is well-known among philatelists.

Normally His Majesty does not exhibit his collection very widely, but he generally shows some portion of it once a year to members of the Royal Philatelic Society. Usually this consists of items which he has not shown before, or more recent and interesting additions to it.

There are other specimens in the King's collection besides those which he, as a collector, has personally acquired. By reason of His Majesty's known interest in philately, as well as because of his position, many of the Dominion Governments forward to the King presentation sets of their new issues. These are usually already suitably mounted, and therefore it is not necessary to transfer them to the loose-leaf system.

Among recent instances of this courtesy is one set of stamps issued by the Sudan Government in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Gordon. It reached His Majesty by mail on New Year's morning. That was also the first day of the publication of the series.

There are nine denominations in the issue. Among the designs are some which include a view of the south front of the Gordon Memorial College, the head of General Gordon, and a picture of the first memorial service, which was held immediately after the Battle of Omdurman.

The dies for these new stamps are in line engraving, the stamps themselves being printed on dry paper by the direct plate process, with rotary-presses. The work was done in London.

His Majesty's Jubilee has been the occasion for issuing a special set of stamps in Great Britain, an event of particular significance in view of the fact that the General Post Office does not as a rule issue stamps except for revenue purposes, a policy in striking contrast to that pursued by some foreign governments.

Hence no special stamps were printed for either of Queen Victoria's Jubilees, and the only time the Post Office ever relaxed its rule until the present reign was when it issued a special post-card in connection with Post Office charities.

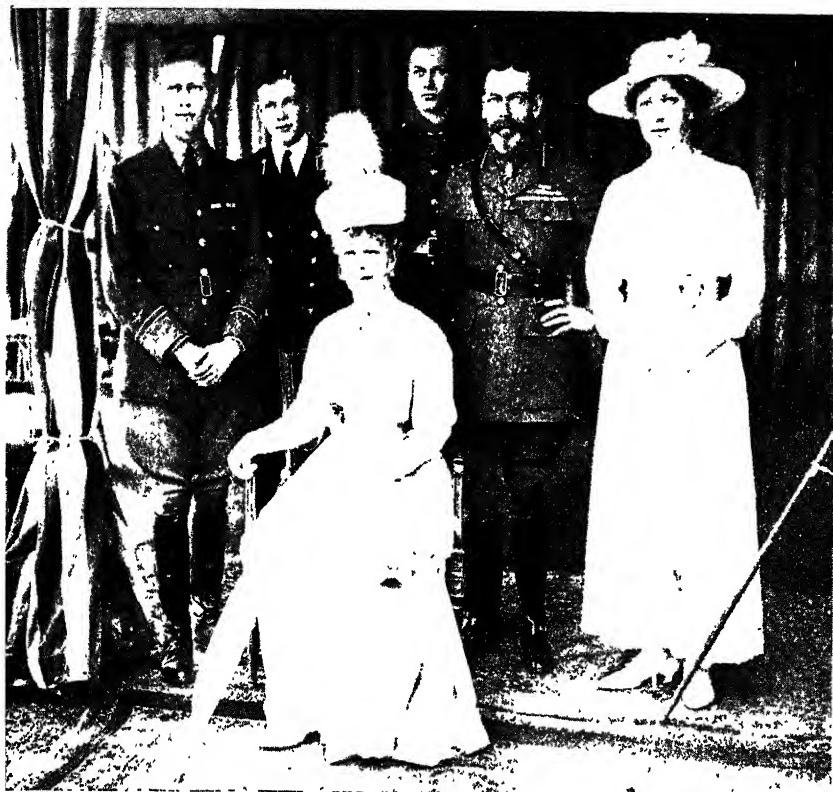
It is only fitting that the reign of a philatelist King should be noteworthy in the history of stamp-collecting. It has included many major events which other countries would not have been slow to recognize with special issues. The aftermath of the Great War gave us international postage-stamps, such as those used by the Inter-Allied Commissions on Disarmament.

Then there were the special stamps for the Wembley Exhibition in 1924 and 1925. These were larger than the normal variety of the same denominations, and their design included the Wembley Lion, the Union Jack, and His Majesty's portrait. Needless to say, specimens found an early place in the Royal collection. This issue is additionally interesting since the Exhibition Ground itself formed a sort of Vatican City, as it were, within the rest of the country, a kind of "state within the state" having its own stamps.

The other event for which new stamps were designed was the Postal Union Congress. These were not so different from those normally in use, the chief variant being that the King's head had the Union Jack for a background, and there was a reference to the Congress.



SIR R. F. THE PRINCE OF WALES



Central Press

ON THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING

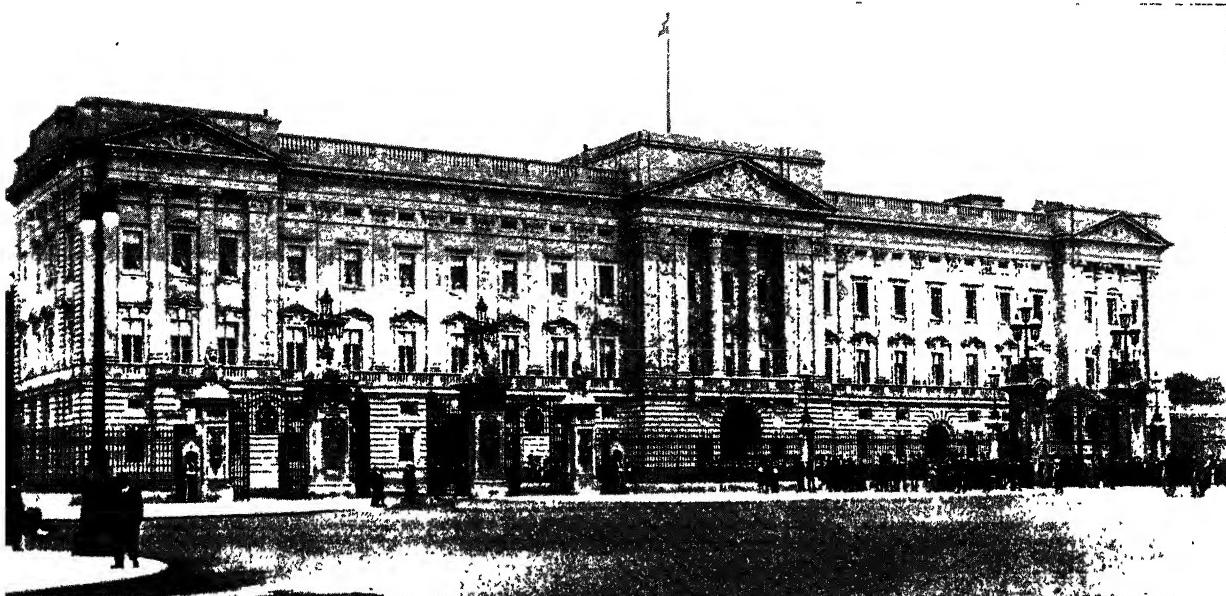
On the 29th June, 1918, King George and Queen Mary celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. This photograph, taken after their return from St. Paul's, shows, from left to right, the Duke of York (then Prince Albert), the Duke of Kent (then Prince George) and the Duke of Gloucester (then Prince Henry). The Prince of Wales was at that time serving with the Army in France.

THE KING'S CROWNS

HERE is a unique distinction about England's Regalia. They are the only Crown Jewels in the world which can be inspected by the humblest subject, provided that he has the very modest fee required for admission to the Jewel House in the Tower of London. For that small sum anybody can feast his eyes on what is not only the most beautiful but the most valuable crown in the world.

This was originally made for the coronation of Queen Victoria, but was refitted and made lighter when her son went to Westminster Abbey to be acclaimed as Edward VII. Rows of pearls ornament the band in the front of which shines a huge sapphire of the purest and deepest blue, and measuring two inches in length. Diamond crosses rise at intervals from the band, and in the centre of one in front is the famous ruby supposed to have been given by Pedro of Castile to Edward the Black Prince. It is known to have figured in the crown worn by Henry V at the battle of Agincourt.

These crosses, in which emeralds are mingled with the diamonds, are four in number, and they alternate with fleurs-de-lys made of diamonds



Cartwright and Kinrade

BUCKINGHAM PALACE : THE ROYAL HOUSE IN LONDON

Built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703 and acquired by George III in 1761, reconstructed between 1825 and 1836. Queen Victoria occupied it shortly after her accession in 1837, and since then it has been the London home of England's Kings.



Downey

PRINCESS MARY AND VISCOUNT LASCELLES

The wedding of the only daughter of Their Majesties took place in Westminster Abbey, on February 28, 1922. The bridegroom was Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the 5th Earl of Harewood, who served with the Guards in the European War, was thrice wounded and won the D. S. O. French Croix de Guerre.

and rubies. The arches which issue from the crosses and meet above the crimson velvet cap are composed of pearls and diamonds. The cross at the top has a magnificent sapphire in the centre, known as Edward the Confessor's sapphire. It is supposed to have come out of a ring worn by the saintly king and buried with him in his Abbey shrine.

This crown may not be of the greatest historical interest save for individual stones—as it was made only in 1838, Queen Victoria's coronation year, but it is most valuable intrinsically. The diamonds alone are 2,783 in number. Certainly, most of them are very small, but they include the larger portion of the Star of Africa diamond presented by the Transvaal. This was added when the crown was re-fashioned for Edward VII. The ruby supposed to have belonged to the Black Prince has been valued at £110,000.

The crown of India cost £60,000, and had to be made for the Durbar at Delhi, because the crown of England may not be taken out of the country. It is modelled after the older crown, and is composed of diamonds, intermingled with many fine sapphires, rubies and emeralds.

Queen Mary's State crown is lighter than that of the King and glitters with diamonds, among them the famous Koh-i-Noor. This great stone is of 103 carats. It ought to weigh more, having been 900 carats uncut, but misdirected cutting brought it down to its present weight. The smaller portion of the Star of Africa sparkles in the cross at the top of the crown.

Belonging to the Queen are two other circlets, known as the State crown of Mary of Modena, and the Diadem of Mary of Modena. Taking the last first, this diadem, which the Queen wore on her way to her coronation, is remarkable for a row of the very finest pearls. Beneath this are rosettes of diamonds. It is said to have cost over a hundred thousand pounds in times when money was worth more than it is now. Mary of Modena's crown is ornamented entirely with diamonds and pearls, some of the diamonds being very large.

A third crown belonging to the King, and dating from a little earlier period than the regalia of Mary of Modena, was made for the coronation of Charles II, though it is called "Saint Edward's Crown". The gold rim is adorned with rosettes of rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, beautifully set in diamonds, and has rows of pearls at the upper and the lower edges. From the rim rise crosses and fleurs-de-lys alternately, covered with gems. The cross at the top is of gold set with diamonds and adorned at the sides with very large pearls.

The sceptre is inseparable from the crown, and some historians hold that it is the more ancient symbol of authority of the two. King George has three sceptres, as he has three crowns. The first is "the sceptre with the cross"; the second is "the sceptre with the dove" and the third is called St. Edward's staff. They are all of gold. Queen Mary has also a sceptre, made of ivory.



Bassano

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK

Second son of the King, Prince Albert, Duke of York (1895), married, in 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. Together they toured New Zealand and Australia in 1926, when the Duke inaugurated Australia's new Federal Capital, Canberra.

THE KING'S CARS

EVEN though his name does not rank high in the list of the Royal Household, the King's head chauffeur is, in fact, one of the most important servitors of His Majesty. For, nearly every day, he literally holds the King's life in his hands.

Although, until recent years, His Majesty remained faithful to the homely pony and trap as a means of conveyance for short trips when staying at one of the royal farms, or for shooting parties, he has always used the motor car extensively when in London.

This marked preference for the car is not due solely to the obvious advantages of speed and comfort inherent in travel by car. It is also dictated by His Majesty's consideration for the feelings of others.

It is not generally realized that the use of the motor car has enabled the King to dispense with much of the ceremonial hitherto attendant upon the Sovereign's movements in public. A drive in a horse-

drawn coach entails at the very least an escort and footmen. In fine weather this causes no one any discomfort, but this is not the case in the cold and wet. Thus, out of consideration for others, the King will often choose to journey by car even on State occasions.

Comfort and dependability are the primary features of all the cars in the royal garage at Buckingham Palace. Though speed for speed's sake is never sought in the design of the royal cars, they are all extremely powerful vehicles—most of them being 12 cylinder models of at least 30-40 h.p. The reason for this is the heavy coachwork with which they are fitted, and the necessity for having a plentiful reserve of power in cases of emergency.

No car destined for use by the King or Queen is ever put into construction without His Majesty having personally examined and passed the plans specially drawn up for him. Her Majesty's advice and opinion are also consulted on the question of colour and interior fittings.

Cars for use on State occasions are all painted the same colour, Royal maroon and scarlet, and bear no registration plate. For her own personal use Her Majesty favours dark green.

The King is never slow in adopting improvements. Long before the majority of his subjects, for the most



Bassano

PRINCESS ELIZABETH

Eldest child of the Duke and Duchess of York and third in the line of succession to the British throne.

part very conservative in motoring matters, had adopted the fluid-flywheel, this aid to smooth gear-changing had been embodied in the King's new cars.

His Majesty is particularly fond of "gadgets" and his head chauffeur has standing orders to bring to the King's notice any new accessories likely to interest him. All the royal cars have a novel feature not found in any other cars—twin dashboards, one of which is located on the partition between the driving seat and the interior. On it is a clock and a speedometer.

In 1929 the King ordered one of the first six-wheel saloon cars made in Britain. This powerful vehicle, which can cross the roughest ground without inconveniencing the occupants, superseded the pony and trap in which the King and his guests used to travel to the moors for shooting.

Although His Majesty frequently keeps cars in regular use for over five years before replacing them or having new engines put in, they always look as perfect as when they were first delivered by the makers.

A large staff of mechanics and coachwork painters is employed at the Palace. Every time a car has been out it is washed, polished and greased, and the tanks refilled in readiness for immediate departure. And every fortnight the tyre manufacturers send a special man to go over the tyres.

The painters especially are kept busy. For the same reason that incites some people to carve their names on any place of interest they may visit, numerous people cannot resist the temptation to scratch their mark on a royal car if the slightest opportunity presents itself. As this opportunity does occur quite frequently when the King's car is surrounded by people eager to welcome His Majesty on his many public visits, the men at Buckingham Palace are continually occupied in covering up scratches on the paintwork.

When it is thought advisable to replace any of the royal cars by more recent models, the older cars are usually left for the use of members of the Royal Household, or sent abroad to augment the fleet of one of His Majesty's Ambassadors.

It very seldom happens that either the King or Queen makes a long journey out of London by car. One of the rare occasions when this did occur was during the railway strike in 1919.

His Majesty was driving from Balmoral to London. Approaching a level crossing in Lanarkshire the driver found the road blocked by a crane, which the foreman refused to move, ordering the chauffeur to take another route. The craneman, however, recognized the King and at once moved the obstruction.

His Majesty afterwards sent a message of thanks to the craneman, while commanding the foreman on the manner in which he obeyed orders.

Although no attempt had been made to clear the roads for the King's car, that was the only incident on the journey, and in appreciation of the services of the two chauffeurs His Majesty gave each a memento of the long trip.

Despite the many thousands of miles the King has covered by car, and the absence of any special escort,

the royal cars have been fortunately spared any grave mishaps. This is due in no small measure to the skill and care of the picked chauffeur, as was shown by the narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident in June 1926.

A cyclist suddenly appeared on the wrong side of the crown of a "humped-hack" bridge. The chauffeur swung the car across the road, skidding on a freshly tarred patch and narrowly avoiding two pedestrians. The extreme edge of the wing caught the bicycle and threw the girl to the ground. The King and Queen were badly shaken, but His Majesty immediately jumped out, full of concern for the cyclist. Fortunately she was only shaken, and a passing car took her to her home. Immediately on arriving at his destination His Majesty sent for news, and asked for a message of sympathy to be given to her on his behalf.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD HELPERS

BING the King of England is one of the greatest tasks in the world. It demands the most careful organization. It maintains the most perfect establishment. In a word, His Majesty has to be a business man of the highest calibre, controlling a working staff of about two thousand and guiding a score of unique departments.

Of the Private Secretary, perhaps, little need be said here, because the duties of such a post are well known. Yet a passing tribute must be made to the holder of that important position, Sir Clive Wigram, once A.D.C. to Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon when the latter were Viceroys of India. He is the ideal Private Secretary. Indeed, if he were not, his place would not be at the side of His Majesty.

Another important position the duties of which almost explain themselves is that of the Comptroller of the King's Household,—or Chief Guardian of the Finances who, with the Treasurer to the King and the Treasurer of the Household, supervises the great income and expenditure of His Majesty. Tradesmen's accounts, the payment of servants, and gifts to charity—all come under the scrutiny of this trio, and every half-crown is watched with a scrupulousness which ensures both economy and dignity.

But there are other high posts in His Majesty's Household of which most people have only a vague idea. Most of them, admittedly, are relics of mediævalism, public functionaries with queer titles to go with their historic occupations; but they still have important and interesting duties to carry out.

First comes the Lord Chamberlain. Undisturbed by elections or party strife, this gorgeous figure wearing a golden chain with a jewelled key, typical of the entrance to the palaces, calmly arranges for the most important Court ceremonies. Always a member of the Government, yet unmindful of political manœuvres, he is responsible for all the arrangements of State ceremonies, whether they be coronations or royal weddings, christenings or funerals. The pageants of colour which delight England's millions on royal occasions are all the result of the Lord Chamberlain's organizing genius. He holds rehearsals for months beforehand, and no detail is too small for him to put his initial to.



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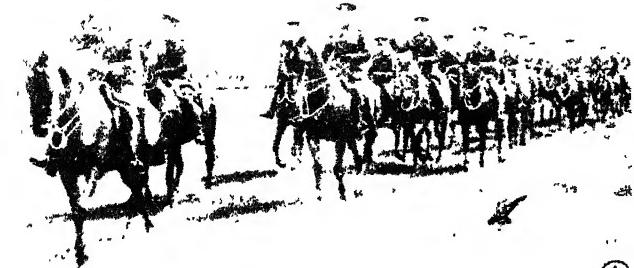


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Photos by London News Agency, Sport & General, Cartwright and Kinnaird and Russell

IN THE COUNTRY

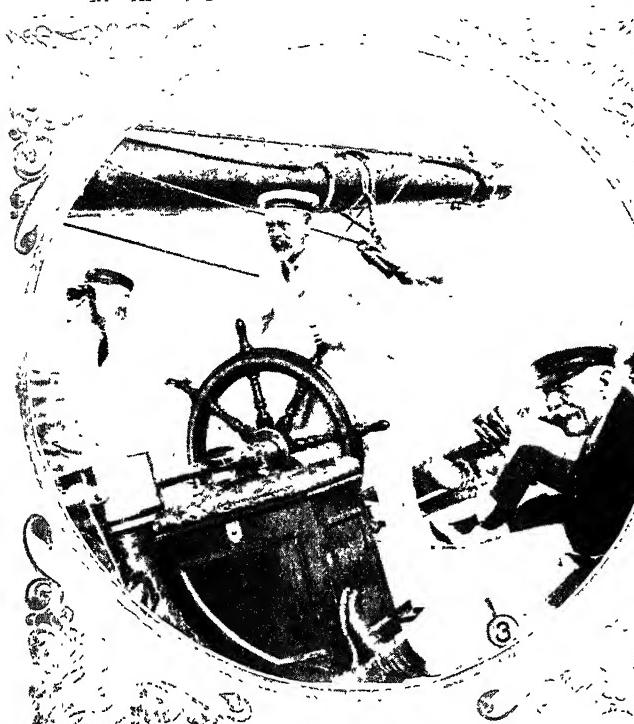
1. A Recent Portrait of the King. 2. Sandringham House. 3. Princess Mary Watching a Hunt. 4. The Queen at Sandringham.



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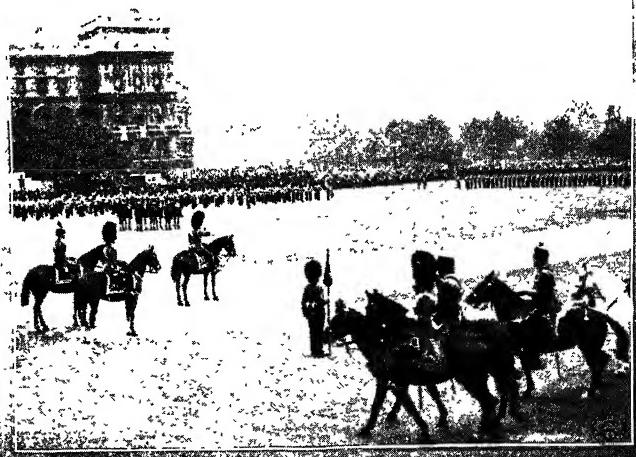
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Photos by Sport and General, Central Press, Cartheu and Kinnaird and London News Agency

RECREATION AND CEREMONIAL

1. The King at a Review at Aldershot.
2. The King and Queen on the way to open Parliament.
3. The King on his Yacht *Britannia*.
4. The King with his Friend, Sir Charles Cust.
5. In the Rotten Row, Hyde Park.
6. Trooping the Colour.

The claims of would-be débutantes and of those who seek audience of His Majesty are all scrutinized and decided by this functionary. At drawing-room functions he stands next to the King and announces those approaching the throne. It is he, too, who conducts the King to and from his carriage, who is chief officer of the Royal household and bedchamber, who has the Housekeeper's room, the Guard room, and Wardrobe room, and the Chapels Royal under his personal control.

And, of course, it is the Lord Chamberlain upon whose shoulders all the blame is heaped if he censors a certain play which he considers unsuitable for public presentation,—or refuses to censor another because he sees no intrinsic wrong in it.

Then there is the King's Bargemaster, a post for which the only qualification is that he must be an expert sculler of national repute and have an unblemished character. The last time this quaint servant of the King was on official duty was at the Thames River Pageant in 1919, when the gorgeous Royal Barge was seen waiting at the Tower steps with eight immobile rowers in rich livery holding their oars towering into the air, and with the King's Bargemaster, Mr. Bill East, at the helm, proud of the fact that he had held the post since the accession of King Edward VII. When His Majesty appeared, the Bargemaster had the honour of escorting him on board before the fine vessels swept in proud state down the sparkling river to Chelsea.

The Royal Barge has not been taken from her shed since that brilliant afternoon, but the Bargemaster has been kept at work at least once a year. When the Crown is brought from the Tower to the Palace before the State opening of Parliament every year it is the Royal Bargemaster, with an escort of two trusty watermen, who is responsible for its safe transit, even though the journey is not now made by water.

Before the War, in the days of King Edward, the Royal Barge was often seen on the River, and another duty was then placed upon the Bargemaster, namely, to be in attendance at the Royal Garden Parties at Buckingham to superintend the efforts of his watermen in rowing guests about the lake in tiny skiffs.

Likewise, any member of the Royal Family who desires to learn rowing is placed in the capable hands of the King's Bargemaster.

A post that once was even more important than that of the "skipper" of the Royal Barge is that of the Master of the Horse, for whom there is still abundant work despite the popularity of the motor-car. The Kings of England have always been fond of horses since the day when King Richard III cried, "My Kingdom for a horse." And in these stirring days of sport what is more popular among the lovers of the Sport of Kings than a Royal Winner?



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER
Third son of the King, Prince Henry (1900), Duke of Gloucester, is fourth in the line of succession to the British throne.

The Master of the Horse is the third Officer at Court, only the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain being ranked above him. In all royal processions he is a picturesque figure dressed in ceremonial costume which defies description. Tradition insists, moreover, that he should ride the finest horse in the land on State occasions, whilst that same tradition gives him the right to go into the King's stables, select the finest horse, and ride it whenever he wishes.

The duties accompanying this post are many. He is in complete charge of the King's stables, dealing with all matters from the appointment of a new stable boy to the training for the Derby. He has a comprehensive knowledge of every blacksmith, saddler and tradesman employed in the King's service, and although he no longer has the worry of keeping the Royal Cavalry up to war strength, he has a social responsibility which makes his task anything but a sinecure.

We now come to the Lord High Almoner, the disposer of His Majesty's Alms. And to him goes the pleasure of being the confidant and assistant of the most generous man in England. The Royal Family have always been very generous to the poor and needy, and the Lord High Almoner was one of the first officials to be appointed.

Much of the pomp and tradition of the post has, of course, disappeared, but this quaint official still has many interesting duties to perform. He still has the right to give the first fish from the Royal Table to any poor man he pleases, or fourpence a day in lieu of that fish.

Another of his oldest duties, although it is obsolete, was to distribute fourpence, a loaf of bread, and a gallon of beer to twenty-four poor men chosen from the parish nearest to the Court. To-day, however, that twenty-four is multiplied many times, the parish is enlarged to cover the whole of England, and the gift is made more suitable to the needs of those who are fortunate enough to benefit by the Royal generosity.

Yet another most interesting member of the staff of the great Royal business is that of the Black Rod, who is one of those picturesque survivals from the past who still performs useful work and who lends dignity to an otherwise drab House of Commons. His full title is "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod." He is dressed from head to foot in black, and in his hand is an ebony stick surmounted with a gold lion. His appointment is by Royal Letters Patent and only men of high ability and distinction hold the important office.

When he enters the House of Commons and is curtly announced in a penetrating voice as "Black Rod Comes," there is immediate silence. The debate is cut short; the speaker immediately resumes his seat, and

The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume

Black Rod becomes supreme master of the proceedings. He then, as his main task, advances to the bar of the House and says, "Mr. Speaker, the King commands this honourable House to attend His Majesty immediately in the House of Lords."

Many duties fall to Black Rod. He is a personal attendant of the King in the House of Lords and is usher of the Order of the Garter, being door-keeper at the meetings of the Knight's Chapter. He is



Raphael & Tuck

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT

Fourth son of the King, Prince George, Duke of Kent (1902), married, in 1934, Princess Marina of Greece.

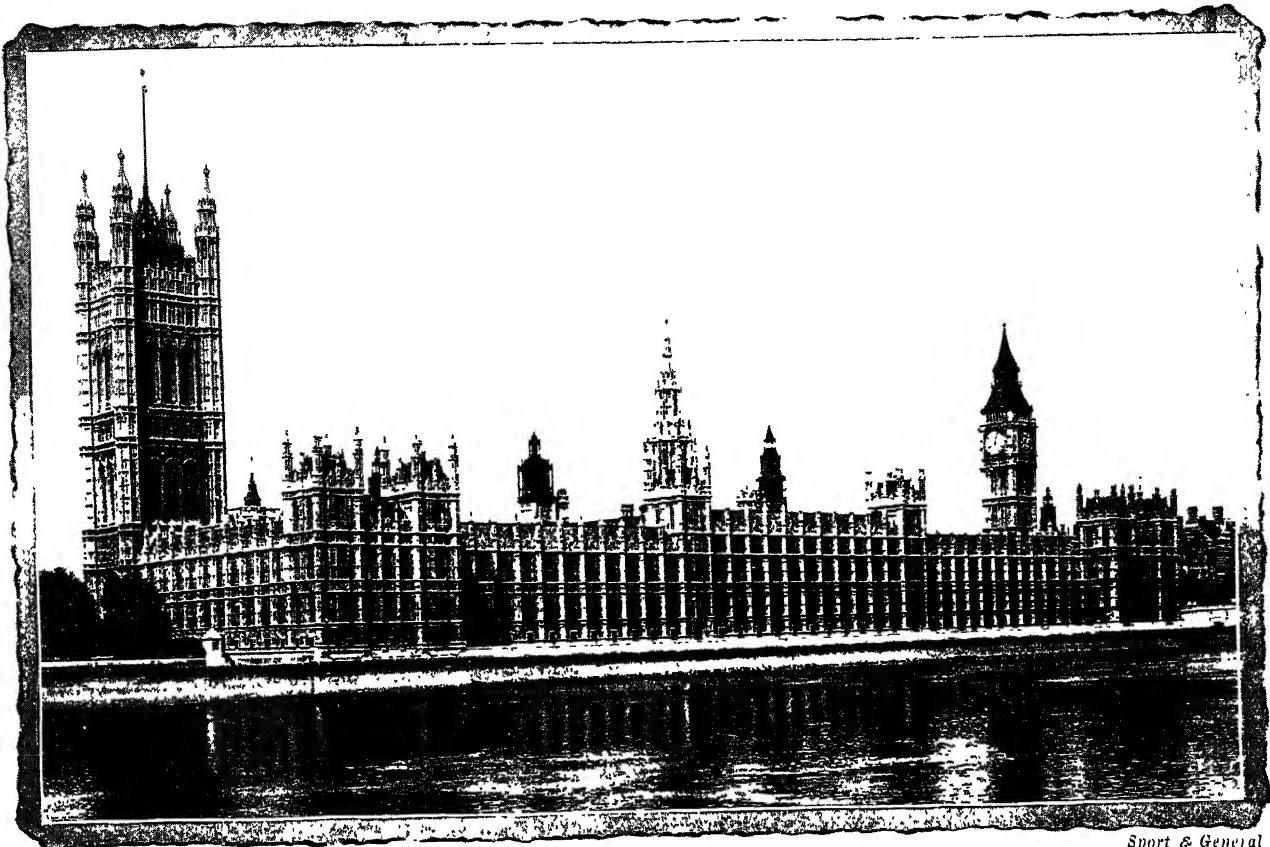
responsible for the maintenance of order in the House of Lords, and on him falls the duty of arresting any peer guilty of breach of privilege or other offence which upsets that august Chamber. Some time ago certain radical politicians attempted to abolish this office, but after they had spent a year or two in Parliament they confessed that they had been converted to be Black Rod's most jealous guardians.



Sport & General

A FAMILY GROUP AT BALMORAL

This photograph was taken shortly before the wedding of Prince George, Duke of Kent. Shows from left to right, Princess Nicholas of Greece, the King, Princess Marina, Prince George, the Queen and Prince Nicholas.



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Sport & General

Picturesquely situated on the Thames, built in the Gothic style, the Mother of Parliaments is housed in a noble edifice.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A KING

The First Phase: 1910-14—The War Years: 1914-18—The
∴ ∴ Aftermath: 1918-22—Unstable Equilibrium: 1922-35 ∴ ∴

THE FIRST PHASE: 1910-1914

ON May 6th, 1910, King Edward VII died after a short illness, and the crown descended to his only surviving son. The new King held his first Council at St. James's Palace on the next day and was proclaimed on May 9th. Those who were with him on the first day of his accession noted the gravity of his demeanour as a favourable omen of the spirit in which he undertook the heavy burden of his office: there was no vain-glory in his attitude but a consciousness that in the difficult task before him he would have the sympathy and support of all his servants.

The task before him was indeed as difficult as ever fell to the lot of a British monarch, albeit constitutional. Ireland, the sex war, more or less controversial Labour legislation, the conflict between the "Peers and the People" at home and increasing tension with Germany abroad—all threatened to lead to crises of the first magnitude. Party feeling was running particularly high over the Parliament Bill, and people felt, as Mr. Asquith

wrote, they had lost, "at a most anxious moment in the fortunes of the State, the Sovereign whose ripe experience, trained sagacity, equitable judgment, and unvarying consideration counted for so much." The new King, was, however, soon to show that he had as much tactful understanding of his constitutional duties as his father. Though the Lords' policy of the existing government was no more to his liking than to his father's, he showed no hesitation in yielding to the popular verdict when it was manifested through a general election and when all hopes of a compromise vanished. This, one of his very first acts as a constitutional monarch, is symbolical of his whole reign. It is the story of a successful co-operation between Royal prerogative and Parliamentary authority in the interest of democracy,—a co-operation extended without the least shadow of yearning for powers traditionally a King's. As King George himself said to the American ambassador: "Knowing the difficulties of a limited monarch, I thank Heaven I am spared being an absolute one."

All this, however, is later story. For the moment, party conflict was stilled by the solemnity of a death and the pageant of a coronation. The body of King Edward VII lay in state in the Throne Room of the Buckingham Palace, whence it was conveyed in a procession to Westminster Hall. There it lay on a great bier guarded day and night by soldiers while all classes of people filed silently past. The State Funeral came on May 20th, when the body of the dead King was carried through the crowded streets of London to Windsor and laid to rest in St. George's Chapel. In the procession which followed the coffin in the bright May weather were eight Kings besides the new King of England—the Emperor of Germany, the King of the Belgians, the Kings of Norway, Greece and Spain, of Bulgaria, Portugal and Denmark. Theodore Roosevelt, the ex-President of the United States, was also there, and thirty princes from the States of Europe, including Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. Little did they and the spectators imagine that in another four years, the murder of one of them would be the tocsin of a war which would range them against one another and make havoc with their thrones.

THE CORONATION

During the months following the accession the King received the customary deputations and addresses from every variety of public body. The Coronation was fixed for June 22nd, 1911. On that day, when the long process of preparation had raised public expectation to the highest pitch, the King drove in a splendid procession to the historic Westminster Abbey and entered by the west door. The interior of the Abbey was ablaze with the colour of uniforms and formal robes of State officers of all degrees, heralds, standard bearers, prelates, foreign notabilities, Peeresses and representatives of famous regiments. Blue-jackets and Grenadiers lined the farthest end of the Abbey. The dim lights, the sombre walls, the deep shadows of the pillars combined with the pageantry to make a scene never to be forgotten by those who saw it. The supreme moment came when the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the Crown of St. Edward on the King's head. Then the Bible was presented with the word: "Here is wisdom; this is the Royal Law; these are the lively Oracles of God." The enthronement, the

homage of the Princes of the Blood and the Peers of the Realm, the Coronation of the Queen, the solemn communion with the Threecold Amen of Orlando Gibbons, the thunder of the *Te Deum*, and the last procession when the sceptre was laid on the Altar brought to a close a great ceremonial charged with the burden of history.

PARLIAMENT BILL CONTROVERSY: 1911

The pageantry of the Coronation was soon followed by more contentious events, for the dispute between the two Houses of Parliament over the new Parliament Bill by which the House of Lords was to be deprived of its co-ordinate powers in legislation, was coming to a head. Though the elections of December, 1910 had not given the Liberals a decisive majority they were enabled through the help of the Irish Nationalists to pass the Bill through the Commons with a large majority. The question now was whether the Peers would accept the decision of the Lower House or challenge it with the prospect of being swamped by a wholesale creation of new Peers. If the Lords rejected the Bill, the Government was determined to take this step and the King had also signified his agreement. The Peers were sharply divided over the issue. But in the end the moderates, headed by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon, "Hedgers" as they were called, prevailed and the Bill became law.

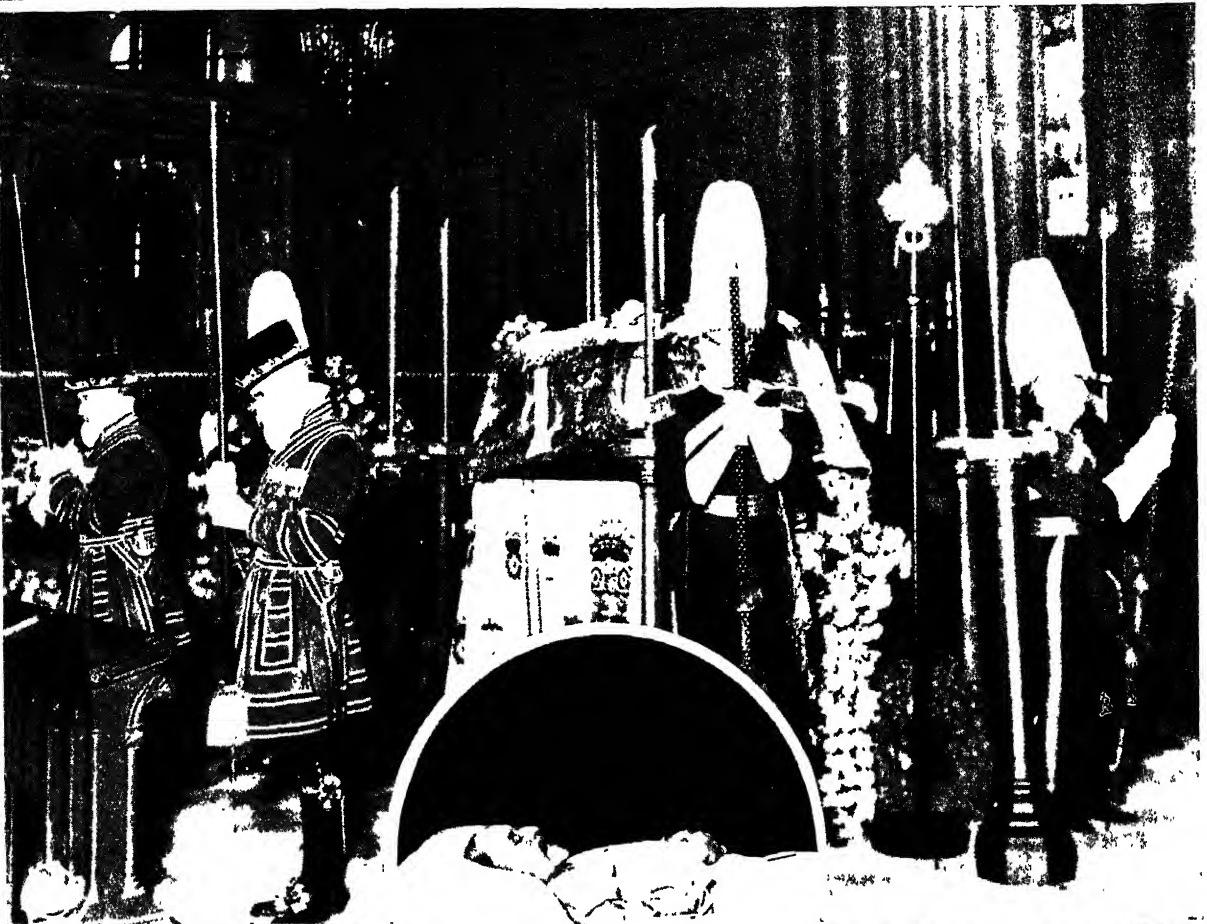
When the controversy over the Parliament Bill was nearing its climax there took place an incident which threatened to lead to a European war. This was the famous visit of the German gunboat *Panther* to the Moroccan port of Agadir. The avowed object of this visit was the protection of



Downey
KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA

From a photograph taken on the occasion of the opening of King Edward's first Parliament, February 14, 1901.

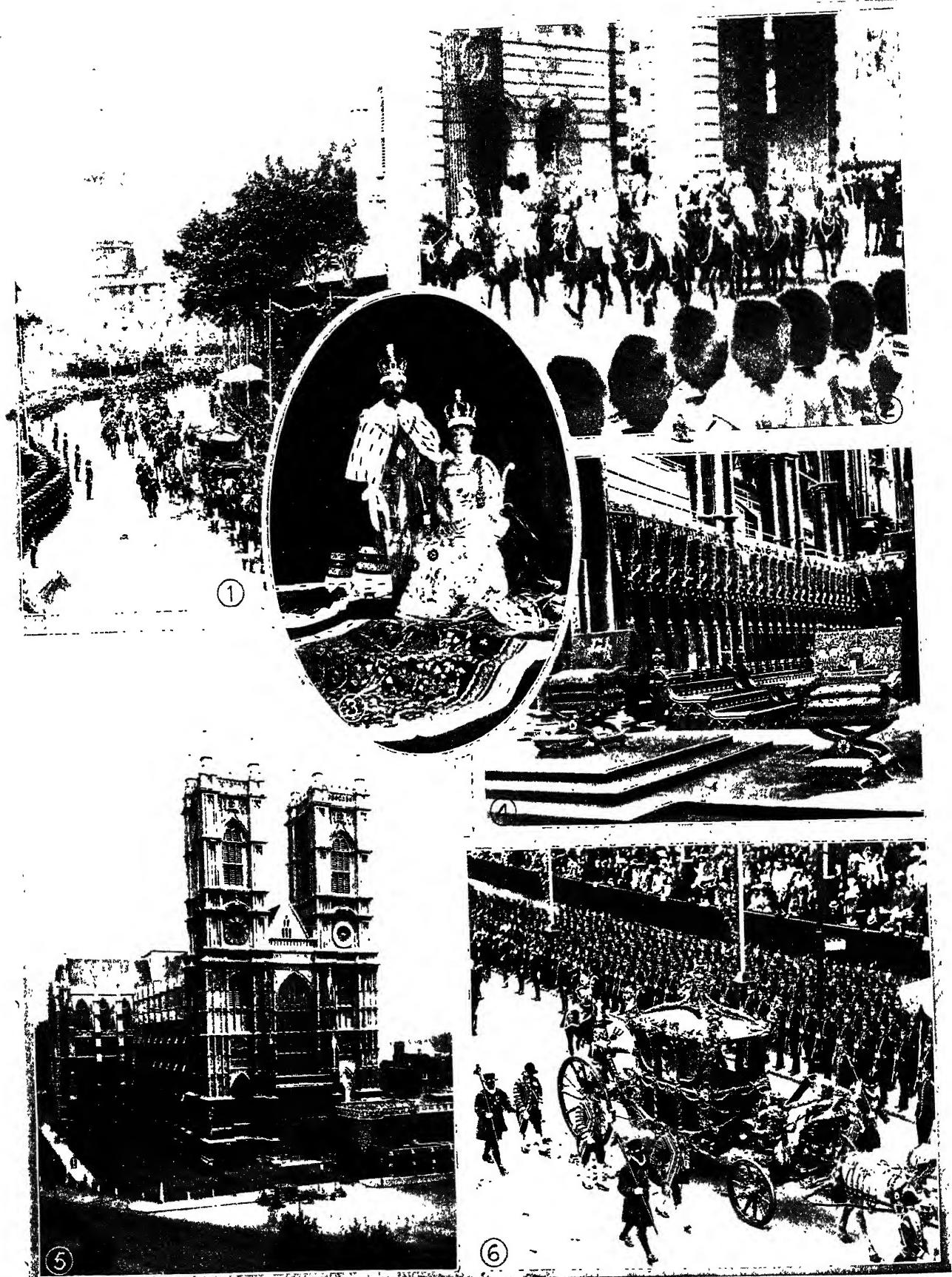
German residents in Morocco, but the move was really a threat to France that unless she was prepared to agree to wide concessions to Germany in Central Africa she was not to be allowed to have a free hand in Morocco. Great Britain at once rallied to the side of France. Mr. Lloyd George declared at his famous Guildhall speech on July 21st that peace at the price of a surrender of Great Britain's position and prestige would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country. In the face of this ultimatum, Germany executed a diplomatic retreat, and the war scare blew over. But the incident made the British Government more than usually anxious to perfect



Photos by Cartheu and Kinnaird and Central Press

"THE KING IS DEAD....."

1. The Lying-in-State of Edward VII. 2. In the Majesty of Death. 3. The Funeral Procession in the Streets of Windsor



Photos by Sport and General, Carteau & Kinnaird and Downey

".....LONG LIVE THE KING"

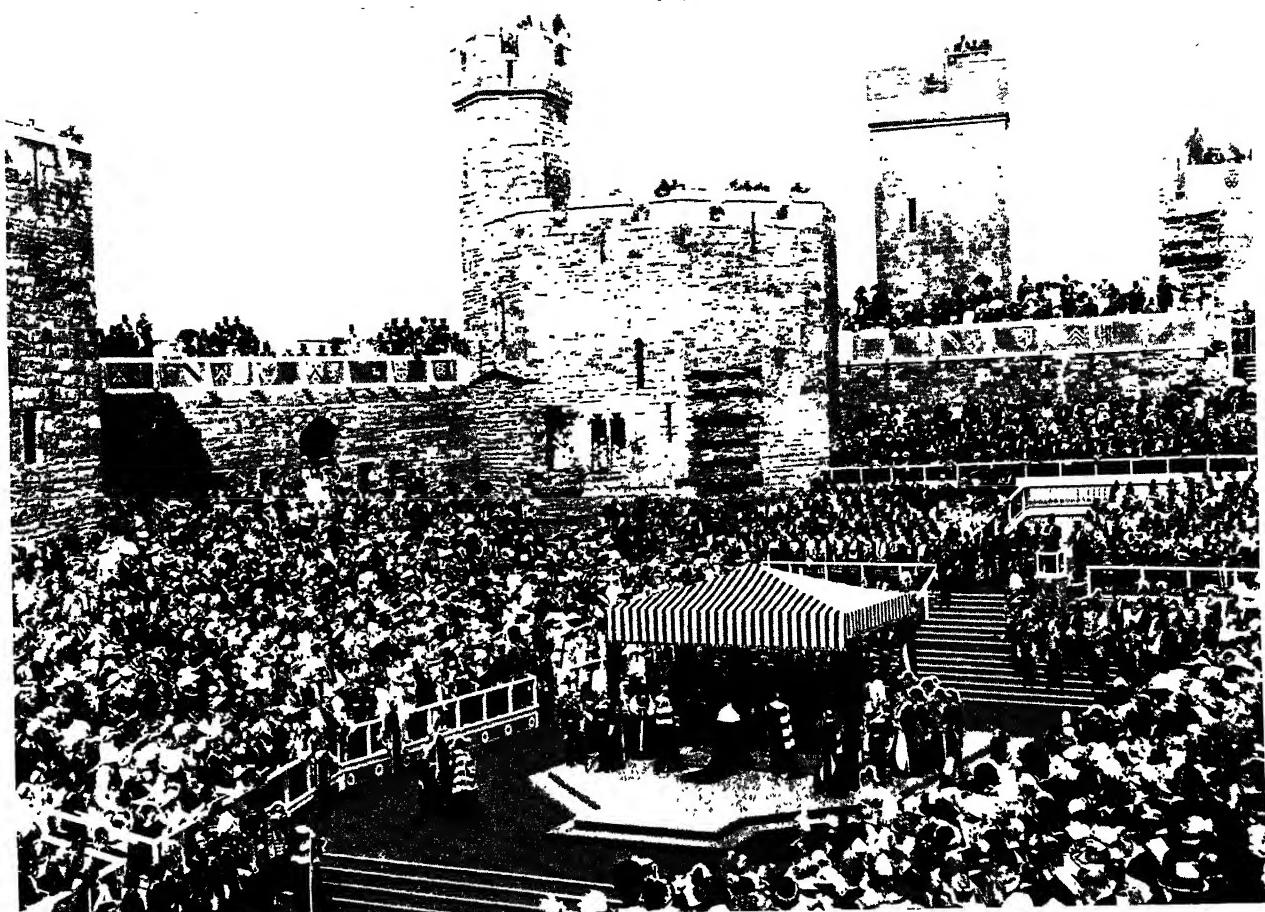
1. The Coronation Procession of George V outside Westminster Abbey, 1911.
2. Indian Princes in the Procession.
3. In Coronation Robes.
4. Interior of the Abbey with the Thrones.
5. Westminster Abbey.
6. The Royal Coach.



Central Press

THE CORONATION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, JUNE 22, 1910

The first photographic record of the coronation of a King of England, obtained under extremely difficult lighting conditions—hence the poor quality—shows the King standing before his Chair of Estate. To his right are the then Archbishop of Canterbury, who, as Primate, crowned both King George and Queen Mary, and the then Archbishop of York, who preached the sermon on the occasion. To His Majesty's left are the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Roberts York and Lord Beauchamp carrying respectively the Curtana, the Sacred Sword and the Sword of State. In the Royal box above are, reading from left to right, the Princess Mary and the Princes Albert, Henry and George with other members of the Royal family. The Prince of Wales, as the King's eldest son, took part in the ceremony. The ceremonial prescribed for the coronation of English Sovereigns has been guarded with the most zealous conservatism and preserved almost intact through religious reform and political revolutions.



Sport and General

INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CARNARVON

On July 13, 1911, in the grim setting of the old Norman fortress at Carnarvon in Wales,—where the son of Edward I was, for the first time in English history, in 1301, created Prince of Wales,—King George invested his eldest son, Prince Edward Albert, with the articles of insignia of the Prince of Wales.

in conjunction with France, their naval and military plans for a war with Germany.

STRIKES AND SUFFRAGETTES

At the end of the year the King came to India for his Coronation visit. When he returned home early in 1912 he found a land troubled with Labour disputes. There was a great coal strike involving a million men. It lasted six weeks and was only terminated by a Coal Mines Minimum Wages Act, hastily rushed through Parliament. Soon after, came the great dock strike in London, unparalleled for the hatred it gave rise to. In all these Labour troubles, the King and Queen displayed a personal interest not expected from the Sovereign. They visited the mines and industrial centres, took tea with a miner's wife, saw the pottery works of the 'Five Towns'. These visits, men felt, were the expression of a homely friendliness for simple folk.

Strikes and industrial disputes were not the only troubles of the years of stress immediately preceding the war. There was anxiety both over Ireland and the "militant suffragettes." From 1908 to 1914 the battle over the question of women's votes raged fiercely. The women themselves were divided over their claims.

While a major part of the claimants preferred constitutional methods, a large and energetic minority led by Mrs. Pankhurst were determined to carry the kingdom of men by violence. They broke windows of shops and clubs in the West End, damaged the precious exhibits in the British Museum and the National Gallery, invaded Westminster and Downing Street, beat at least one Minister—Mr. Birrell, the witty essayist—and harried others, and when sent to prison went on hunger strike.

These novel methods of political agitation naturally attracted a good deal of public attention and some amount of disapproval. What the issue of this struggle would have been none can tell, for before it had been decided one way or other, came the war which brought about a truce and in the end a victory. The services superbly rendered in those years of crisis were rewarded by the Reform Act of 1918, which enfranchised 9,000,000 women. The final enfranchisement came with the Equal Franchise Act of 1928, which placed women and men on the same footing as regards the vote.

THE IRISH QUESTION
The Irish controversy was a more serious affair. It

was also brought to a truce but not to a happy end by the war. The support of the Irish Nationalists committed the Liberal Government to the Home Rule policy, and early in 1912 Mr. Asquith introduced his Home Rule Bill. This Bill was passed by the Commons in January, 1913 and was immediately rejected by the Lords. For the moment there seemed nothing more to do, but a year later the issue was leading Great Britain to what seemed an inevitable civil war. After the failure of the Home Rule Bill of 1912, the Government had carried another Home Rule Bill through the Commons. The third reading of this Bill was passed in May, 1914. Even before this Ulster had been preparing, under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson and F. E. Smith, to resist the Government's policy by force and was collecting arms and drilling volunteers with that end in view. It seemed as if Ulster would have to be coerced to the Home Rule Policy, when all England was set astir by the news that the majority of the British officers of cavalry stationed at Curragh in Ireland had resigned their commissions rather than take the risk of fighting against Ulster. It was, however, found that the resignations were the result of a misunderstanding and the officers were reinstated. But the matter did not end here, for the Irish Nationalists had begun their own military preparations in reply to the vociferous defiances of Ulster.

It was in this crisis that the King summoned a conference of Irish leaders at Buckingham Palace in July. The step was taken on his own initiative in spite of the reluctance of the Ministers to agree to it. But the conference failed because it could not reach an agreement over the boundary question. Two days after it had come to its abortive end, the Nationalist Volunteers carried through their first great exploit in gun-running

at Howth. While they were returning to Dublin, British troops fired on them, killing two or three people. This took place on July 26. A civil war seemed imminent when it was averted only by the greater catastrophe of the World War.

THE WAR YEARS 1914-1918

THE war, of which the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo was the immediate occasion, might have broken out at any time between 1908 and 1914, and it is doubtful if any amount of mere diplomatic effort could have more than temporarily averted it. It was the outcome of the armed peace, which since the conclusion of the Franco-Russian Alliance of 1892 and still more from the formation of the Triple Entente in 1904 had divided Europe into two armed camps. The motive power behind the conflict was the Pan-Slavic ambitions of Russia and Germany's desire for a place in the sun, to which Austria's difficulties in the face of the nationalist aspirations



Topical

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HIS INVESTITURE ROBES

Prince Edward, invested Knight of the Order of the Garter on June 10, 1911, was created Prince of Wales on the day following King George's Coronation. This photograph shows him in the robes worn at his public investiture at Carnarvon,—first, the mantle, a purple robe with collar and cape of ermine, and then the articles of insignia,—the coronet, the sword and the verge or Golden Rod betokening his Government. The Prince is also wearing the purple and gold garter of his new order.

of her subject peoples added an urgent and restless factor. For Great Britain the clash of rival interests in the Balkans had no great significance except in what repercussions it would have on the general international situation, and public feeling was not roused at all till the news of the violation of Belgian neutrality reached the country. Yet it would not be correct to say that England went to war only to uphold the sanctity of a treaty. Apart from the fact that the maintenance of the independence of Belgium and Holland was the cornerstone of British foreign policy through ages, the feelings between Germany and Great Britain were running high over the question of the German navy. There were many men in England who would have been glad to see that growing young fleet at the bottom of the seas, and it was the rivalry on the seas which had driven England

to the alliance with France. Though the Entente did not bind England to give military assistance to France, this legal and moral freedom was more apparent than real. The General Staffs of the two Governments had consulted each other in order to be prepared for all eventualities. These plans had been worked out to the minutest detail, and whatever the politician might say, there could be no doubt that these conversations meant some commitment.

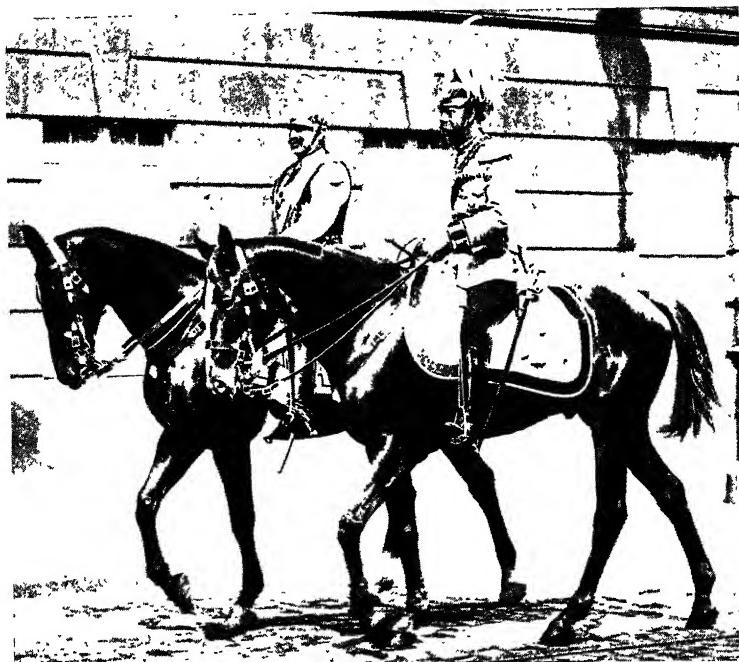
EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR

For the moment, however, cold light of history did not dim the lustre of a crusade for civilization and freedom's sake. When after a week of hectic interchange of telegrams, Sir Edward Grey rose in the House of Commons in the afternoon of August 3 to tell the story of his failure to avert the catastrophe and point its inevitable moral, he was received with a tremendous ovation. The British ultimatum to Germany asked for a reply by the midnight of August 3. As the Big Ben struck twelve and there was no reply, instructions were sent all over the world that the British Empire was at war with Germany. The King himself appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace. The populace who had sought relief from excitement in flocking to the Palace cheered him frantically.

One of the very first acts of the Government, after the declaration of war, was to appoint Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, which reassured public opinion as nothing else could do. Their second was to despatch the Expeditionary Force organized by Lord Haldane to France. This force arrived in time to take part in the fighting on the Belgian frontier, and though it could not stem the tide of the first German onrush in spite of the magnificent action of Le Cateau, it played a decisive part in the victory of the Marne which destroyed all hopes of a decisive German victory on the Western front.

MARNE

The battle of Marne set in a stalemate which was to last for four years. Both the armies dug themselves into trenches and set up elaborate lines of fortifications which were lost and won without strategical fruit in the weary war of attrition. The first phase of this opened



Sport and General

THE KING AND THE KAISER

This photograph was taken on the occasion of the King's visit to Berlin in May, 1913, to attend the wedding of the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. The English King and the German Emperor are here seen riding to the review-ground at Potsdam.

ing a sudden but carefully prepared offensive against the British position, in which the Fifth Army was almost annihilated. It was at this critical juncture that Haig issued his famous order: "There is no course open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end." By a super-human effort at the last moment, the catastrophe was averted, and the losses in men left the German armies powerless for a fresh offensive. By the end of July it was evident to all that Germany had reached the end of the tether, and, immediately, the Allied counter-offensive began—which led to the Armistice on November 11, 1918.

DARDANELLES

Though the war was finally won on the Western Front according to the orthodox doctrine of the 'Westerners,' it seemed at times that victory might have been gained more cheaply elsewhere. But as chance would have it, one of the British efforts in this direction which held out the greatest hopes of a decisive issue failed through miscalculation. This was the Dardanelles expedition—a project muddled from the very beginning. A second check at the hands of the Turk in Mesopotamia in the same year did nothing to retrieve the prestige of British arms, and both the episodes were subjects of a searching enquiry by Royal Commissions. Here should also be mentioned the part played by the Navy in the final victory. Strange as it may seem, the British Navy, in spite of its superiority in numbers and armament, did not assert an undisputed superiority over the German

with the race to the sea and the first battle of Ypres and continued through the battles of Loos, Verdun, Somme, Arras, Passchendaele down to the great Ludendorff offensive of the spring of 1918, which brought Germany within an ace of victory. The Russian Revolution of 1917 and the conclusion of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk had released the German armies locked up on the Eastern front, and for once Germany had a decisive superiority in numbers in the West. Hindenburg and Ludendorff availed themselves of this by launch-



Photos by Cartheu and Kinnaird, Sport and General and from the Imperial War Museum

THE KING IN THE WAR

1. Reception by President Poincaré in France, 1914.
2. Lunching on the Zeebrugge Mole with the King of the Belgians, 1918.
3. Investiture of V.C.s outside Buckingham Palace.
4. A Tour of the Trenches.
5. Visiting a War Grave with the Prince of Wales and General Rawlinson, 1916.
6. On H.M.S. *Elizabeth* with Admiral Beatty.



1



2

Photos from the Imperial War Museum

INDIANS IN THE WAR

1. An Indian Hotchkiss Gun-Crew in France. 2. The King and the Prince of Wales Inspecting an Indian Regiment at Le Cateau, France.

fleet in the great battles like that of Jutland, in which, above all, the people of Great Britain missed the Nelson touch. British naval reputation was at its best rather in the relentless vigil of the blockade and the anti-submarine campaign.

At home the war brought about one notable political innovation, the Coalition Government. From the very first the Opposition had unofficially co-operated with the Government in the conduct of war and diplomacy, but by 1916 it was felt that an effort on a nation-wide scale was needed to bring the war to a successful conclusion. The dynamic personality of Mr. Lloyd George fitly mobilized the nation for the final effort, and, though this reshuffling of the Ministry gave rise to some political rancour, there can be no doubt that but for the immense driving power of the new Prime Minister the Allies might have lost the war.

THE KING'S WAR ACTIVITIES

For the King the war was a great and anxious pre-occupation. When it was about to break out, he telegraphed a personal appeal to the Czar to delay the Russian mobilization so that outstanding questions might be settled by negotiations, and when the hostilities could no more be averted, he encouraged his soldiers by his visits to camps and the front. One of his first acts as the head of the Army was to bid farewell to the Expeditionary Force at Aldershot. A few months later, at the end of November, he went to France with the Prince of Wales in a warship and visited the British Headquarters. He also met the French President and Marshal Joffre. Then he went out to the Belgian headquarters to encourage the King of the Belgians who was occupying the last inviolate stretch of Belgian soil.

In the years following, the King paid four more visits to the Armies in the battle-zone, going on several occasions within the reach of the enemy's shells. In one of his last tours of inspection, he was thrown from his horse and confined to bed for some weeks. True to his early vocation, he paid several visits to the Fleet, and he also deemed it his duty to encourage by visits the soldiers on the 'home front', the munition-workers and all those who were helping to win the war by less spectacular work in factories and workshops. Another of his personal 'war measures' was to ban all alcoholic drinks from the Royal Palaces. This prohibition lasted till the end of the war, and gave to the nation something like a hundred thousand pounds.

THE AFTERMATH : 1919-1922

THE cessation of hostilities had not come a moment too soon. The idealism of the first year of the war when ardent men thanked God for the war and turned to it

"..... as swimmers into cleanliness laping,

Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary" had been quenched in the mud, the tedium, and the unnatural effort of the succeeding years. The bow had been stretched too tight and must relax. So the prevailing mood was one of satiety with high endeavour and stern discipline. The countless young men and young women who had given their best to the war looked upon it only as a memory to be buried. They were jaded with moral as well as physical fatigue and turned heedlessly

to pleasure—without a thought for the greater task of peace-making that lay ahead.

The keynote of the post-war mood was struck in the evening of the Armistice Day in London. There were immense crowds in the streets and frenzied revelry. It was the blind, meaningless, vacuous jubilation of a listless, overtired and underfed nation, incapable of comprehending the victory. The fullness of heart which comes of the consciousness of a great achievement was absent, and for the moment there was no thought but of immediate relaxation and immediate advantage.

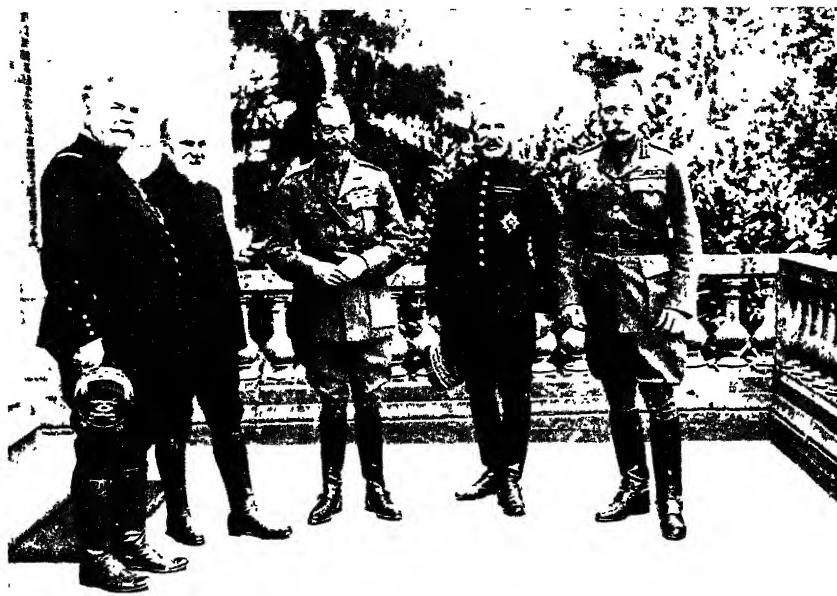
THE COUPON ELECTION

The first political result of this state of mind was the 'coupon election' of 1918. Mr. Lloyd George has been accused by critics for going to the country with the vulgar cry of "Hang the Kaiser", and "Make Germany pay" instead of with a calm and far-seeing programme of reconstruction. But the truth probably is that the Electorate at the moment wanted nothing better. The election of 1918 was a test of democracy at a critical hour, and in that test democracy almost inevitably failed. This election gave England the most unrepresentative Parliament since Waterloo, which was one of Mr. Lloyd George's worst troubles in the years to come. Mr. Keynes, the famous author of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, is said to have asked a Conservative friend what he thought of the new House. "They are a lot of hard-faced men who look as if they had done very well out of the war," was the friend's reply.

Thus it happened that Mr. Lloyd George went to the Peace Conference, which formally opened at Paris on January 18, 1919, bound by incompatible pledges—the Armistice pledges to Germany and the election pledges to his own people. This was, however, one of the least difficulties in the way of a just peace. The war had given rise, on the one hand, to an intense idealism often taking shape in the form of impossible political and social utopias. The millennium was indeed at hand. On the other, it had sharpened to the point almost of greed the territorial ambitions of certain Powers. Then, there was the temper and personality of the three great makers of peace, and the choice of the place where the Conference was to sit. If Mr. Lloyd George was something of an opportunist when once the British aims had been essentially realized, President Wilson was too inelastic and M. Clemenceau too obsessed with the past. All this combined with the hectic atmosphere of the French capital and the utter lack of preparation for peacemaking to produce a Treaty, which is the most bitterly criticized document of modern times.

TREATY-MAKING

From the point of view of the English people, the work of treaty-making fell naturally into four parts, in all of which they were not equally interested. There were the territorial adjustments; the League; the problem of disarmament and security; and Reparations. It was this last which provoked the most frantic interest in Great Britain and it was this which more than any other single action of the Allied Governments destroyed the basis of their claim to be the builders of a new and better international order. The idea of punitive damages was explicitly forbidden by the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, which formed part of the Armistice



Imperial War Museum

WITH PRESIDENT POINCARÉ AND THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND
This remarkable photograph was taken at the British Commander-in-chief's chateau at Beauquesne, France, on August 9, 1916, during the progress of the great Somme offensive and shows, from left to right, General Joffre, President Poincaré, the King, General Foch and Field Marshal Haig, who had succeeded Sir John French as Commander-in-chief of the British Forces.

agreement with Germany. But the temptation proved too much for the victorious peoples, and in order to give a semblance of justice to this extortion, the fantastic war-guilt clause was inserted into the Treaty.

On January 28, 1919 the Treaty with Germany was signed at Versailles after it had been modified in some respects on account of German criticism and protest. This main instrument of peace was followed by the Treaty of St. Germain with Austria (September 10, 1919); Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria (November 27, 1919); the Treaty of the Trianon with Hungary (June 4, 1920); and the Treaty of Sèvres with Turkey (August 10, 1920).

Next to peace-making, Ireland was the greatest difficulty of the Coalition Government. The day after the declaration of the war, Mr. Redmond made a declaration of co-operation and loyalty to Great Britain in the war against Germany. Though this was not supported by a section of his followers, there was no active opinion against recruitment for the war in Catholic Ireland. But the War Office authorities did not look with kindly eyes on the Irish efforts to be helpful, and gradually the latent hostility between the two countries came to

a head till it broke out in open and unexpected rebellion in the Easter Week of 1916. The rebellion was suppressed after five days of murderous street-fighting at the cost of 450 lives. Fifteen of its leaders, mostly dreamers and poets of the Gaelic revival, were executed, and about 2,000 men were interned in Wales. This up-rising, which brought to the fore the hitherto obscure society of Sinn Fein, was to lead directly to the Irish Free State.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

For the moment, however, nothing spectacular took place though Ireland gradually sank into anarchy. Immediately after the rebellion Mr. Asquith initiated negotiations to give Home Rule to Ireland by excluding Ulster from its scope. These came to nothing through the opposition of the Irish. Next year Mr. Lloyd George summoned a convention of Irishmen to devise a new scheme for Irish Self-Government. The Labours of this Convention, in which the Sinn Fein



Courtesy Mr. H. P. Ghose

THE ADVANCE ON BAPAUME, 1918

An incident of the final offensive which led to the Armistice. By the third week of July, the great German offensives, which had begun on March 21, had spent themselves, and the Allied counter-offensive had begun. The battles of August, 1918 carried the Allied armies to the Hindenburg line, which was finally stormed in September. The picture shows steel-helmeted British infantry, accompanied by tanks, advancing on Bapaume, after the second battle of Bapaume—from August 31 to September 3, 1918.

took no part, only revealed the divisions of Irish opinion, and by the time it reported (April, 1918) the great German offensive of the spring and summer of that year was engaging the attentions of the British Government.

In the General Election of December, 1918, the Sinn Fein had an overwhelming victory. But its representatives did not go to Westminster. The time for constitutional discussions was past. During the three years from December, 1918, to December, 1921, when the treaty creating the Irish Free State was signed, the fortunes of Ireland were decided by a grim trial of strength between the Irish Republican Army and the Royal Irish Constabulary.

While this guerilla warfare and campaign of organized murder on both sides was going on, the "British Government seemed to be satisfied," Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson wrote, "that a counter-murder association was the best answer to Sinn Fein murders." "A crude idea of statesmanship," was the Field-Marshal's comment. But a better era set in with the King's speech opening the Parliament in Northern Belfast on June 22, 1921. Two days later Mr. De Valera and Sir James Craig were invited to

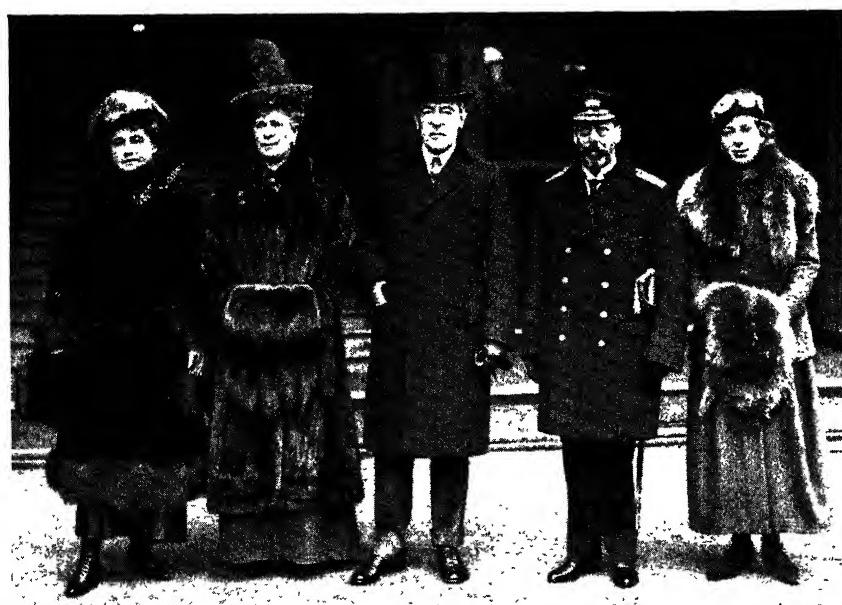


Cartew and Kinnard

AT THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

On the day following the declaration of the Armistice, November 12, 1918, the King and Queen attended a Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's. They are seen above driving away after the service.

London, and on July 11, the Irish truce was proclaimed. After some preliminary discussion in which the dialectics of the Irish leader were pitted against the dialectics of the British Prime Minister, Mr. De Valera agreed to send delegates to a Conference to be summoned to settle the Irish question. This Conference consisted of ten members, containing on the one hand the leaders of the late 'murder gang', and on the other the leading members of the Unionist Party. It was on the point of coming to a deadlock when on December 5, Mr. Lloyd George presented his ultimatum that the draft treaty must be signed as it stood or there would be immediate renewal of war. The Irish delegates conferred in private until nearly three in the following morning, and then appended their signatures to the Treaty which gave Irish Free State the same status within the Empire as Canada.



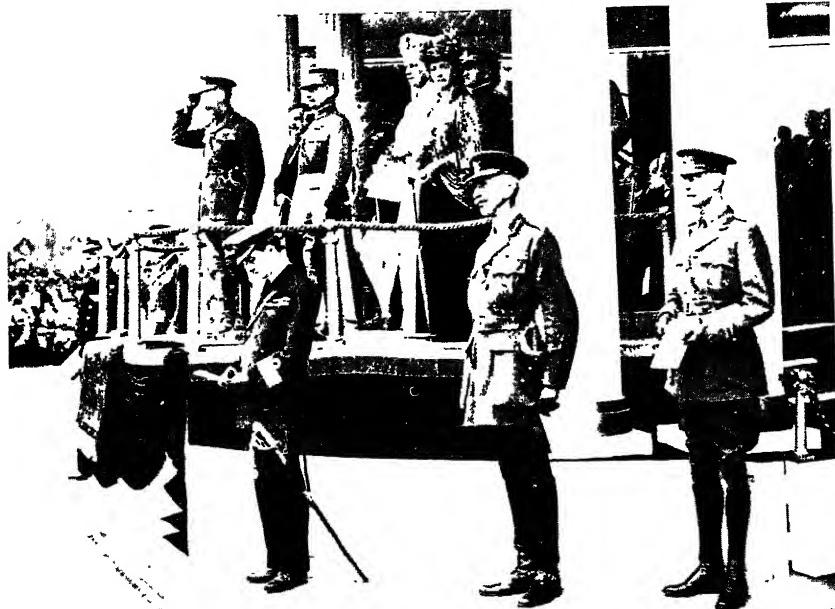
Central Press

THE KING AND QUEEN WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the first President of the United States of America to visit England, came to London in December, 1918, on his way to the Peace Conference in Paris where he had had his scheme of the League of Nations accepted as an integral part of the Peace covenant. In the photograph, from left to right, are Mrs. Wilson, the Queen, President Wilson, the King and Princess Mary. On the 27th December, a banquet was given by His Majesty in honour of President Wilson at Buckingham Palace where he and Mrs. Wilson were staying with the King and Queen.

COALITION GOVERNMENT

The years immediately following the war had other unquiet features both at home and abroad than those already mentioned. It had been anticipated that the conclusion of the war and the demobilization of the army would result in an acute spell of unemployment. Contrary was, however, the case. The years 1919-20 saw an industrial boom whose warmth only served to accentuate the bleakness of the inevitable slump



Sport and General
PEACE PROCESSION BEFORE BUCKINGHAM PALACE

On July 19, 1919, the conclusion of the Peace Treaty in Paris was celebrated in London by a Peace Procession marching past the Buckingham Palace, when the King took the salute. Behind him are standing Marshal Foch, the Prince of Wales, the Queen, Queen Alexandra and General Pershing, the Commander-in-chief of the American forces in Europe.

that followed. But the same years also saw a crop of great strikes and industrial disputes effecting all the key industries of Great Britain. In the field of foreign affairs, the question of security and Reparations seemed to be insoluble. All the fashionable health and pleasure resorts of Europe were tried as seats of international conferences without, however, much tangible result. These conundrums of peace continued to occupy the head of the Coalition Government till an event in the Near East brought his term of office to an end.

Of all the allies of Germany in the war, Turkey was patently the worst beaten in November, 1918. Yet it was Turkey alone which rejected the humiliating treaty imposed on it, and by rising out of the ashes under a great leader, proved it was not the Sick Man of Europe. The worst mistake of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon in the Near Eastern settlement was their encouragement, under the influence of M. Venizelos, of the Greek ambitions in Asia



Topical

AT THE END OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE, 1919

The King receiving his Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, at the Victoria Station, London—on his return from Paris after the successful conclusion of the Peace Conference. From left to right—Mrs. Lloyd George, Mr. Lloyd George, His Majesty and the Prince of Wales. Lord Curzon may be seen between the King and the Prince.



STANDING PERSON E JULY 1972

© 1972 The War Museum, London

Minor. The rule of the despised Greeks in their homeland was too much for Turkish pride. Though there was still a Sultan and a Government in Constantinople, resurgent Turkey formed itself at Angora round the personality of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. He let events follow their course till he was ready, and then struck the blow which drove the Greeks from the Turkish soil. The victorious advance of the Turkish armies to the Straits, however, threatened a conflict with the British forces, which, in spite of the bellicose attitude of the Government at home, was averted by the tactful handling of the situation by General Harrington, the local commander.

The imminence of another war in the tired state of the nation was a decisive factor in the growing unpopularity of Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government. People were dissatisfied with a Government which had promised much and accomplished little. It had blown hot and cold. It had contradicted and stultified itself in relation to every subject it had touched. It had poured out money on social reforms, and subsequently repealed them. It had prosecuted a barbarous war against Sinn Fein and subsequently capitulated to it. It had imposed an unworkable settlement on Germany and was now quarrelling with France in an attempt to whittle away that settlement. No one thought of questioning its achievements in the war. But, as Mr. Bonar Law said about Mr. Lloyd George in his election speech, a drummer boy was an asset in the hour of battle but he and his drum were only a nuisance afterwards among the casualties in the hospital ward. Men wanted tranquillity, and for it they looked to the Conservatives.

THE RETURN OF THE TORIES

For some time, however, the Coalition held together through the personal loyalty of some of the Conservative leaders and through a conviction that the old Party lines were obsolete. But the inevitable revolt came on



Sport and General

THE PRINCE GOES ON HIS AUSTRALIAN TOUR

The King is seen here bidding farewell to the Prince of Wales at Victoria Station, London, on March 15, 1920, on the eve of his departure for the Australian tour. In the centre of the photograph is standing Princess Victoria, and the Queen is a little farther away behind the King.



Central Press

AT BELFAST, 1921

The King visited Belfast on the 22nd June, 1921, to inaugurate the Parliament of Northern Ireland created by the Government of Ireland Act in 1920. The election had taken place early in 1921 and a Government founded with Sir James Craig as Prime Minister.

October 19, when at a party meeting at the Carlton Club Mr. Baldwin demanded complete freedom of action and programme for the Conservative Party. His resolution was carried, and at once Mr. Lloyd George resigned. He was succeeded by Mr. Bonar Law to whose appeal the country replied by sending a clear Tory majority to Parliament.

UNSTABLE EQUILIBRIUM : 1923-1935

Mr. Bonar Law gave to Great Britain what he had promised, tranquillity. There were no more of those spectacular conferences abroad and heroic measures at home. The people had some months of breathing space, which was not interrupted, when, on the death of Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Stanley Baldwin,—who had brought about the fall of Mr. Lloyd George and settled the question of the Anglo-American debt but was not otherwise very well-known,—stepped into his place.



Sport and General

WITH THE KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIANS

In 1922 the King and Queen visited Belgium, where they were received at Hotel de Ville, Brussels, by the famous Burgomaster Max. From left to right are Queen Elizabeth, King George, Queen Mary, King Albert, and the Burgomaster.

Mr. Baldwin, however, felt that the Parliamentary position of his Government was not very satisfactory and went to the country in the autumn of 1923 on the plank of Protectionism. The election resulted in an indecisive balance of parties. In the new House the Conservatives fell from 344 to 257, Labour rose from 142 to 192 and the Liberals from 117 to 157. The decisive voice thus lay with the Liberals, who, under the leadership of Mr. Asquith, supported the Labour amendment to the address and turned Mr. Baldwin out of office. The King immediately sent for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who formed the first Labour Government of Great Britain.

THE FIRST LABOUR GOVERNMENT

It would be wrong to look upon this Government as anything more than a harmless and interesting experiment. The very fact that it was a minority Government, dependent on the vote of the Liberals, excluded all possibility of its trying to achieve Socialism in our time, or at any time for that matter. The Labour leaders perfectly understood their position and looked upon this spell of office as nothing more than an opportunity to show that Labour could govern. In this they succeeded to a very material degree. The foreign policy of the first Labour Government in particular, for which the Prime Minister himself was responsible, was a great improvement upon the querulous vacillations of Lord Curzon. Mr. MacDonald had an art of establishing friendly personal contacts with foreign statesmen, and by his skilful management of the London Conference at which the Dawes Plan was accepted paved the way for a better Franco-German understanding, which was to bear fruit in Locarno.

It was, however, the same conciliatory foreign policy of Mr. MacDonald which brought about the downfall of his Government. At the time that the Reparations Con-

ference was sitting in London, an Anglo-Russian Conference had also been summoned to liquidate the dispute between Great Britain and Soviet Russia. When it was found that the treaty drafted by this Conference contained a clause about a loan to Russia, about which Conservative opinion was intensely sensitive, opposition flared up. The Prime Minister, at once, decided to make an appeal to the country. In the ensuing elections, the Tories were materially helped by the windfall of the notorious Zinoviev letter, the truth about which is yet to be ascertained. In the new Parliament the Conservatives had a majority of over two hundred over both the Liberals and Labour combined. The people wanted a strong Government and gave their votes to the only party which seemed likely to supply one. So, the Conservatives were installed in office and had the five years' normal lease of power.

The central facts of Mr. Baldwin's second administration were Locarno in foreign politics and the General Strike at home, with something like a lighter accompaniment in the controversy over the Prayer Book. The Franco-German understanding inaugurated by the Locarno settlement seems to be a very inconclusive beginning in view of what has happened afterwards, but at the time it was made the occasion of a variety of symbolic festivities expressive of the coming of a new era of peace,—an impression which was heightened by the signing next year of the Kellogg Pact, that most magnanimous if not realistic gesture of international politics.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

The General Strike affected Great Britain more immediately. Its origin is to be sought in the condition of the coal industry. In consequence of its obviously unsatisfactory state, the Government had, in 1925, granted the owners a year's subsidy and at the same time set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel to make recommendations. The Commission reported on March 6, 1926 in favour of a wide reorganization of the industry. The Government subsidy was due to expire in May, and the owners posted notices of this and their intention not to continue to employ the miners except on lower wages; but they made no definite proposals about reorganization. In consequence the T. U. C. called a conference of the Executive Committees of the constituent unions and reported that it could see no alternative to a general sympathetic strike as a means of helping the miners. The strike was timed to be called from the midnight of May 3 and 4. The response was remarkably complete, and the vast majority of the organized workers of the country ceased work, though the essential services were partially maintained by volunteers. There was little loss of temper and a general absence of disorder. But the Government took the line that the strike was an unconstitutional attempt to coerce

the Government and refused to negotiate with the strikers. The Labour leaders, of whom Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas disliked the step, were placed in a humiliating position. Nevertheless, after the strike had lasted a week, they took the opportunity offered by the miners' rejection of the Samuel Memorandum to call it off. The miners' strike, however, lasted in a long-drawn-out agony till November.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The General Election of 1929 again returned a Labour Government to power. Its initial political acts were a naval conference, an Imperial conference, and an Indian conference. But for the average man all these questions were overshadowed by the black figures of unemployment, accentuated by the economic depression, which, in its turn, was to lead to the National Government. The crisis came in the late summer of 1931 over the problem of balancing the Budget. For this purpose, among other things, a cut in the unemployment benefit

was proposed. This was firmly resisted by the Trade Union leaders headed by Mr. Henderson. Mr. MacDonald, confronted by a schism in the Cabinet, resigned as the Labour Prime Minister, only to re-accept office with a commission to form a National Government. The new Government, National in name but overwhelmingly Tory in composition, offered itself to the country as an emergency institution, gained its delirious support and still claims to have a mission to fulfil. This is no more than natural in the face of an impending election. But the historian will have some diffidence to pronounce on it till time has set events in a less distorted perspective.

THE KING AFTER THE WAR

For the King the years following the Armistice have been years of normal ceremonials and duties, more extended participation in the pleasures and preoccupations of the common man and happy family life, in the continued enjoyment of the affections of his subjects. As soon as the Armistice was signed he crossed over to France and



Downey

THE KING WITH THE DOMINION PREMIERS

The Imperial Conference of 1926, held at Downing Street, London, was made memorable by General Hertzog's demand for recognition of South Africa's independence. Seated from left to right between His Majesty are Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and standing from left to right, are Walters Monroe of Newfoundland, J. G. Coats of New Zealand, Stanley Melbourne Bruce of Australia, General Hertzog of South Africa and William Thomas Cosgrave, President of the Irish State Council.

paid a visit to the front. This visit was followed by others to the war-graves both in France and Belgium, and one to Italy. His historic visit to Belfast in 1921, which has already been referred to, belong more to the domain of live politics than of ceremonial. In 1920, on the second anniversary day of the Armistice, he unveiled the Cenotaph, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and assisted in the ceremonial burial of the Unknown Warrior.

In his personal life, the King has had two bereavements since the War. In January, 1919, his youngest son, Prince John, died, and in 1925 came the death of Queen Alexandra, his mother. Otherwise, there was no break in the sunshine of the increasing family circle. In 1922 Princess Mary was married to Viscount Lascelles. In the next year Prince Albert, Duke of York, married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the daughter of a Scottish peer. The third marriage in the Royal family took place in 1934 when the Duke of Kent, the King's youngest son, married a Greek Princess. All these Royal weddings were acclaimed with enthusiasm and gave occasion for displays of popular affection, which could not but be very gratifying to the sovereign.

During all these years the King has encouraged his sons to tread in his own foot-steps in missions of Imperial amity. The Prince of Wales is as widely travelled a man as his father, and his younger brothers have also visited the Dominions to represent the King. At home, the children of George V and Queen Mary have played no insignificant role in promoting trade and industry. They have visited fairs and exhibitions and put forward eminently practical suggestions for the development of British commerce. There are many instances of this, and if a single representative illustration is to be given, it is enough to point to the success of the British Industries Fair as an example of what has been accomplished by Royal patronage.

SERIOUS ILLNESS IN 1929

Perhaps the most significant fact of the King's post-War years is his illness in 1929 and the popular reaction it had. While attending the Armistice Day ceremony before the Cenotaph in November, 1928, the King caught a violent chill which developed into a serious illness. The doctors, remembering the King's age, were



London News Agency

HIS PEOPLE'S CONCERN

His Majesty fell seriously ill in the latter part of 1928. Throughout his illness, large crowds of anxious people carried on a ceaseless vigil outside Buckingham Palace waiting for hours for the issue of the physicians' bulletins announcing the King's condition.



THE KING'S
FIVE PRIME MINISTERS



1910-1935

Top Left: Henry Herbert Asquith (1910-16). *Top Right:* Andrew Bonar Law (1922-23). *Centre:* David Lloyd George (1916-22). *Bottom Left:* Stanley Baldwin (1923 ; 1924-29 ; 1935—). *Bottom Right:* James Ramsay MacDonald (1929-35).



ONLY HE REMAINS



KAISER WILHELM
OF GERMANY



CZAR NICHOLAS
OF RUSSIA



KING ALFONSO
OF SPAIN



KING MANOEL
OF PORTUGAL

BROAD BASED UPON HIS PEOPLE'S WILL



KING GEORGE
OF GREECE



KING FERDINAND
OF BULGARIA



CALIPH MEJID
OF TURKEY

Photos by Lowney, Press Portrait Bureau, London News Agency, Central Press and Harrods

ONLY HE REMAINS BROAD BASED UPON HIS PEOPLE'S WILL

In the crash of thrones that followed the War, when King after King, dynasty after dynasty fell like houses of cards in Europe, the Throne of England stood unshaken, broad based upon the people's will.



L. N. A.

INAUGURATING THE FIVE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE, 1930

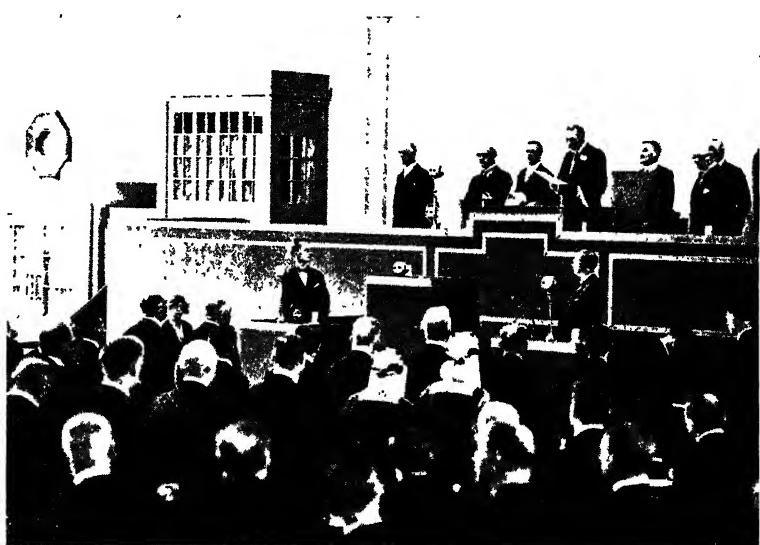
On January 21, 1930, His Majesty inaugurated the Five Power Naval Conference in the great Gallery of the House of Lords, the Powers represented being the United States of America, France, Italy, Japan and Great Britain, assembled "to eliminate the civil results of wasteful competition."

apprehensive, and the Prince of Wales had to cut short his East African trip and hurry home. A Council of State was formed to carry on State business. It was not till some months had passed that the King was declared to be out of danger and fit to resume his normal life. During all these time there was a striking display of popular anxiety. Eager crowds waited patiently outside Buckingham Palace for news of the King's condition, and when a new bulletin appeared there was a rush to see what it told. These scenes continued till the King was declared to be out of danger, and when he was completely recovered there was a National thanksgiving, which in its sincerity was not less impressive as an index of the stability of the British monarchy than the tremendous enthusiasm of the Silver Jubilee.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS

It is curious to contrast this steadfast allegiance of the British people to the titular leader of the nation with their uncertain loyalties in the practical spheres of national action. In the thirteen years following the resignation of Mr. Lloyd George, the British electorate has turned from the Conservative Party to Labour, and again from Labour to the Conservative Party. There is reason to think that these are not the familiar swings of the party system. In spite of the traditional

division of the governing class of Great Britain into two parties, there has never been any fundamental cleavage either of interests and ideals or of method and programme between the two claimants to office. This



Central Press

INAUGURATING THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, 1933

On June 12, 1933, the King inaugurated the World Economic Conference in London—the first Sovereign in history to open a conclave of all nations. The Conference, held in the Geological Museum, South Kensington, was the largest International assembly ever known, sixty-six States being represented.

The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume

important guarantee of the constitution is weakening in proportion as the parties are tending to divide along the lines of class interests. The election of 1931 has shown that, if the issue is a struggle between two fundamental conflicting interests, it will be the conventional constitution rather than the class which will have to go. It is, of course, true that the British people are yet maintaining the facade of parliamentary government ; nor have they made a final choice between the two classes which claim to govern them. But this should not blind any one to the deep-seated fissures within.

And to this the disintegration of the governing parties themselves. Labour, which is the uneasy alliance between Socialism and Trade Unionism, seems to be on the way to inevitable split, while Conservatism too is throwing off a more positive offshoot in Fascism. No observer of outward things will yet discover any sign on the part of the great mass of Englishmen to veer round to either of the two extremes. The official Conservative party is still sufficiently respectful of the forms of parliamentarism and sufficiently sure of its hold on the electorate to permit any disturbance of the age-long equilibrium. But there is an element of instability in the whole structure. This may reveal itself any day and show the British people to be the most revolutionary in the world instead of being the most conservative.

This summary of the King's reign would have no claim to be called even a summary if it did not give some indication at least of the lines along which the British Empire has developed. Here too conflicting ideals have been at work. In 1910 the idea of an "Imperial Federation" was in the air. The War, in which the Dominions had actively and enthusiastically participated, carried the feeling of Imperial solidarity still further. When Mr. Lloyd George succeeded Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister in December, 1916, his first act was to set up a "War

Cabinet", and his second was to invite the Premiers of the Dominions to come to England and join, on equal terms, in its deliberations. This Imperial Cabinet met in 1917 and 1918, and in the next year the statesmen of the Dominions formed part of the British Empire Delegation to the Peace Conference of Versailles.

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

This Conference, which marks the closest point of the co-operation of the various units of the British Empire, was also the starting point of a new tendency. The atmosphere of the Peace Conference was charged with ideas of nationalism and self-determination, and under their influence the Dominions signed both the Peace Treaties and the Covenant as distinct nations. This seed was developed to its logical conclusion in the Imperial Conferences of 1921, 1923 and 1926, each of which showed a progressive decline in the idea of Imperial unity. The final form to this new doctrine was given by a Committee of the Imperial Conference of 1926 presided over by Lord Balfour, which affirmed the equality of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and defined the self-governing Dominions as :

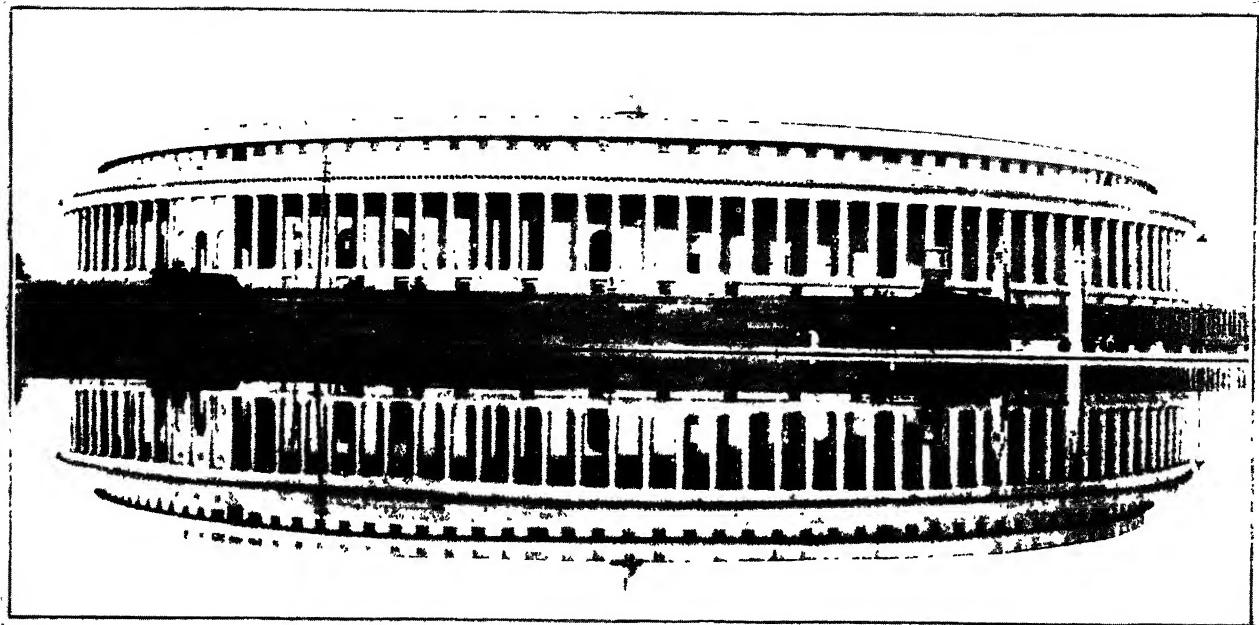
"Autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to any other in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

This definition was embodied in a resolution of the full Conference and given legal form by the Statute of Westminster, 1931. The practical implications of this statute are clear. In the words of the Report itself : "Every self-governing member of the empire is now master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever."



Sport and General

THE ROYAL PALACE OF ST. JAMES, LONDON



THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS AT DELHI

INDIA IN TRANSITION: 1910-1935

Setting of the Stage: 1910-18—Reforms and Non-Co-operation: 1919-27—Travail and Turmoil: 1928-35

SETTING OF THE STAGE 1910-18

THE words in which the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of 1926 tried to define the relations of the fully self-governing parts of the British Empire may be applied almost without the change of a syllable to the aspirations of politically conscious India. The goal of these aspirations has borne different labels at different times. At one time it was called Colonial Self-Government; at others simply Self-Government; then, again, *Swaraj*, Home Rule, Dominion Status, Independence, "Substance of Independence." But the reality behind this bewildering variety of names is one—the desire to be the master of one's destiny, in fact if not always in form. And surprising as it may seem, the substance of this national demand has undergone neither amplification nor attenuation during the quarter of a century that has passed by since the King-Emperor came to the throne.

The political history of India



Johnston and Hoffmann

LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General for India from 1910 to 1916, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst had the privilege of welcoming Their Majesties to India in 1911-12 for the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. It was during his regime that the capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi and the Great War broke out in Europe.

from 1910 to this day is the story of the interaction between the Indian demand and British stakes. Sometimes these two forces have shown signs of coming together. Sometimes they have moved away from one another in violent reaction. More often, however, the encounter has resembled the closely succeeding rounds of a Test Match. It is interesting to observe how unvaryingly each phase of the game has tended to follow a set pattern. On the one hand, vague yearnings and discontent crystallizing round a concrete political grievance, reaching a climax in an explosion of popular feeling, gradually sinking into a trough, to rise again at the end of the period of recuperation; on the other, a display of firmness at the peak of the agitation, followed by a belated installment of reforms half-heartedly worked during the slump, to be rounded off by another provocation to nationalist sentiment—these two themes combine to make the recent history of India what it is. In the interweaving and alternating *crescendos* and *diminuendos* of the parts the

performance resembles an exercise in counterpoint. But this is, perhaps, no tribute to statesmanship. At the end of twenty-five years the familiar round of matches shows no signs of having ended in a decision, and judging from the trend of circumstances that decision does not appear to be anywhere near our sight.

THE MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS

In 1910 India was in a state of quiescence compared to the years of acute tension immediately preceding. The Morley-Minto Reforms, which had been announced in 1907 and introduced in 1909, were being worked by a section of the politically-minded class. Though Lord Morley himself emphatically repudiated the idea that the reforms were in any sense a step towards parliamentary government, the new powers of consultation and discussion given to the Legislative Councils had been welcomed by leaders like Mr. Gokhale, and the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911 contributed something to the pacification of the country by removing an acutely felt injustice.

Yet it would be a mistake to look upon the years between 1910 and 1914 as anything more than a time of peace on the surface. Five years of agitation had raised the Swadeshi Movement of 1905 from the plane of a provincial grievance to a nation-wide desire for Self-Government. This desire found practical expression through two channels, one constitutional and open, and the other revolutionary and secret. For the moment there was nothing spectacular about the constitutional movement as the country was passing through the normal period of relaxation after the emotional wave of 1905-6. But the period is of considerable importance for the crystallization of the Nationalist doctrine which was to be put into application at a more suitable hour.

In this the lead was taken by the younger and more energetic leaders of the Swadeshi Movement, who had unequivocally rejected the Morley-Minto Reforms. They did not yet possess a decisive voice in the Indian National Congress, having seceded from it at Surat. But their following in the country was considerable, and it was under the pressure of this powerful body of opinion that the Congress itself became more and more critical of the policy of the Government.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

The revolutionary societies carried on their underground activities side by side with the constitutional agitation. Their object was to collect money and arms for an insurrection against British rule, and for this purpose murder and dacoity were unhesitatingly resorted to. The victims of the revolutionary party, whose ramifications were particularly wide in East Bengal, were mostly police officers who had made themselves obnoxious to it by their efforts to check its activities. But some persons outside Government employ were also murdered either for resisting armed robberies or on the suspicion of being informers and deserters. The movement obviously went on gaining strength in its restricted but active circle, for there was a steady and increasing series of outrages from 1910 to 1913, including one on the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, till, at the beginning of 1914, the Government considered the situation serious enough to require the steady presence of Regular troops, some battalions of which were sent to East Bengal.

This was the situation in India when the Great War broke out. When the news of Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany reached this country in August, 1914, there was a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm both on the part of the Indian Princes and the people. This statement may require some qualification in the case of the extreme left of the educated middle-class, but for the well-known leaders of the nationalist movement the war produced a revulsion of feelings. They looked upon it as a unique opportunity for demonstrating India's claim to an honoured and equal partnership in the Empire, and cordially responded to Lord Hardinge's appeal for a suspension of domestic controversy.

INDIA AND THE WAR

India's participation in the war began with the immediate despatch of an expeditionary force to the principal theatre of the war. This reached France at the end of September, and, though it could not take part in the Battle of the Marne, which stemmed the first German onrush, it played a gallant role in the subsequent months of trench warfare, in spite of severe handicaps, the most severe of which was the climate. As the war progressed India's contingent grew in size, till Indian troops came to form the major element in the British armies in East Africa, Mesopotamia and Egypt. By the time the war came to an end, India had sent 877,068 combatants and 563,369 non-combatants to the war and contributed a sum of £146.2 millions sterling in money, in addition to £80 millions in stores.

While India generally was co-operating in the war, the revolutionaries were determined to treat England's difficulty as India's opportunity. The very first year of the war saw an intensification of revolutionary activity in Bengal. The theft of a large consignment of arms and ammunition from a Calcutta firm in August, 1914, had furnished the revolutionaries with the means of pursuing their activities on a wider scale than before, and there was also some attempt to get German money and arms through the United States. These, however, were nipped in the bud, but the Government found it more difficult to deal with the revolutionaries both in Bengal and the Punjab, which had also come within the orbit of revolutionary activities. In the face of what they believed to be an exceptional situation, the Government of Lord Hardinge rushed a Defence of India Act through the legislature, giving drastic powers to the Executive to restrict individual liberty. This was passed in 1915 and was immediately put into operation against persons suspected by the police to be connected with revolutionary organizations, of whom some were tried by summary procedure and a still greater number interned. There were protests in the country against the detention of persons without trial and the guardians of school and college students in Bengal felt more than usually tremulous about their wards. But when the Defence of India Act came to be applied to the constitutional agitation for the grant of Self-Government, the resentment against the operations of the Indian sister of DORA spread all over India.

This was exactly the mistake committed by the Government of Lord Hardinge's successor, Lord Chelmsford. When the new Viceroy assumed office in the





Johnston and Hoffmann

LORD CHELMSFORD

Lord Chelmsford, who presided over the destinies of India from 1916-21, will be remembered as the joint author of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms of 1918. The culminating act of his regime was the passing of the Rowlatt Act leading to the disturbances in the Punjab and the Amritsar tragedy.

blood, the people of India showed no inclination to take these pronouncements at anything more than their rhetorical value. For them, the most momentous question was what effect the war was going to have on their political aspirations. The politically conscious classes were used to the studied indifference of the Government to these aspirations in normal times. But the war was supposed to have changed all that. India's whole-hearted co-operation in the war and the records of Indian soldiers had, on the one hand, profoundly stimulated nationalist aspirations; they were stated, on the other, to have brought about a change in the angle of vision of British administrators. Indian public opinion naturally put these two facts together and expected that at the end of a war fought for freedom and self-determination the legitimate claims of India will not be allowed to be passed over.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT

Indian leaders waited for some gesture to this effect from the British Government, and as the war progressed and none came, grew more and more vocal and restive. The first modest appeal for a greater measure of Self-Government came from the Bombay Congress of 1915, presided over by Sir S. P. (afterwards Lord) Sinha, at which Mrs. Besant's Home Rule plan was first mooted. This demand grew into a strong country-wide movement for Home Rule in course of the next year, and was asserted with impressive unanimity of opinion at the Lucknow Congress of 1916.

1916 was a year of extraordinary fervour in Indian politics. It saw the union of all important political parties in favour of immediate Home Rule. On September 1, Mrs. Besant formally inaugurated the Home Rule League, which was joined by Mr. Tilak and other leaders

spring of 1916, India had settled down to war conditions and the first enthusiasm had distinctly worn off. This was due, pre-eminently, to the failure of the Government to make use of and give a lead to the popular desire to be helpful. But it should also be remembered that India had no vital stake in the war and though the ardent Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in his recruiting speeches dangled the prospect of a German invasion of India through Central Asia and reminded his audiences of the Ravi flowing with

of what was then known as the "Extremist" school. The success of the political campaign carried on by the League was phenomenal. Throughout 1916 and 1917, the idea of Self-Government was in the air, and the contagion spread also to the Legislative Councils. In October, 1916, nineteen elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council sent a memorandum to the Viceroy urging the immediate conferment of responsible government with many more sweeping measures of reform.

Closely following upon this gesture came the Lucknow Congress, which was joined not only by all the existing schools of Nationalist thought but by the Moslem League as well. The outcome of the joint deliberations of these two important political organizations was an agreed demand for constitutional reforms and a plan for communal unity based on communal representation, which was to become famous as the Lucknow Pact. The most fundamental proposal put forward by this session of the Congress was that "India must cease to be a dependency and be raised to the status of a self-governing state as an equal partner with equal rights and responsibilities as an independent unit of the Empire." It also asked for a proclamation by the King-Emperor announcing the British Government's intention to confer immediate Self-Government on India.

THE DECLARATION OF 1917

The Government replied to these political stirrings with its time-honoured method of repression followed up by promises of inconclusive reforms. The leaders of the Home Rule movement were at first prohibited from entering various districts and provinces under the provisions of the drastic Defence of India Act and after that Mrs. Besant herself was interned with two of her foremost lieutenants. This step gave rise to widespread dissatisfaction, to which the rather belated and curiously informal declaration of August 20, 1917 was no effective counterpoise. This declaration contained a promise about the ultimate end of British policy, but no commitment whatever regarding the intermediate steps. Yet the Moderates welcomed it as something tangible, while the more advanced Nationalists, divided between curiosity and doubt, showed some inclination to suspend



Bourne and Shepherd

LORD READING

A former Lord Chief Justice of England, Earl of Reading was the Viceroy of India from 1921-1925,—a period of political turmoil occasioned by the Non-Co-operation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers.

judgment till the promised visit of the Secretary of State responsible for the declaration, had been paid.

The doubts, however, showed a distinct tendency to gain the upper hand, when at the Delhi Conference of 1918, summoned in the face of the great German offensive of that year, Mr. Tilak was debarred by the Viceroy from raising the question of India's political aspirations. The growing disenchantment was completed when the joint report of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General was published in July. The proposals contained in this report were considered to fall far short of what was necessary and just, both by the Moderates who accepted them as a working basis, and by the Extremists who did not. The special session of the Congress summoned soon after to discuss the report also pronounced it to be inadequate. This disapproval was repeated at two subsequent sessions.

THE REFORM BILL AND AFTER

The acute disappointment caused by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Reform Bill that sprang out of it, was not, however, the whole of the matter. Political India saw with increasing disquiet the signs of an incipient reaction all around. This impression gathered force from the utterances of many provincial governors, from the attitude of the Government towards the Home Rule movement, from the preparations of the bureaucracy to settle down into its normal grooves out of which it had been thrown out by the war, and, above all, from the proposals of the Rowlatt Report. The recommendations of this report were interpreted by the Indian public, from its experience of the Defence of India Act, as a veiled weapon against the nationalist movement. Furthermore, their clear-cut and drastic character was compared with the nebulous inadequacy of the proposed reforms, which, it was believed, would be even more whittled down by the rule-making powers of the Indian authorities and the secret but strenuous opposition of the Services about which there were some revelations in the Press. So, the conviction grew that the effort and the sacrifices of four years of crisis were not only going to be treated as an irrelevant episode, but was actually to be rewarded by the stifling of the aspirations of the people. The resent-

ment throughout India was great, and it found emphatic voice in the resolutions of the Delhi Congress of 1918.

To these factors of discontent affecting only the intelligentsia, must be added others which went down to the masses. The first of these was the anxiety of the Indian Moslems about the fate of Turkey. The alliance between British and Muhammadan interests which had been a feature of Indian political life in the years immediately preceding had been shaken by the Turco-Italian and the Balkan Wars, in which a Muhammadan Power was despoiled by rapacious Europeans without Great

Britain intervening on behalf of her traditional ally. This suspicion reached a climax when Turkey joined the war against the Allies, and the rupture was complete when the Sherifian Arabs revolted against the titular Caliph under British lead. Henceforward Muhammadan feeling in India grew more and more hostile towards Great Britain, till it was raised to white heat by the treatment of Turkey at the Peace Conference.

FACTORS OF DISCONTENT-MENT

The second factor was the discontentment created by the official methods employed in recruiting and by the pressure brought to bear on the propertied classes, particularly in the Punjab, to contribute to War Loans. This was aggravated throughout India by the rise of prices and general economic distress. Indian Labour saw with indignation that the employers, who had made immense profits out of the war, were looking forward to the normal life of profiteers without any thought of spending even a small part of their gains for the improvement of the status of the wage-earners. The demobilized labour corps men and soldiers who

had seen something of the European standard of living and were conscious of their part in the victory, were suffering from the effects of their sudden release from employment. All these combined to bring about a state of actual distress luridly set against the expectations raised by the war. Not only had all the Allied Powers, and above all Great Britain, encouraged the most utopian ideals with the object of stiffening the morale of their resistance to Germany; an object lesson in founding a



Carthie and Kinnaird

MR. MONTAGU AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India from 1917-22, was the author of the Government of India Act of 1919, which passed through Parliament with the active assistance of his friend and chief, Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister.

new social order had also been furnished by Russia which had shaken off the age-long despotism of the Czars, and promises of an earth fit for heroes and safe for democracy were only awaiting practical realization at Paris. A feeling was in men's minds that everything was in the melting pot, and that it depended only on them to make their lot better. Simple distress unrelieved in its gloom is not too much of a burden for the Indian peasant or worker. But to make him feel that the remedy for his ills lay within reach of his outstretched hands and then to baulk him of it was too much of a strain even for his proverbial fatalism.

REFORMS AND NON-CO-OPERATION 1919-1927

THE situation which existed in India at the beginning of 1919 thus required bold and imaginative, yet sensitive, handling. But it was mishandled, and from this mishandling proceeds the train of events which constitutes the last sixteen years' history of India. When one comes to think of the lost opportunities of 1919 at the end of a decade and-a-half, it seems that the tragedy of peace in India was not different in kind from the tragedy of peace in Europe. There, too, the situation called for a swift programme of reconstruction and healing, from men whose faces were turned to the future. What it got, however, were measures of retribution from politicians obsessed with the past; and then, as if as an after-thought, timid attempts at setting up a new order whose vacillating half-heartedness did nothing to neutralize the harshness of the 'realists'. The result was the German settlement, the Turkish settlement, and the Irish settlement,—all inspired by impossible ideas of security, revengefulness, and vested interests. The Indian settlement was not very different in spirit from any of these. It was bankrupt in statesmanship, and might be included as a good fourth in the series of post-war futilities.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS OF 1919

India had co-operated with Great Britain with all her resources in the war. Indian public opinion had, with unimportant exceptions, throughout supported the Allied cause. In spite of these facts, British administrators showed a strange readiness to treat India like an ex-enemy country after the war. This is a rather curious

and paradoxical fact, whose explanation is not perhaps far to seek. There has always been an element of blind pride of power in the British domination of India, based in the consciousness of both racial achievement and racial superiority. This is only too ready to burst into berserk fury at the mere thought of any demands being made by a subject nation. This attitude of defying the world to meddle with an Englishman's possessions and take the consequences was very much on the surface in 1919. It was the result of the hardening of temper brought about by four years of fighting and was particularly accentuated in India by the drain of military and political intelligence

due to the war. It is now clear that the political crisis of 1919 was provoked by natural doubts about the intentions of the Government, doubts which those in authority did nothing to remove but a good deal to encourage. It has also been established beyond doubt that the sporadic riots which followed it were not part of a well thought out and organized plan of rebellion. But the civil and military authorities in India, flushed with the victory over Germany on the one hand and made panicky by the menace from Afghanistan on the other, persisted in looking upon them as a second Mutiny. And on this assumption they applied the Mutiny methods to them. To this gross lapse in their sense of proportion is to be attributed the greatest and the most unnecessary tragedy in the history of British rule in India.

The rising antagonism between the Nationalist movement and the Government took a dramatic turn with the introduction of the Rowlatt Bills in the Indian Legislative Council in February, 1919. The Govern-

ment was determined to carry them through in spite of the strong feeling which was known to exist in the country against the measures. The Nationalist leaders were equally determined to resist their passage with all the powers at their command. In this they were impressively supported both by the Indian Press and the public. There were colossal public meetings all over the country, and members of the Legislative Council fought the Bills at every stage of their progress. Notwithstanding this, one of the Bills was passed with the help of the official majority on March 18. A very noteworthy fact of the division was that even the nominated members voted against the Government, and after the Bill was passed



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Second son of Queen Victoria and the oldest living member of the Royal Family, the Duke of Connaught was sent by His Majesty the King-Emperor to inaugurate the new Constitution in India in 1921. In a remarkable speech delivered at Delhi when he opened the Indian legislatures he tried to soothe the feelings of India embittered by the Punjab incidents.

several members of the Council resigned their seats in protest.

ROWLATT ACT AND SATYAGRAHA

Even before this however, the Nationalist opposition to the Bills had taken the form of a distinct challenge. This was due to the entry into the field of this controversy of Mahatma Gandhi, who had been engaged in social and humanitarian work since his return from South Africa, and who had, during the war, co-operated with the Government in the recruiting campaign. But the Rowlatt Bills had come as a great shock to him. They shook his faith in the intentions of the British Government towards India, and prompted him to revert to his tried weapon of passive resistance. He decided upon this step after weeks of earnest thought and issued his famous manifesto on March 1, 1919. In this he announced his intention to offer *satyagraha* against the Rowlatt Bills. Those who were to take part in this campaign of passive resistance with him were to take a vow "that in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey those laws and such other laws as a committee to be hereafter appointed may think," and were further to "affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property." The vow was at once taken by all the Home Rulers of Bombay, and within a fortnight the movement had spread all over the country.

For an understanding of the passion roused on both sides by the Rowlatt Bills, and the consequences which followed from it, the arguments regarding their immediate practical necessity are of far less importance than the symbolic value attached to the measures by each of the protagonists. For the Nationalists the Bills stood for the unjust treatment of India after the war, and in the resistance to them was focussed all their resentment against that treatment and the reactionary order which, they believed, was responsible for it. The Services perfectly understood the implications of the position and were determined to make the Rowlatt Bills a test of their position and prestige in India. In a democratic country no Government would have dared to persist with a measure as unanimously condemned by public opinion as the Rowlatt Bills. Speaking about these bills, Lord Chelmsford on the contrary declared that "no Government could deviate from a policy which it regarded as essential, on account of any threat of agitation." The fundamental cleavage of principle revealed by this pronouncement did not admit of any compromise. It naturally tended towards and actually culminated in a clash of wills.

FORCE AND VIOLENCE

That this clash took a typically Indian form on the Nationalist side was due to the respect Mahatma Gandhi felt for the habits and instincts of the populace. But in resorting to *hartals* he seems to have left out of the reckoning two possibilities: that the authorities would resort to force against the movement at the very outset, and that the people might break out in violence in their exasperated mood. It was exactly these two factors which combined to bring about the appalling bloodshed of the days that followed. Shocked by the first results of his movement, Mahatma Gandhi confessed

that he had made a great blunder in trusting too implicitly to the capacity of the people to suffer without striking back. But that could not undo the terrible experiences of the April days, during which it seems to have been the one idea of those who were in charge of the disturbed areas to employ all the resources of the State to create "a moral effect" on the forces of resistance.

The events in the Punjab and, above all, at Amritsar profoundly influenced the subsequent course of events. "I have felt round me bitterness and estrangement between those who would have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India," said the Duke of Connaught when he came to India in January, 1921 to inaugurate the Reforms. These words are perfectly true. Henceforward the question of the reforms receded into the background and the concessions came to be judged less for their intrinsic merits than for their relation to the Punjab wrong. During the first few weeks of the disturbances news from the Punjab had been severely censored, and the province was practically isolated from the rest of India, only occasional news "trickling through gagged silence", as the poet Rabindranath Tagore put it in his famous letter to the Viceroy surrendering his Knighthood. But as normal conditions were being restored and information about the events at Amritsar became available, a wave of horror and anger passed over the country. Throughout the summer of 1919 the demand for an impartial enquiry grew in volume, and the suspicions of the people were still more intensified when an Act of Indemnity to protect the officials implicated in the events was introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council in September, 1919. This Act the Government could carry through the legislature by means of the official majority. At the same time, a committee was appointed to enquire into the events of the Punjab under the chairmanship of Lord Hunter, a British judge.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION AND AMNESTY

While India waited for the results of the investigations of this Committee and the Committee of the Congress appointed for the same purpose, the new Government of India Act became law in December, 1919. The British Government, inspired by Mr. Montagu, sought to utilize the occasion for an act of reconciliation by issuing a Royal Proclamation re-affirming the liberal principles underlying the British system of administration in India and a political amnesty. "Let those," ran the gracious Royal Proclamation, "who, in their eagerness for political progress, have broken the law in the past respect it in the future. Let it become possible for those who are charged with the maintenance of peaceful and orderly Government to forget the extravagances which they have had to curb. A new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common purpose. I, therefore, direct my Viceroy to exercise in my name and on my behalf my Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with political safety." This injunction was interpreted with liberality, and a large number of political prisoners of all classes were set free during the succeeding months.

The Indian National Congress was sitting at Amritsar when the Royal Proclamation was issued. Though it



H. R. H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL
COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD



Johnston and Hoffmann

LORD IRWIN



Bourne and Shepherd

MAHATMA GANDHI

The Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin, from 1926 to 1931, was marked by great political unrest. The Civil Disobedience Movement, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, who had dominated Indian politics from 1920 onwards, was called off in 1931 as a result of the talks between the Viceroy and the supreme leader of the Indian National Congress. Together they arrived at an agreement popularly known as the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact."

expressed its gratitude for the message of Royal clemency, it was not prepared to draw a veil over the past and remain satisfied with the constitutional reforms as they were. But, under the moderating influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who still believed that India's demands, both as regards the Punjab and the constitutional proposals, will be considered by the British Government, it did not pass any uncompromising resolution.

SHATTERED HOPES

These hopes were, however, to be completely shattered during the next few months. During the investigations of the Hunter Committee India had become conscious for the first time of the spirit which had animated the military and civil administration of the Punjab during the 1919 disturbances. The unrepentant and boastful evidence of General Dyer, perhaps, did more to alienate Indian opinion than even his ruthless and humiliating methods. About this time the Congress report on the disturbances was also published, and the facts contained in it stirred India to her depths. In proportion to the feeling roused by these revelations, the conclusions of the Hunter Committee, when they were published, were considered to be extremely timid, and the worst part of it was that the Committee itself divided on racial lines. Nor did the subsequent removal of General Dyer and some other officials do much to relieve the bitterness. This might have produced some good result, but it was completely destroyed by the gift of money to General Dyer by the European community in India and his enthusiastic vindication by the House of Lords and that large section of the British public for whom the *Morning Post* spoke. India interpreted these gestures as a sign of the unregenerate mood of the British ruling class.

NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT LAUNCHED

The Punjab was only one of the grievances of the Nationalists in the summer of 1920. An equally resented second was added by the treatment of Turkey at the Peace Conference. A Khilafat agitation had grown in India during 1919 and 1920, of which the leading spirits were the brothers, Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali, who had been released under the recent amnesty. Indian Moslems were keenly watching the proceedings of the Peace Conference with regard to Turkey, when the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres were announced and caused an explosion of feeling in Muhammadan India. Mahatma Gandhi, who, on the death of Mr. Tilak in August, 1920, had become the dominating influence in nationalist politics, gave his cordial support to the Khilafat movement, and at his persuasion the Special Session of the Congress, held in Calcutta in September, decided upon a complete non-co-operation with the Government until the dual wrong was righted and Swaraj established. The programme of non-co-operation adopted at this Congress was confirmed at Nagpur in December, and as the new year opened with the inauguration of the Reforms and their acceptance by the Liberals, Nationalist India prepared to fight the administration by shunning all contact with it.

The Government was at first undecided as to what attitude to adopt towards this movement. As it explained later in a despatch to the Secretary of State, its aim was to check the movement but not to employ more force against it than would be considered justifiable by that section of Indians who were co-operating with it. But as the year progressed and the agitation spread, the Government had recourse to repressive measures. The situation took a more dramatic turn when the Congress and the Khilafat organizations decided to boycott the visit of the Prince of Wales. There were spectacular

and successful *hartals* all over the country, as a result of which the Government declared the national volunteers an illegal body. There was a rush for the prisons, and almost all the important leaders of the movement were put under restraint.

It was at this juncture that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya intervened to bring about an understanding between the Congress and the Government. His efforts, however, proved to be abortive, as Lord Reading was not prepared to commit his Government to certain conditions imposed by Mahatma Gandhi. In February, 1921 Congress activities threatened to take a more serious turn with the launching of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, when occurred the incident of Chauri-Chaura, a small village in the United Provinces, where an infuriated mob attacked a police station and brutally killed some police officers and men. Mahatma Gandhi was shocked by this outrage and persuaded the All-India Congress Committee to suspend mass civil disobedience. Soon after he was placed under arrest and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

SWARAJ PARTY FORMED

The suspension of civil disobedience and the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi left the Congress without a programme on the one hand and without a leader on the other. His parting instruction to the Congress was to concentrate on home-spun *khaddar* and social work. But for many of his followers this was not comprehensive enough, and there arose in the Congress two schools of thought, one of which wanted to revive civil disobedience, while the other advocated council entry with the object of obstructing the Government within its own sphere. These two questions were debated at each subsequent session of the Congress and divided it into two sections of "pro-changers" and "no-changers." In the end, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru decided to form the Congress Swaraj Party and contest the elections of 1923. They ultimately persuaded the Congress to endorse this policy and were triumphantly returned to the Councils.

The Swarajist success at the polls resulted in bringing about a deadlock in the C. P. Council, dislocated the work of the transferred departments in Bengal and brought defeat upon defeat on the Government in the Assembly. On the positive side, the Party tried its utmost to get a revision of the constitution on more representative lines. In February 1924, Mr. Rangachariar moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly recommending an early revision of the Government of India Act with a view to securing for India Dominion Status together with Responsible Government in the provinces. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj party in the Assembly, moved for the summoning of a Round Table Conference to prepare a draft constitution for India and his resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The attitude of the Government on this occasion gave rise to a feeling of disappointment and doubt. Sir Malcolm Hailey promised that there would be an immediate investigation into the complaints against the working of the present constitution. If the enquiry revealed the possibility of advance within the

Act, the Government of India was willing to make recommendations to that effect. On the other hand, if no advance was found possible without amending the constitution, the Government was in no way committed to such changes.

THE "NATIONAL DEMAND"

This debate led to the appointment of the Muddiman Committee, which came to the conclusion that there were serious defects in the manner in which the constitution had been worked, and suggested some improvements. In September 1925, Sir Alexander Muddiman himself moved a resolution in the Assembly recommending the acceptance of the majority report of his Committee. In an amendment, Pandit Motilal Nehru formulated the "National Demand," which was to the effect that certain political reforms, practically amounting to the grant of immediate Dominion Status, should be conceded by Parliament and that a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the British Government and the representatives of India should meet to discuss the ways and means of implementing these reforms. The attitude of the Government, as expressed by responsible spokesmen on this occasion and later, was interpreted as a refusal of even the modest demand of the Swarajist leader. Thereupon, in March 1926, the All-India Congress Committee called upon the Swarajist members to withdraw from the legislatures.

In the meantime, however, the political situation had taken a very undesirable turn in the Hindu-Moslem differences and the resumption of special legislation against what was considered to be a dangerous situation in Bengal. In 1924 a special Ordinance was promulgated under which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the young Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta, was deported without trial with many other Congress workers, and there were recurrent and serious clashes between the Hindus and Moslems all over India from 1923 to 1926. There were attempts at bringing about a reconciliation between the two communities through unity conferences. With the same object, Mr. C. R. Das drew up the well-known Bengal Pact in 1923. This agreement laid down a definite proportional representation in the legislature and all offices for the two communities.

The year 1925 saw the death of the great leader, Mr. C. R. Das, who had, with the support of a closely united party in the Bengal Legislative Council, wrecked successive ministries to demonstrate, as he said, the utter unworkability of the Reforms. It also saw the emergence of the Responsivist party, headed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Although belonging to the Swaraj party, the Responsivists announced their intention to take office, and this division in the ranks of the Nationalists resulted in the loss of ground by the party generally in the second election contested by them. During 1926-27, the Responsivists worked in office; and the Swarajist opposition notwithstanding, the Finance Bill of 1927-28 was passed by the Assembly and ministers' salaries were voted in Bengal and the Central Provinces, which were formerly the strongholds of Swarajists.

TRAVAIL AND TURMOIL: 1927-1935

THE latest phase of Indian history from 1927 to 1935 may be too near to us to be seen in correct perspective, but it does not depart in its outlines from the orthodox pattern of the cycles into which the events of the last quarter of a century naturally fall. The main elements of this pattern are coercion and constitutional reforms on the part of the Government and effort and exhaustion on the part of the people. The high-pitched excitement of 1921 was followed by an interval of languor, during which, however, the claims of nationalist India were kept alive and reiterated by the spokesmen of the Swarajist Party in the Assembly. These activities assumed greater and greater significance as the promised date of the revision of the constitution drew nearer, and reached a dramatic climax, when, following upon the decision of the British Government to anticipate the date at which the Parliamentary committee was to be set up, the personnel of the Statutory

had been professed heretofore to be the object of nationalist aspirations.

THE SIMON COMMISSION

It is difficult to understand the emotional outburst caused by the appointment of the Simon Commission without some reference to the atmosphere in which decision was announced. It is, of course, true that during the years immediately preceding, the nation leaders had demanded that the future constitution of India should be drafted by a united conference of Indian and British statesmen. The exclusion of Indians from the Commission, therefore, had the appearance of deliberate ignoring of the Indian claim to self-determination. But this by itself is not sufficient to explain the intensity of feeling against the Commission, which can be correlated with another incident. This was publication, a few months before, of Miss Mayo's book *Mother India*. This book was looked upon as an inten-



London News Agency

THE KING-EMPEROR INAUGURATING THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE, 1930

On November 12, 1930, in the historic Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, His Majesty the King-Emperor opened the first session of the Indian Round Table Conference to discuss the future system of Government for India. In his address the King-Emperor reminded the Conference that in India "the last decade has witnessed a quickening and growth of ideals and aspirations of Nationhood which defy the customary measurements of time."

Commission was announced on November 8, 1927. This Commission was found to contain not a single representative of the Indian people, and the indignation among all political parties in the country was great. The British Government, which had not probably anticipated this, was somewhat startled by the reception given to their decision, and tried to placate Indian opinion by inviting the co-operation of Indian politicians by an indirect method. This offer was, however, rejected by all the organized political parties, who unanimously decided to boycott the Commission presided over by Sir John Simon, and carried out their threat with unanimity. At the same time, the Congress, which had met at Madras, expressed its dissatisfaction with the composition of the Commission and proclaimed India's goal to be complete national independence. This was the first sign of the revulsion of feeling of a section of the politically conscious class in India from the ideal of an equal partnership in the British Empire, which

able insult on India's honour, and was also believed to be part of a sinister and inspired conspiracy to impede India's political progress by unsavoury propaganda. This impression was heightened by the conduct of respectable newspapers like the *Times*, which gave wide publicity to the slanders of Miss Mayo but refused to publish contradiction by eminent Indian leaders. The result was a rankling sense of injury and humiliation, which contributed a good deal to stiffen the hostility to a purely British Commission.

While the Simon Commission was collecting data, nationalist India on its part produced its constitution in the Nehru Report, which was the answer of the nationalist leaders to Lord Birkenhead's challenge to formulate an agreed constitution by themselves. This report was discussed at length and accepted by the Calcutta Congress of 1928, which was notable for the re-entry of Mahatma Gandhi into politics, and the

The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume



A MEETING OF THE FEDERAL STRUCTURES COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND
SOME DELEGATES TO THE FIRST AND SECOND PLENARY SESSIONS

—For the names of the delegates see page opposite.

that the Independence movement had gained among the younger members of the Congress party. The older members, however, still pinned their faith to Dominion Status, and, under their influence, the Congress passed a resolution that unless the Nehru constitution was accepted by the Government on or before December 31, 1929, the Congress proposed to revive non-violent non-co-operation.

THE DECLARATION ON DOMINION STATUS

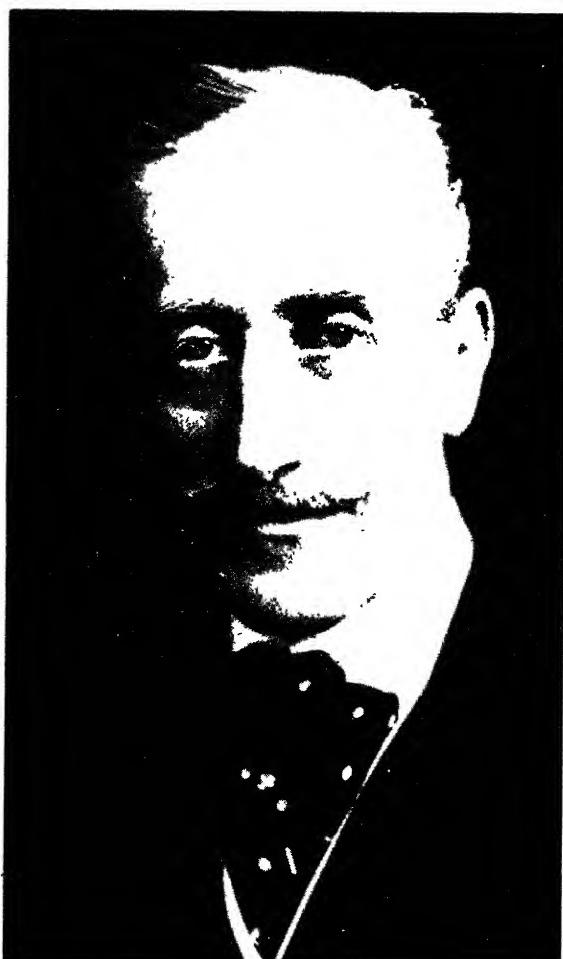
Political excitement grew in volume in course of the year 1929, and was intensified by the expectations roused by the second return of Labour to power. One of the first acts of the new Labour Secretary of State, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, was to summon Lord Irwin to England for a consultation, and Lord Irwin on his return announced on October 1, 1929, that he was "authorized on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status." It was also added that after the publication of the Simon Report, a Round Table Conference would be called in London to seek a common basis on which could be formulated the proposals to be placed before Parliament. This announcement relieved the tenseness of the situation for a while. But it was discovered in the conference held a few weeks later between the Viceroy, the Liberal and Congress leaders, that Lord Irwin could not give any assurance that the

conferment of Dominion Status would be taken as the basis of the constitutional discussion in the proposed conference. This decided the attitude of the Lahore Session of the Congress, held early in 1930. It reiterated the goal of complete independence. The Congress further declared that it would not participate in the Round Table Conference and would start a campaign of civil disobedience. As a corollary to this decision all

Swarajist members were asked to withdraw from the legislatures, which they did along with some others who did not belong to the party.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

The result of these decisions was the Civil Disobedience movement which started in the spring of 1930. It was a movement of unparalleled intensity in the history of India and received wide response from one end of the country to the other. With his usual insight into mass psychology Mahatma Gandhi had fixed upon the resistance to the Salt Laws as the first plank of the programme of civil disobedience. This was an astute move, as the duty on salt was one of the most easily understood and widely resented grievances of the common people. The movement spread and was relatively free from excesses in proportion to the excitement created. In the North-West Province, however, there were widespread tribal risings and in Bengal there was a recrudescence of terrorist outrages. The Government was at first hesitant about the steps to take against the movement. But, as within a few weeks, it showed signs of taking a



LORD WILLINGDON

First Governor of Madras, then of Bombay and later of Canada, Lord Willingdon, the present Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has a distinguished record of service. He succeeded Lord Irwin in 1931.

SOME DELEGATES TO THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Top Row: 1. H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar. 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner. 3. H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal. 4. H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwār of Baroda. 5. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. 6. Begum Shah Nawaz. 7. Mrs. Subbarayan. 8. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar.

Left Row: 9. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. 10. Mr. M. R. Jayakar. 11. Sir P. C. Mitter. 12. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq. *Right Row:* 13. H. H. the Aga Khan. 14. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. 15. Mr. M. A. Jinnah. 16. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Bottom Row: 17. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. 18. Col. K. N. Haksar. 19. Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari. 20. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 21. The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. 22. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. 23. Sir Muhammad Shafi. 24. Maulana Muhammad Ali.

A MEETING OF THE FEDERAL STRUCTURES COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
Sitting from left to right: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mahatma Gandhi; The Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey.

Last figure in the row: Viscount Peel.

serious turn, it applied unflinching repression. A comprehensive series of Ordinances were promulgated against every form of anti-Government activity. The Congress was declared an illegal body. Its funds were confiscated, its offices were sealed up and all its prominent members put in jail.

While this campaign of repression and resistance was going on, the constitutional proposals of the Simon Commission were published. They were universally condemned by every shade of nationalist opinion and were almost dead before they were born. In accordance with the declared policy of the Government, however, the publication of the Report was followed by the convening of a Round Table Conference. This Conference, the first of its name, held its first sittings from November 12, 1930 to January 19, 1931 in London, and was formally opened by the King-Emperor. The discussions centred round general principles, but for the moment it did not seem possible to proceed further without a more detailed examination of the problems. So, the Conference adjourned for a while and did not meet till September, 1931. In the meanwhile, important developments had taken place in India.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

Early in 1931 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya took the initiative in bringing about a truce between the Government and the Congress. They persuaded Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi to meet in conference, the result of which was the famous Gandhi-Irwin Pact, by which the Congress agreed to suspend civil disobedience and the Government consented to release political prisoners with a view to the participation of the Congress in the second session of the Round Table Conference. After a good deal of debate Mahatma Gandhi's action was approved by the Karachi session of the Congress and he sailed for England as its sole representative.

The second session of the Round Table Conference met in an atmosphere of uncertainty on account of the change of Government in Great Britain. The principal subject discussed in it was the communal settlement. Mahatma Gandhi took up the position that there could not be any special seats for any community except the Muhammadans, the Sikhs and the Europeans. As regards the depressed classes, he insisted that they were Hindus and stated that he would oppose with all the means in his power any attempt to segregate them politically. The communal difficulty made it impossible for the Federal Structures Committee to take the final decisions, and the session came to an inconclusive end.

REVIVAL OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

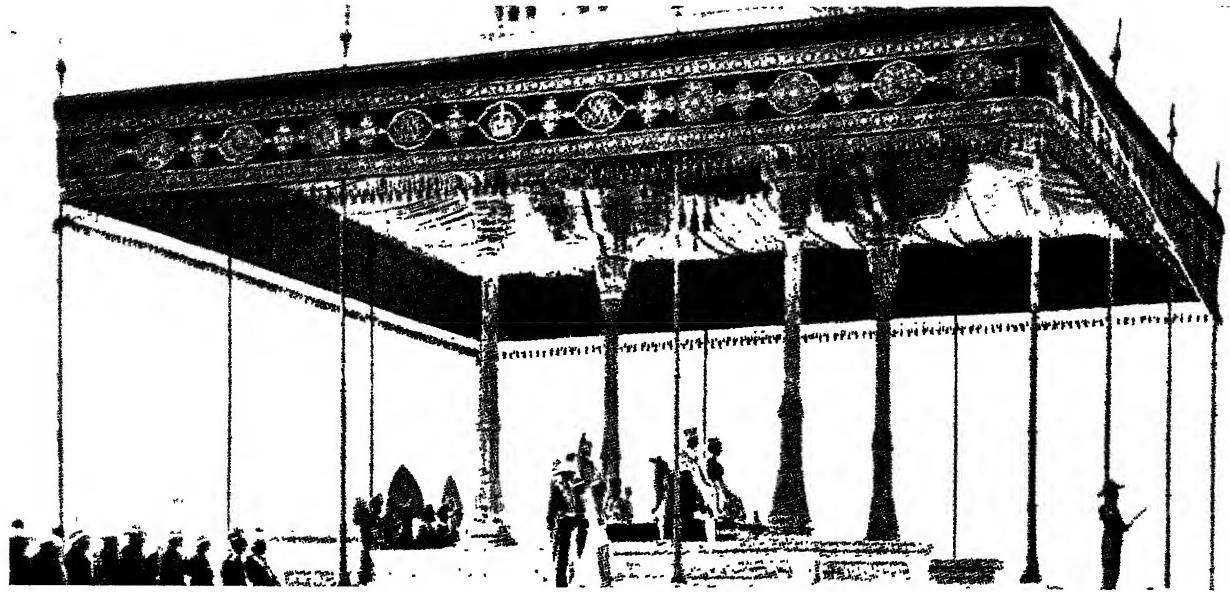
By this time the prospect of a revival of civil disobedience had become imminent in India. The Government of Lord Willingdon, the successor of Lord Irwin, however anticipated the movement by a series of Ordinances, which completely disorganized the Congress. On his return to India on December 28, Mahatma Gandhi protested against these Ordinances and certain other repressive measures which had been set in motion and asked for an interview with the Viceroy. This was refused on the ground that the Ordinances were not

open to discussion. On January 4, 1932, Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and put into prison. About the same time all the other prominent Congress leaders were also deprived of their liberty.

The disappearance of the Congress from the field of action, followed by its formal abandonment of civil disobedience and the retirement of Mahatma Gandhi from politics, left the Government free to carry on its own programme of constitutional reforms, which has resulted in the new Act passed by the House of Commons. The intermediate stages of this process were marked by the so-called Communal Award of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in August, 1932; the fasting of Mahatma Gandhi over the question of the representation of the depressed classes; the Poona Pact; the third session of the Round Table Conference, which in its shrunken personnel was something of an anticlimax; the White Paper embodying the constitutional proposals of the British Government; and the Report of the Joint Select Committee published at the end of 1934. In each of these successive stages of revision, the limited powers proposed to be given to the representatives of the people were still further whittled down, till the new Act, based upon them, has come to be considered more as a reaction than progress upon the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in many respects. But these are, perhaps, no more organically connected with the true course of political evolution of India than the constitutional changes that have gone before them. There has always been an element of impermanence and unreality in every measure of reform granted to India. This is to be attributed, above all, to their belated arrival. At the plenary session of the First Round Table Conference on November 17, 1930, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:

"I remember the debate in the Legislative Assembly in 1924, when the most important political party in India, over which my esteemed friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru, presided, passed a resolution—in 1924 and 1925, two successive years—calling the attention of British statesmen to the desirability of holding a round table conference. It may surprise British statesmanship that the very men who then desired the holding of a round table conference are to-day averse to attending the session of that round table conference. To me it is no wonder, and it is one instance of what an esteemed countryman of mine, the late Mr. Gokhale, said many years ago very pithily: 'On all the portals of the Government of India is written in large letters the words 'too late'. What would have satisfied India in the year 1924 is not satisfying India to-day, and, if I may say so, what will satisfy India to-day, will not satisfy India a year hence. That is the lesson that I wish to put before the Assembly, august as it is; and I can say with perfect confidence that we must proceed fast with our work, because time is, as the lawyers say, 'of the essence of the contract.'"

This advice has never been heeded by any British statesman either in England or India. That explains the failure of almost all the reform measures, and that is why, as is already foreshadowed by the emergence of the Congress Parliamentary Party, the new Act is more likely to start another cycle of conflict and concessions than settle any of the problems raised by the British connection with India.



Courtesy : Nahar Museum, Calcutta

THE GREAT DURBAR AT DELHI : 1911
Lord Hardinge announcing the Royal boons.

INDIA AND THE ROYAL HOUSE

The First Visit 1905-6—The Imperial Visit 1911-12—When Royalty Came to India—The Royal House and the Calcutta Corporation—A Treasure-House of Royal Relics.

THE FIRST VISIT: 1905-6

EVER since 1858, when the administration of this country was transferred to the Crown from the East India Company, India has been the object of solicitous interest of all British monarchs. This interest has been expressed through numerous messages addressed to the people of India. But its most effective external manifestation is perhaps to be found in the visits of the members of the Royal Family. Queen Victoria never had the opportunity of seeing India with her own eyes in spite of her keen and unceasing interest in her Indian possessions. Nevertheless, she realized with unerring instinct that the political connection between Great Britain and India demanded a close personal relationship between the Crown and the people of India, and it was from this conviction that she sent, first, her second son and, then, her two other sons and a grandson to this country on missions of Imperial unity and reconciliation.

The story of these visits begins in 1869 with the coming of the Duke of Edinburgh and closes with the tour of the Prince of Wales in 1921. Before taking it up, it is however necessary to make a break in the strictly chronological order with an account of the visits of His Majesty the King-Emperor, who was the first reigning monarch to come to India. He and the Queen-Empress visited India twice, once in 1905-06 as Prince and Princess of Wales and again in 1911-12 after his accession. King George V had paid visits to all the

Dominions, and his visit to India in 1905-06 was a part of his carefully planned tours to make himself familiar with every part of the Empire. This Indian visit,—which he described on its completion as the ambition of his life and that of his consort, who had accompanied him on this as well as his previous Imperial tour,—began on November 9, 1905, when he landed at Apollo Bunder from the white-hulled *Renown* which had carried him and his suite from Genoa. Bombay had made elaborate preparations for the Royal visit, and at the Bunder head there was a State reception attended by officials, high and low, and four thousand representative citizens. After this came the welcome from the Corporation of the City, which took the form of an address read out by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, President of the Corporation and an ex-President of the Indian National Congress.

RECEPTION IN BOMBAY

On the day following, the reception of ten leading Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency took place at the Government House, the most important official event of the visit to the city. The first to be received was H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The Rao of Cutch was received next and was followed by the other chiefs.

On November 11, Her Royal Highness was received by the Committee of Indian Ladies, who had organized a novel and picturesque entertainment in her honour, with strewing of flowers and coins and



Courtesy : Nahar Museum, Calcutta



THEIR MAJESTIES AS PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

From photographs taken on the eve of their sailing for India in October, 1905. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on November 9, 1905, and left India on March 19, 1906.

conventional rites prescribed by Hindu, Muslim and Parsee customs.

A group of Parsees, led by Lady Petit, performed the "Vedhavi Levani." An egg and cocoanut were passed seven times around the head of the Princess and then broken. The seven times represented the seven circles of the world, the breaking was a sign that evil spirits were broken and their power of inflicting calamity checked, and the egg and cocoanut stood for the good things in store for Her Royal Highness. A dish full of water passed seven times around her head invoked not drought but rainy abundance as her lot. Rice thrown on her head symbolized good things in such full measure that she might be able to scatter them around. Finally, the lady who conducted the ceremonies pressed her own knuckles against her temple until they cracked in order that all evils and misfortunes might be driven from their guest.

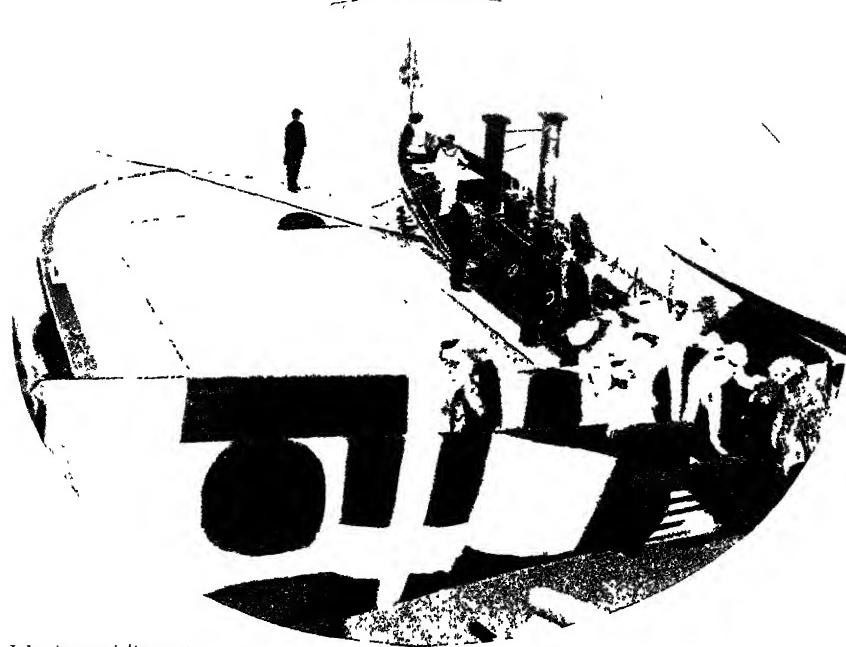
Now came the turn of a group of Hindu ladies, who passed a number of burning wicks, resting in a tray, around the Princess, symbolizing their desire that light might always surround her path. There was a report that the ladies wished to anoint the Princess with red powder, but she skilfully evaded this part of the proceedings. Then the Mahomedans, assisted by a number of little girls, with nets of white flowers on their dark heads, placed a garland on the head of the Princess and showered gold and silver nuts around her. Finally the Princess was handed a cocoanut, as a wish that she might never lack food, water, shelter or good surroundings. As the Princess stepped into the hall after

the ceremonies were over, one lady threw a cloud of real pearls over her.

"One of my chief objects in this tour is to see as much as possible of my Indian sisters," declared Her Royal Highness, "for I believe that the more I see of the reality of your lives, the more I shall regard and esteem the high qualities for which the Indian woman is renowned."

The second stage of the journey began on November 14, when Their Royal Highnesses started for Central India. All Central India was represented at Indore headed by the Begum of Bhopal and followed by the Maharaja of Rewa and others. A programme of exceptional brilliance was gone through and the Prince and Princess royally entertained.

After this Their Royal Highnesses visited Rajputana. The reception at Udaipur was characteristic of a State which remains singularly true to tradition. "Here one not only saw a beautiful city under idyllic conditions, but was vouchsafed a glimpse of the India that is fast passing away, the India of those dreams that vanish at the touch of the occidentalized centres where the Anglo-Indian does most of his eastern work. Here one met the virile survivors of the feudalism which knit the gallant Rajputs into a great fighting nation, and on the Royal progress from the station saw something of the manner and garb of the men who made the annals of Mewar the most heroic epic in the history of Hindustan." Jaipore was then honoured with a visit and presented scenes of exceptional pageantry and splendour. The heart of the desert was reached in



Johnston and Hoffmann

LANDING IN BOMBAY : 1905

Lord Curzon, the outgoing Viceroy, received the Prince and Princess of Wales at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, on November 9, 1905.

Bikaner, and from Bikaner the Royal party went to Lahore where the chiefs of the Punjab had gathered and gave the Prince a truly Royal welcome. This was followed by a visit to Peshawar, from where the party set out for the Khyber Pass and the wild, fierce, and turbulent borderland, reaching Landi Kotal with an escort of the Khyber Rifles and winding up the Frontier tour with a great military review at Rawalpindi, at which Lord Kitchener himself was present.

IN KASHMIR

From Rawalpindi the Prince and Princess went to Jammu, where the Maharajah of Kashmir gave them a gorgeous reception, in which were included the bizarre devil dancers from Ladakh. On their way back they passed through Amritsar to Delhi and Agra. At the former place the Prince and Princess visited the spots made memorable by the Mutiny, while at Agra a statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled and the grand monuments of Mogul architecture visited.

It was reserved for His Highness the Maharaja of Scindia of Gwalior to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales next with a great state procession of elephants. "At Udaipur the feudatories were more interesting, because they lined the route in the torn costumes and battered armour of centuries ago. At Jaipur the assemblage of retainers more accurately depicted India in the early days of villainous saltpetre. But the march of gorgeous-

ly caparisoned elephants through Gwalior was the real Imperial India."

From Gwalior with its picturesque elephants and its reminiscences of Maratha power Their Royal Highnesses went to Lucknow, redolent of the memories of the Mutiny.

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta was reached on the 29th December. It was on a brilliant December afternoon that the Royal guests set foot on the exact spot on which the Prince's illustrious father had landed thirty years before. Beautifully decorated platforms had been extended into the Hooghly River at Prinsep's Ghat, and thousands upon thousands gathered in the vicinity to have a glimpse of Their Royal Highnesses.

Their Royal Highnesses came across the river from Howrah in a wonderfully decorated steamer, and after being received by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop and the Officer Commanding the Eastern Command, they were introduced to the official

and non-official leaders of the province in what the Prince of Wales himself described as "a magnificent spectacle which will remain amongst our most memorable experiences of this great Empire and its peoples."

To the Calcutta Corporation, through its venerable



Johnston and Hoffmann

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S FIRST TIGER

The Prince of Wales shot his first tiger at Jaipur. It was nearly nine feet long. Curiously enough, His Royal Highness's father, King Edward VII, also killed his first tiger at Jaipur nearly thirty years before him.



Johnston and Hoffmann

ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA : 1905

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Calcutta on December 29, 1905, came across the river from Howrah, landed at Prinsep's Ghat, where he had a great reception

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Nilambar Mookherjee, went the honour of welcoming the distinguished visitors to this province, and it was very evident that the spontaneous loyalty which accompanied the tumultuous reception greatly touched Their Royal Highnesses.

The Royal cavalcade then moved in stately fashion towards Government House presenting, as an eye-witness has described, "a splendid array of nodding plumes and flashing swords and dancing pennons as far as the eye could see." The *maidan* on each side of the long winding road was thronged with a marvellous collection of all races, castes and creeds, whilst the scheme of decorations proved peculiarly attractive in its simplicity and colour.

The usual round of festivities was arranged to celebrate the visit, including a fancy fair at the Zoological Gardens and a long programme of Tibetan ghost dances on the *maidan*, whilst a grand military review, a *purdah* party at Belvedere, and many private interviews were also included in the programme.

FOUNDATION OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL

But, perhaps, the outstanding event of the visit was the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial on the afternoon of January 5, 1906. There was a particularly large and distinguished gathering, the majority of whom could well remember the manner in which hundreds of thousands of people all over India, in great cities and in remote hamlets, had given expression to their genuine grief at the death of the "Mother of the Empire." And they all realized that the Memorial of which the foundation stone was to be laid that day by the grandson of the great Queen was worked out with wonderful inspiration by Lord Curzon as the best means of giving expression to a universal sentiment. At the time the foundation stone

was laid, over half a crore of rupees had been collected as a small tribute paid by India to the memory of a beloved Queen-Empress.

In performing the ceremony the Prince of Wales said that the whole Royal Family realized that "this National Monument" would be a living expression and daily evidence of the ample manner in which India had returned the affection of her first Queen-Empress. And in the fact that there would be only one Victoria Memorial in India His Royal Highness saw a symbol of the unity and concord which came from her all-embracing love for her people.

The trowel used by His Royal Highness was a particularly beautiful specimen of the Indian silversmith's art. The blade, which was of silver inlaid with gold and translucent enamel, was exceedingly handsome, whilst the handle, carved out of beautiful yellow ivory, put a finish to a memento which, the Prince of Wales said, he would take back to England to show His Royal Father ever to remind them all of India's

graceful tribute to his revered grandmother.

An interesting sidelight into the deep interest taken by Their Royal Highnesses in Calcutta's everyday life was to be seen not only in the fact that they visited the Medical College Hospital but also that they participated in the fairy-like procession which wended its way through illuminated streets on the night of January 3.

AT THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

The laying of the foundation stone of such a wonderful memorial was, of course, mainly an all-India function. For that reason Calcutta and Bengal evinced a more intimate interest in the visit which Their Royal Highnesses paid to the special Convocation of the Calcutta University for the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Prince of Wales. Every effort was made to permit the educational world of Calcutta to demonstrate its delight at the visit of such distinguished guests, and whilst the streets themselves were beautifully decorated, melodious Indian music was played on the house-tops all along the road, with children and adults waving palm-leaves and wreaths of flowers.

With due pomp and dignity His Royal Highness was greeted by His Honour the Rector, the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, His Excellency the Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, having personally accompanied the Prince of Wales from Government House.

In presenting His Royal Highness to the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, reminded the gathering that by a wonderful coincidence, it was exactly thirty years almost to the day since His Majesty the King-Emperor had been present in that very hall to be the first recipient of an honorary degree of an Indian University. And during the conferring of that

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degree three decades before, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Arthur Hobhouse) had prophesied that if the rate of progress of the University continued for the next twenty years His Majesty the King-Emperor would find himself a member of the largest University in the world. That prophecy was amply fulfilled, for by the time the Prince of Wales honoured the University by visiting it in 1905, its extension had been phenomenal. During the half-century that the University had existed the educational condition of the inhabitants of Bengal and other parts of India had been completely changed. His Royal Highness could see for himself that facilities for education from the highest to the lowest stages existed in the province, whilst from the smallest *pathsalas* in villages to the close network of colleges which existed all over Bengal, and even to a smaller extent in Assam and Burma, all educational institutions and methods had been influenced by the work of the University of Calcutta.

It was, therefore, with the greatest delight that, under the new Indian Universities Act, which commenced a new era in the history of higher education, the conferring of a degree on the Prince of Wales was regarded as a hopeful augury for the success of the Calcutta University's work in the future. For the parallel was now complete. His Majesty the King-Emperor had, thirty years before, become the first honorary Doctor in Law of the University, which was now adding the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as the first Doctor in Law under the new conditions.

With all solemnity the degree was then conferred, His Excellency the Chancellor in delivering the diploma of the degree saying :

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you, George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, to the honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of law in this University."

The Prince of Wales then signed in the Register, and the procession re-started through the enthusiastic rows of graduates who fully appreciated the honour done to their University and the great significance of the occasion.

IN BURMA

This was their last public function, and after spending a few quiet days with the Viceroy in the beautiful old country-house at Barrackpore, Their Royal Highnesses set sail for Burma, where a warm welcome awaited them. From the moment of the landing everyone of the Royal party fell in love with the place and the people. The softness of the climate, the quaintness and brightness of the costumes, and the kindness of all seemed to reveal a new and charming aspect of life. There was much to see in Burma, one of the extraordinary spectacles being the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. Mandalay, the picturesque city of Upper Burma, was also visited, and the departure of the Royal party to Madras was made with unusual regret.

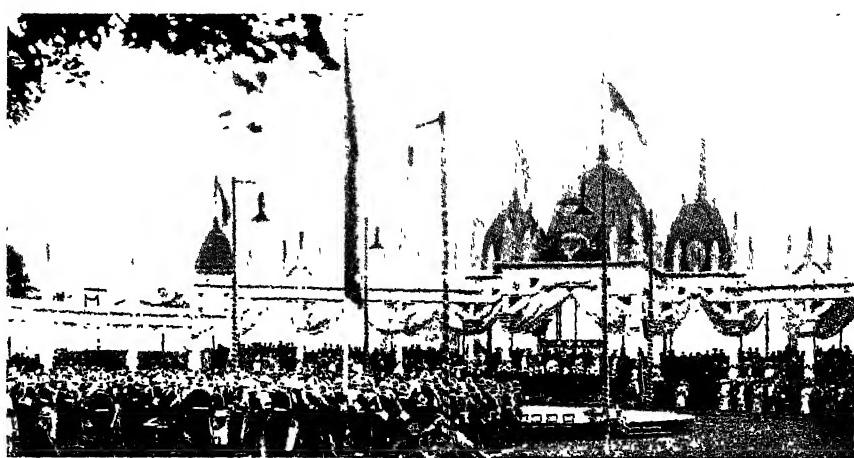
IN MADRAS

Here, in the great city of Southern India, where Britishers had first established themselves, the authorities had determined to show their visitors something outside the usual forms of welcome and entertainment. A band of Khonds, aborigines from the Ganjam district, bare-footed and bare-legged, wearing short pleated skirts and shields of leopard skins on their backs and plumes of peacocks' feathers on their shoulders and heads, some wearing horns, some carrying spears, and some bows and arrows, gave a dance, whose antiquity made it novel to most who saw it.

In Mysore Their Royal Highnesses were back in an Indian State and one of the most progressive among them. The old Maharaja had led the way in initiating modern reforms, and his successor continued along the path of progress. While the party were at Mysore, news came of the death of the King of Denmark, so closely related to the Royal House, and it was feared that this might prevent the Prince and Princess from laying the foundation stone of a great technical institute to be begun there, an extension and development of an industrial school started by the former Maharaja thirty years previously. The Prince, however, held to the plan, and in his speech dwelt specially on the many enterprises promoted by the Maharaja which had helped to maintain prosperity and contentment of his people.

AT MYSORE

Unlike most other places that had been visited, the main attractions at Mysore were civil rather than military—an exhibition of arts, industries and products of the province, mills and electric plant. At Bangalore, the real capital of Mysore State, further evidence was seen of the fortunate condition of the people. While military displays occupied only a secondary place in this State, the exhibition of horsemanship by the Mysore Lancers was perhaps the finest that had been witnessed in any part of India.



Johnston and Hoffmann

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT IN CALCUTTA : 1906

A public entertainment in honour of Their Royal Highnesses was given on the 'Maidan' on January 2, 1906. Tibetan and Bhutanese ghost dances formed the most interesting items of the programme, witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales from a pavilion specially erected for the purpose.

The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume

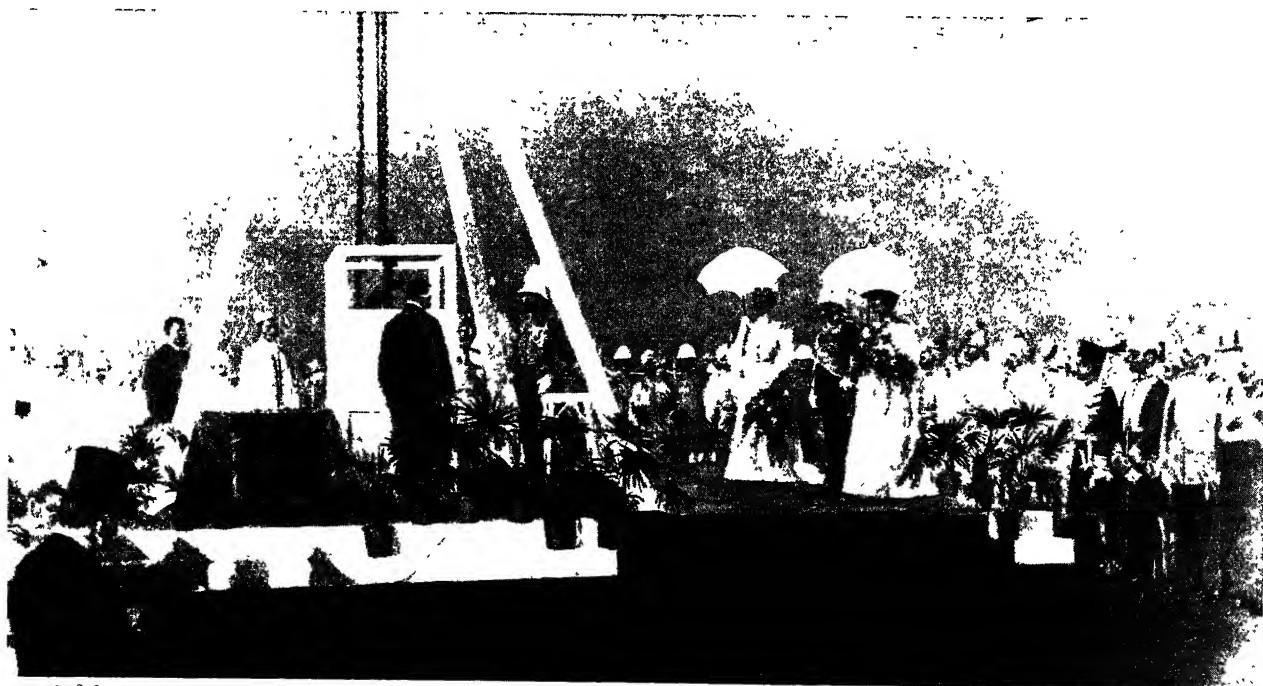
Then came a surprise. The Maharaja took his guests by motors away from the life of the cities into the wild country, and there gave an exhibition of capturing wild elephants as thrilling as the most adventurous could desire.

At Seringapatam the Prince gave a characteristic proof of his kindness. The Royal motor car, carrying the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Maharaja, and the Resident, Mr. Stuart Fraser, was preceded by sepoy riding motor bicycles. One of these skidded on the road and heavily threw the rider, snapping his leg like breaking a stick. A crowd immediately gathered, and noticing this as he passed, the Prince had his car stopped and enquired the cause. On being informed he immediately opened the door of the car, jumped out and saw personally the nature of the man's injuries. He also at once ordered water to be brought, nor did he quit the scene until he saw that the injured man had received every care and attention and that arrangement had been made for his prompt removal to

abandoned, and although the Nizam desired to keep on despite his own grief, he was not allowed to do so. A fine work was started here by the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Zenana Hospital by the Princess of Wales. The Princess showed herself throughout the tour very anxious to discover the real facts about the lives and conditions of the women of India, the actual conditions of those hidden behind the *purdah* and the care given to children. It was therefore with very special interest that she performed this ceremony.

The journey was now nearing its close. The stay at Benares was somewhat spoilt by very heavy rains. Arrangements had been made by the Maharaja of Nepal for a great shoot, and there was talk of elephants by the hundreds and everything else to scale, but an outbreak of cholera among the people of the camp compelled this to be abandoned.

Almost the last place to be visited was Quetta,



S. Saha

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL : 1906

The outstanding event of the visit of the King as Prince of Wales in 1905-6 was his laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial before a most remarkable gathering on January 4, 1906. Reproduced from a painting by Hugo Pedersen presented by the Maharaj Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

the hospital. Then, and then only did he allow his journey to be continued.

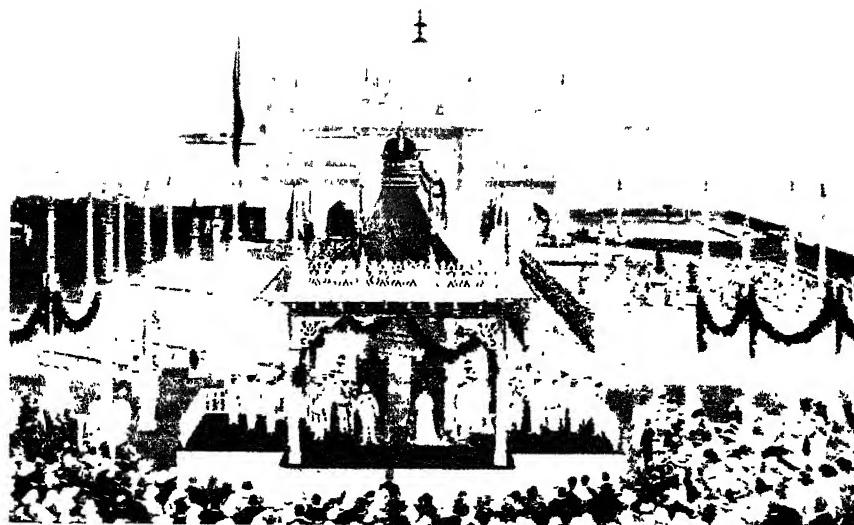
AT HYDERABAD

Hyderabad was reached early in February, a city as distinctively Eastern in appearance as Mysore seemed to be modern in spirit. Secunderabad, six miles away, was a typical cantonment, and a very delightful military centre. The Nizam was noticed to be ill at ease during part of the military parade here, and it became known that his eldest daughter had died that morning. The Prince insisted that all official engagements should be

whence the party proceeded to Karachi where His Royal Highness said :

"I can assure you, and our other friends in all parts of this great and wonderful land that we leave India with feelings of gratitude and affection. We have seen and have learned much ; we have seen enough to make India a living reality to us ; enough to make us wish that we could see more, and to implant for ever in our hearts a sympathy and interest in all that affects our fellow-subjects in India, of whatever creed or race."

The Renown left India on the 19th March, 1906.



Courtesy : Nahar Museum, Calcutta

THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY : 1911

On Their Majesties landing at Apollo Bunder in Bombay, on December 2, 1911, they received a Civic Welcome from the great City, when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, President of the Municipal Corporation and an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, read the Address of Welcome.

THE IMPERIAL VISIT OF 1911-12

The visit of Their Majesties as Prince and Princess of Wales was followed six years later by their visit as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. In view of the recentness of the previous tour and pressing public business in England it was doubtful whether the King-Emperor could again come to India so soon after his accession. But he decided otherwise of his own wish, and within three weeks of his accession he had informed his closest counsellors of his desire to visit India as soon as possible after the coronation.

The project was original and bold. Never had a King of England journeyed so far from his accustomed sphere, and only one, over seven hundred years before, had ever set foot within the confines of Asia. It was not to be wondered, therefore, that such a novel departure should arouse doubts and misgivings among his ministers and friends or that many of them should look upon the experiment as a highly dangerous one, not only on account of the long absence from England at a time when the political horizon was by no means clear, but also because of the unrest in India.

What actually took place was, however, to belie these forebodings completely. As soon as the official announcement of the visit was made,

there was an enthusiastic acclamation in this country. The Press was unanimous and exuberant, and public feeling was truly voiced in the following words of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta :—

"It will be an historic event of deeper significance and import than a pageant or a Royal visit, this unprecedented advent of our gracious sovereign to announce in his own person his accession to the throne of the British Empire. It will be nothing less than an emphatic announcement that we are an equal and integral part of the British Empire, it will be a fervent and solemn and deliberate assurance that his watchful eyes will be always upon us, on our weal and our woe, that his unceasing interest and sympathy will cover and envelop the development of our destinies and will be a stimulus and example to all concerned in the administration of the country."

WELCOME IN BOMBAY

The King and Queen left London on November 15 for Portsmouth where they embarked on the *Medina*. After a smooth voyage, Bombay, the gateway of India, was reached on December 2, 1911. Then began a series of receptions unparalleled in India for colour and



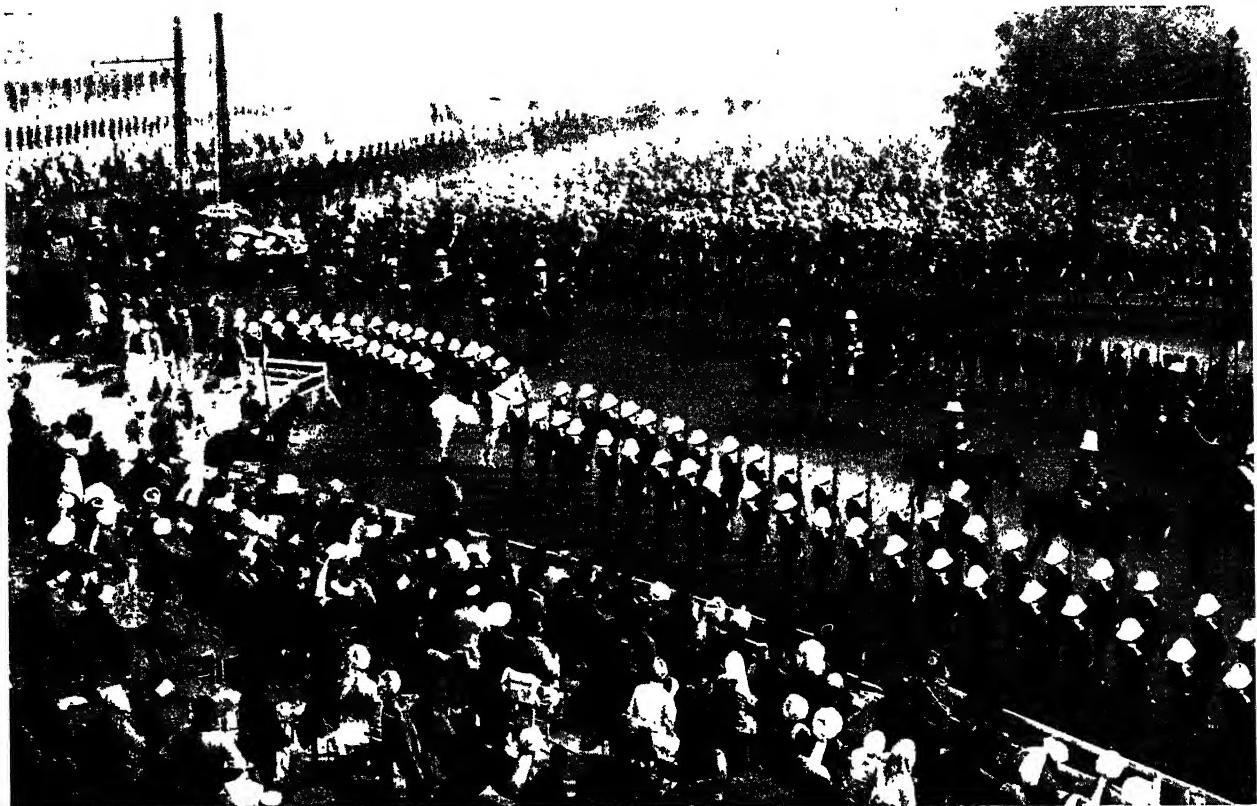
Bourne and Shepherd

THE FIRST TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN BOMBAY

Their Majesties are seen passing through the first triumphal arch erected in their honour in Bombay.

cordiality. As soon as Their Majesties landed at Bombay, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who had taken so prominent a part in the former visit, welcomed them as the President of the Municipal Corporation. The venerable Dadabhai Naoroji, an ex-member of the British Parliament and the first President of the Indian National Congress to declare *Swaraj* to be the goal of India, who was then living in retirement in a suburb of Bombay, sent a characteristic message of welcome to Their Majesties, which was cordially and gracefully acknowledged. During the next few days Bombay gave itself up to festivals and rejoicings. Crashing guns, illuminations and fireworks at night, crowds in holiday attire everywhere waiting to see the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, children entertained by the ten thousand, oriental dances and displays by Hindu and Parsee children, sumptuous feasts and great processions moved the city to its depths. But the Bombay celebra-

for pageantry impossible elsewhere. The station was within the bastion of Salim Garh. Here the monarch stepped down from the train unseen by the masses and walked through the long bastion, emerging in the face of the great assembly. The glacis near the fort had been levelled into terraces accommodating thousands of spectators. The Delhi Gate of the Fort, through which the procession entered the city, had been the gateway of the Mogul Emperors. The King-Emperor was dressed in the full uniform of a Field-Marshal of the British Army, decked with the Star of India; on his head was a plumed white helmet, and in his right hand he carried a Field-Marshal's baton. Queen Mary wore a dress of embroidered white satin, and on it were the Ribbon of the Garter and the Order of the Crown of India. Her hat was of white straw, with blue ostrich feather, and spectators noticed that she was carrying in her left hand a huge bouquet of orchids and other



Johnston and Hoffmann

THE STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI: 1911

On December 7, 1911, Their Imperial Majesties entered Delhi in State, to be crowned Emperor of India in a historic Durbar, amidst scenes of splendour unequalled even in Indian history.

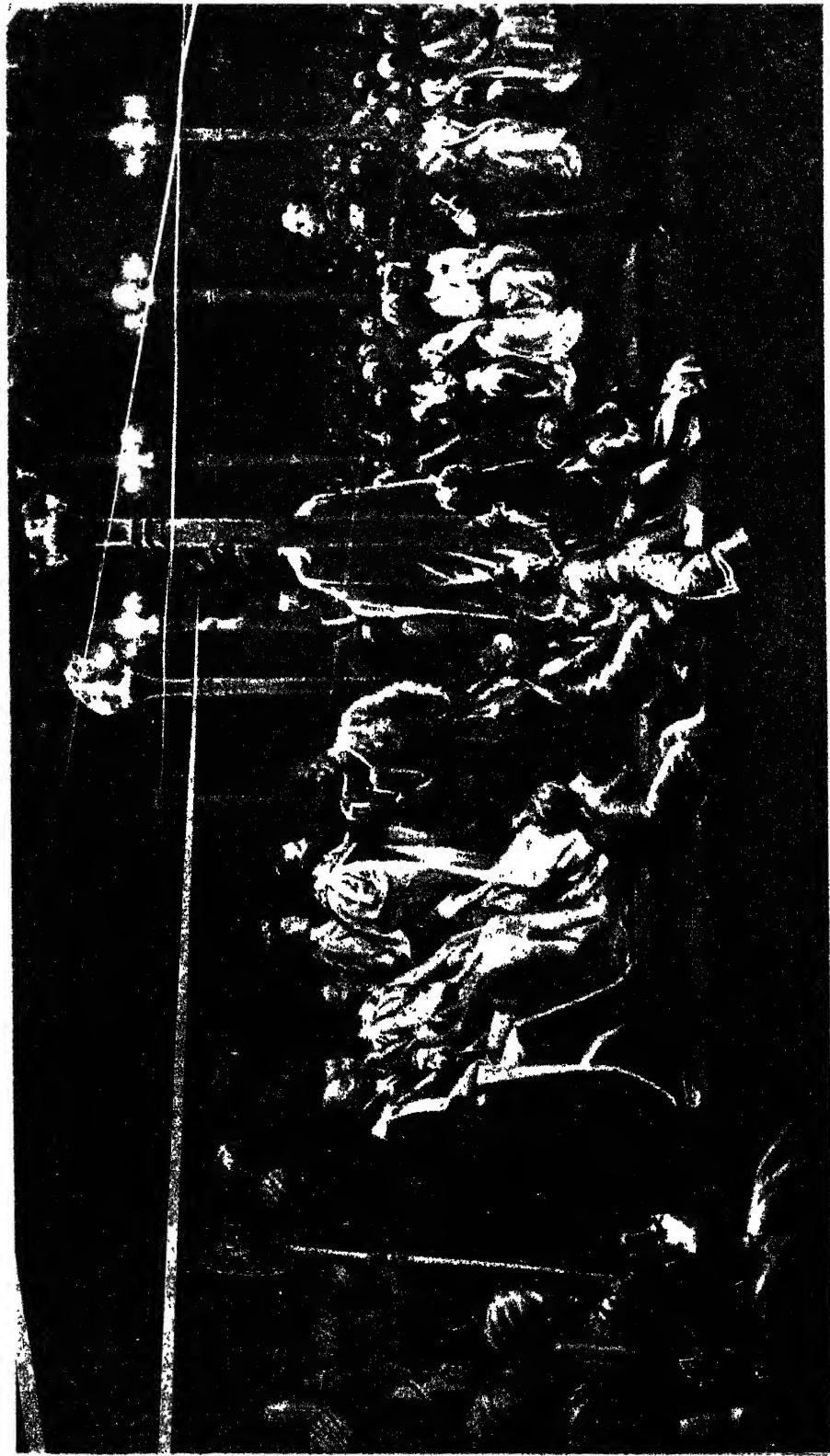
tions, magnificently organized as they were, were merely preliminary steps to the Imperial ceremonies that were to come in the Durbar city of Delhi.

STATE ARRIVAL AT DELHI

Their Majesties arrived at Delhi in State on December 7, and everything had been done to make their reception one of impressive splendour, unequalled in all Indian history. The place at which they detrained was the Salim Garh Station, close to the historic fort of Emperor Shah Jahan, which afforded an opportunity

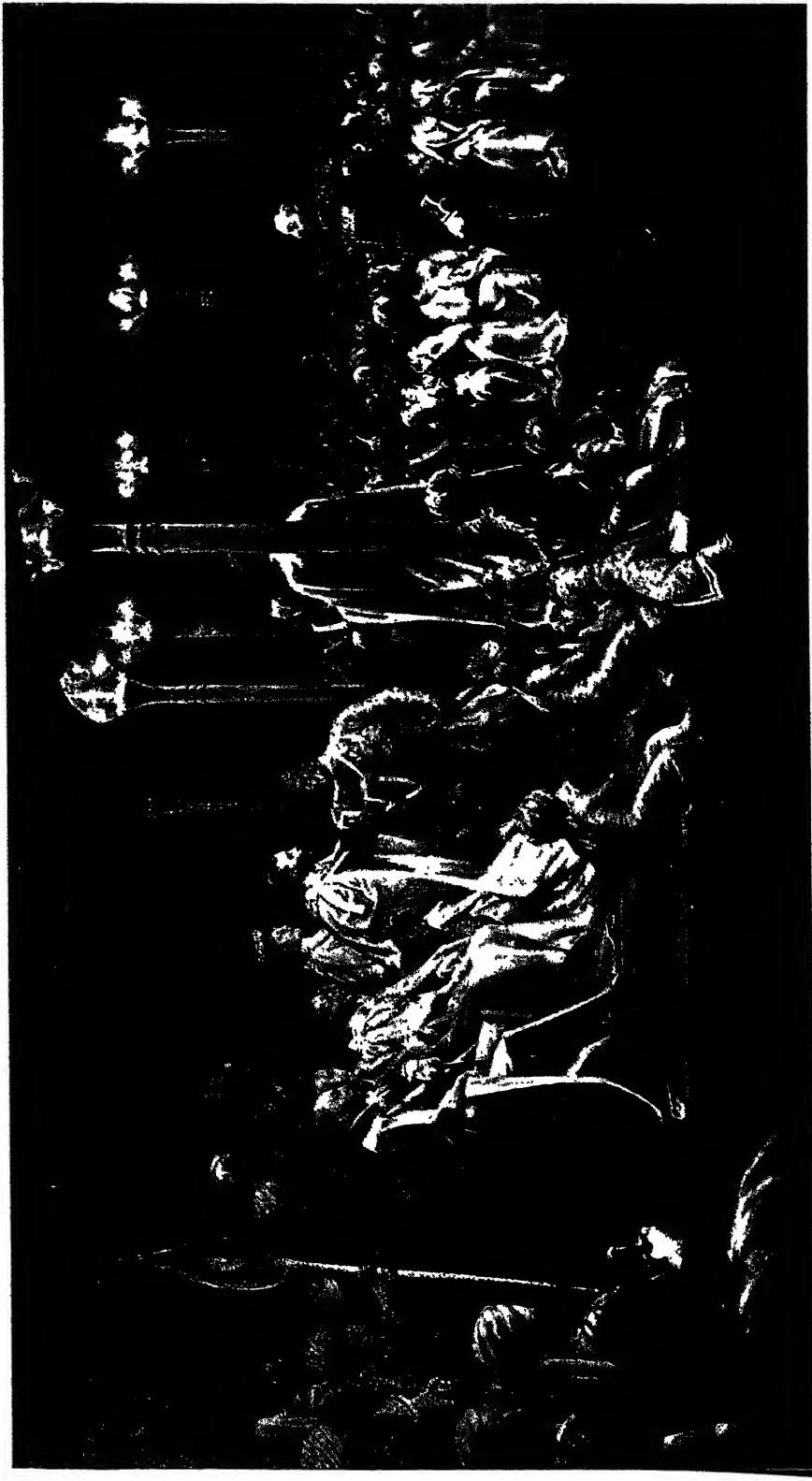
rare flowers. Trumpeters, heralds, high officials preceded them. By their side walked a splendidly arrayed attendant carrying the gold-embroidered State umbrella over Her Majesty.

A salute of 101 guns boomed from the Fort, while the troops lining the road fired a *feu de joie*. At the reception pavilion the King-Emperor gave audience to the ruling chiefs of India, all arrayed in their most splendid and dazzling costumes. There were to be no *nazaras* that day, but one chief, unable to restrain himself,



THE INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT THE IMPERIAL BURBAR, Peking, 1911.

After the painting by Jacob-Hood, copied by him, for the original at
Buckingham Palace, by command of His Majesty the King Emperor, for the
Maharaja Tagore's collection at "Emerald Bowet," Adur.



THE INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT THE IMPERIAL DURBAR, DELHI, 1911

After the painting by Jacomb-Hood, copied by him from the original at
Buckingham Palace, by command of His Majesty the King-Emperor, for the
Maharaja Tagore's collection at "Emerald Bower," Calcutta

took off his gold-embroidered cloak, and laid it at Their Majesties' feet.

Then came the procession through the city. The route followed had been carefully selected by the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, himself, to bring back memories of the past. The procession moved through the Delhi Gate of the Fort and then, passing through more streets and avenues, reached the Ridge, where the representatives of the people, members of the Indian legislature, were gathered to convey their message of loyalty. The Emperor halted before the assembly, and the carriage of the Queen-Empress was drawn up alongside.

THE PEOPLE'S ADDRESS

His Majesty was closely attended by the Governor-General and Marquess of Crewe, Secretary of State for India and the Minister-in-attendance; and the staff, who had preceded His Majesty in the procession, turned round when he halted, so as to face him. When these movements were in progress, the King-Emperor acknowledged the salutes. The Vice-President of the Indian Legislative Council, as it was then called, now stepped forward and, with a deep obeisance, read the People's Address as their spokesman. The King-Emperor then replied in a voice that was heard in every part of the enclosure. The ceremony, which was a novel feature, was due entirely to the political imagination of Lord Hardinge, and marked a stage in the story of India's constitutional progress—being the first formal recognition by the sovereign of the people of India, through their elected representatives.

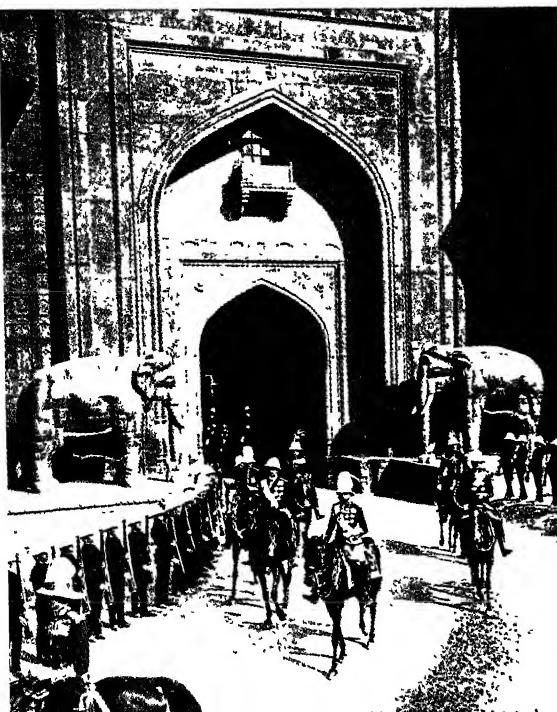
In the afternoon the King received the most important rulers once more. The next few days were occupied with many ceremonies, receptions of ruling chiefs, tournaments, the laying of one of the tablet stones of the All-India King Edward Memorial, and public processions. Her Majesty received a group of Indian ladies, one of the most interesting and significant of all the ceremonies apart from the Durbar itself. The Maharani of Patiala headed the deputation, which was sponsored by Lady Hardinge, who, at their request, read their message of sincere homage. The ladies brought their gift, a large square of emeralds of historic interest, engraved and set in diamonds, and a necklace and pendants of emeralds, set in rosettes of diamonds.

THE GREAT DURBAR

The Durbar took place on December 12, on a great open space outside the city. Two amphitheatres had been built, a smaller one with seats for princes, rulers and notables, behind the throne pavilion, and facing it a vast semi-circle 900 feet away, capable of accommodating 100,000 people. The inner amphitheatre was elaborately decorated in Indo-Saracenic style. It had an inner radius of 300 feet, was 134 feet deep, and provided seating accommodation for 12,256 persons. At the common centre of the two semicircles was the *dais* for the thrones for Their Majesties, a platform 200 feet across, surmounted by a series of smaller marble platforms, richly decked with crimson, gold-embroidered cloth, and at the top a platform 8 feet across covered with cloth of gold. On this were placed thrones of solid silver, engraved and richly encased with gold, and having cushions of crimson embroidered with gold. The arms of the King-Emperor's throne were shaped like a pair of lions. Above this, and protecting it, was a magnificent golden dome, 68 feet from the ground, the outstanding centre of this great arena.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived in their carriages of State, amidst scenes of such popular enthusiasm as India had rarely if ever before witnessed. They wore the crowns and their imperial robes, the dress of the Queen being very richly embroidered.

While the salutes were booming outside and music from the massed bands played within, and as all were standing erect, Their Majesties moved to their place, bowing to all, and seated themselves on their lower thrones. Sir Henry MacMahon, the Master of Ceremonies, moved forward, made his obeisance, and asked permission to open



PASSING OUT OF THE DELHI FORT

Mounted on a superb dark brown Australian charger, and attended at a short distance behind by the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, and the Marquess of Crewe, the Minister-in-attendance, dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshal of the British Army, His Majesty passed out of the famous Delhi Gate of the fort of the Great Mogul towards Jumma Masjid into the Imperial highway of Chandni Chowk.

the Durbar. Trumpets sounded and drums rolled and then the King arose, and—with the Queen by his side—addressed the standing assembly, conveying his feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction and greetings to all his feudatories and subjects.

After the King had seated himself once more on his throne came the offering of Homage. The Governor-General leading the way, ascended the *dais*, bowed low, knelt and kissed his sovereign's hand. He

was followed by members of his Council, advancing in line, with General Sir O'Moore Creagh as their representative. Then came the Ruling Princes, the final group being the tribal chiefs of the frontier.

While the troops stood to attention, the King and Queen descended from their *dais*, walked round it, met and crossed, one moving to the right and one to the left, and then, moving in procession, the King took the Queen's right hand in his left and they mounted to the high throne beneath the splendid golden dome. Six pages clothed in white and gold, representatives of some of the greatest of India's rulers, carried the King's train, two famous figures bore the Queen's train, and scarlet and gold umbrellas were held over Their Majesties' heads protecting them from the sun. Among the many symbols behind were maces five feet high, carried by Indian attendants, bearing a Tudor crown resting on a golden lotus upon a pillar supported by a figure of the king-cobra.

Their Majesties walked up the marble steps and stood before their thrones under the dome. The Governor-General, Lady Hardinge and Lord Crewe stood on a lower tier to their right, while the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire and Miss Venetia Baring stood on the left. The young pages were grouped around the throne.

The massed bands sounded a fanfare summoning the heralds. In the distance away beyond the outer amphitheatre, the silver trumpets could be heard. Then by a road left clear through the centre of the large amphitheatre, the heralds approached, Royal Standards at their back and front, and with twenty-four trumpeters, half British and half Indian, all on white horses, announcing their coming. They manœuvred, divided, and re-assembled before the throne. Again their trumpets

blew. Then the King-Emperor ordered the Delhi Herald to read the Proclamation announcing His Majesty's coronation. Once more the silver trumpets blew, the massed bands played the National Anthem, and the troops presented arms, while another Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired, the troops outside the amphitheatre letting off their rifles in a *feu de joie*.

THE ROYAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

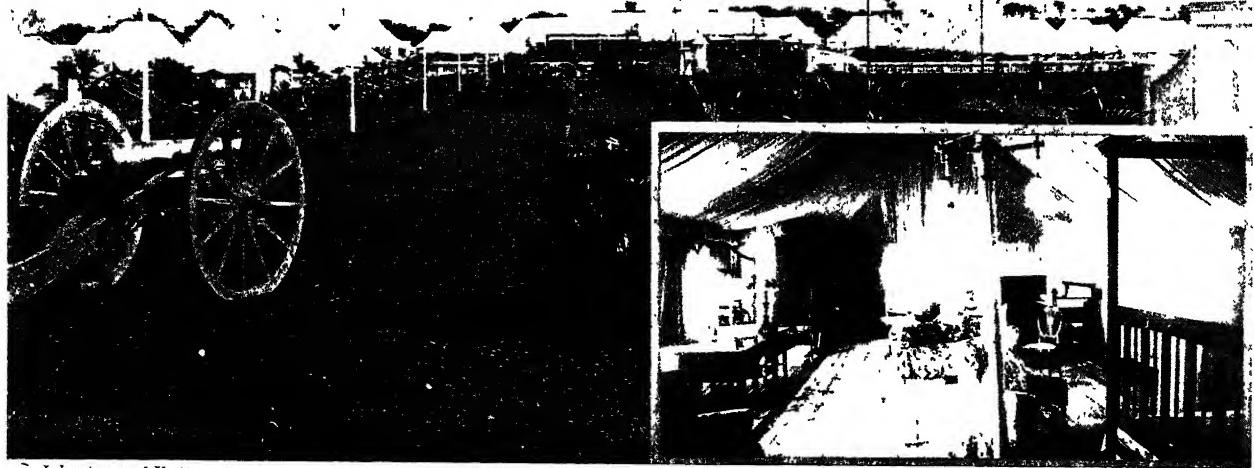
But India had been waiting for something more than pageantry. It is traditional in the East that the supreme ruler at a time such as this shall make vital announcements to his people. He may bestow rich gifts; he may proclaim widespread mercy; but this is also the historic moment for the monarch to announce changes in policy which will satisfy the aspirations of the people.

There came a fresh flourish of trumpets and then the Governor-General stepped forward and personally read the Royal Announcements. In that vast assembly comparatively few could hear what was said; they could only judge by the length of the speech that far-reaching changes were being made.

The first announcement dealt with grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions which His Imperial Majesty had been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

Education in India was to be made as accessible and as widespread as possible. Fifty lakhs were to be devoted at once to truly popular education, and it was the firm intention of the Government to add further grants in future years on a generous scale.

All non-commissioned officers and men and reservists of the British Empire in India, the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Marine, and all Government employees,



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THE KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP AT DELHI: 1911

A huge city of tents was erected at Delhi to house Their Majesties with their staff, surrounded by the camps of princes and chiefs, nobles and officials from every part of India. The King-Emperor's Camp covered an area of seventy-two acres and had over two thousand tents with a population of two thousand one hundred and forty persons. INSET—Her Majesty's sleeping apartments.

whose pay did not exceed 50 rupees monthly, were to be granted half a month's pay.

Native officers and men were to be eligible for the Victoria Cross: membership of the Order of British India was to be increased; seven Indian officers distinguished for long and honourable service were to receive special grants, and special allowances made to widows of members of the Indian Order of Merit for three years only were to be continued until their death or re-marriage.

The holders of certain titles were to receive distinctive badges as symbols of respect and honour, and holders of certain other titles were to be given an annual pension 'for the good report of the ancient learning of India.'

Grants of land were to be made in the North Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan for conspicuous public service.

Certain payments made by chiefs on their succession and certain debts owing by chiefs, were cancelled and remitted.

Some prisoners were to be released and all civil debtors whose debts were small and due to real poverty, were to be discharged and their debts paid.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL

All these, important enough in their way, were comparatively minor things. The really important change came in a second proclamation; this was of such outstanding importance that it must be given in full:

"We are pleased to announce to Our People that on the advice of Our Ministers tendered after consultation with Our Governor-General in Council we have devised upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital Delhi, and, simultaneously and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as Our Governor-General in Council with the approval of Our Secretary of State for India in Council may in due course determine. It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our Beloved People."

The announcement came as a most dramatic surprise. It was so entirely unexpected and unthought of that the company was spellbound and unable at the moment to realize the magnitude of the startling changes made. The matter had been kept a profound secret, and even those most directly concerned were unaware of it. There were probably not a dozen persons in the whole assemblage who had previous knowledge of the impending event, and the effect was sensational. The most gratifying aspect of these announcements so far as Bengal was concerned, was

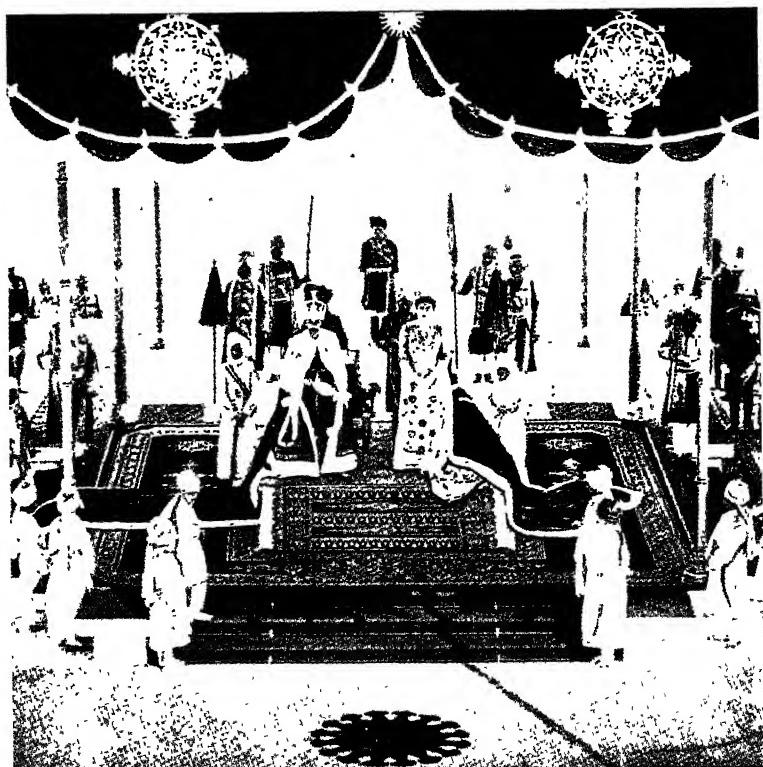
the annulment of that most unpopular administrative measure of Lord Curzon,—the partition of Bengal,—on the unsettling of which political Bengal had set its heart and which gave birth to the famous Swadeshi Movement. Bengal was delighted.

After Their Majesties had resumed their seats, the Master of Ceremonies advanced to the front of the dais and sought permission to close the Durbar.

Next day, December 13, the old Fort of Shah Jahan was utilized for a State garden party in which Their Imperial Majesties, after talking with their guests, assumed their Royal robes and appeared on the octagonal tower from which the Mogul Emperors used daily to show themselves to the people below the eastern wall of the Fort.

On December 15, His Imperial Majesty laid one of the foundation stones of New Delhi, while the Queen-Empress laid the second. Unfortunately due care had not been bestowed on the selection of the site and the hope expressed by His Majesty—that the Imperial Capital would rise from where he stood—has not been fulfilled. New Delhi stands at a long distance from the place where the foundation stones were laid by the King-Emperor.

After the Durbar, His Majesty, who had accepted the invitation of the Ruler of Nepal to visit his territory, went to enjoy the sport provided for him, while the Queen-Empress re-visited some of the Rajputana States.



Courtesy : Nahar Museum, Calcutta

THE HOMAGE CEREMONY

After the great Durbar had been declared open and His Majesty had addressed the assembly, princes and chiefs, nobles and officials came up, one after another, or in groups, in front of the Royal 'dais', made their obeisance and then retired.



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES WITH THEIR STAFF AT GOVERNMENT'S HOUSE, CALCUTTA: 1912.

FRONT ROW: from left to right—*Lt. the Hon. J. N. Bigge; Capt. Holmes; Capt. F. A. Nicolson; Capt. B. Godfrey-Fausett, R. N.; Major the Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan; Hon. Diamond Hardinge; H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh; Lord Charles Fitzmaurice; Capt. R. E. T. Hoyle.*

SECOND ROW: sitting on chairs—*Miss Sandford; Admiral Sir H. Menz; Lady Sefton; Lady Shaftesbury; Sir J. Hervey; Lady Meux; H. H. the Maharaja Scindia; Lady Hardinge; Lord Hardinge; the Duchess of Devonshire; Lord Crewe; Lady Mau and Kellie.*

THIRD ROW: standing—*Major the Hon. H. J. Frazer; Risaider-Major Abdul Karim; Lord Charles Montague; Sir A. H. McMahon; Lady Hervey; Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith; Mrs. Maxwell; Lady Du Boulay; H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner; the Hon. Venetia Baring; General Sir E. Barrows; Mrs. O'Kinney; Mrs. J. M. Mackenzie; Admiral Sir C. L. Cust.*

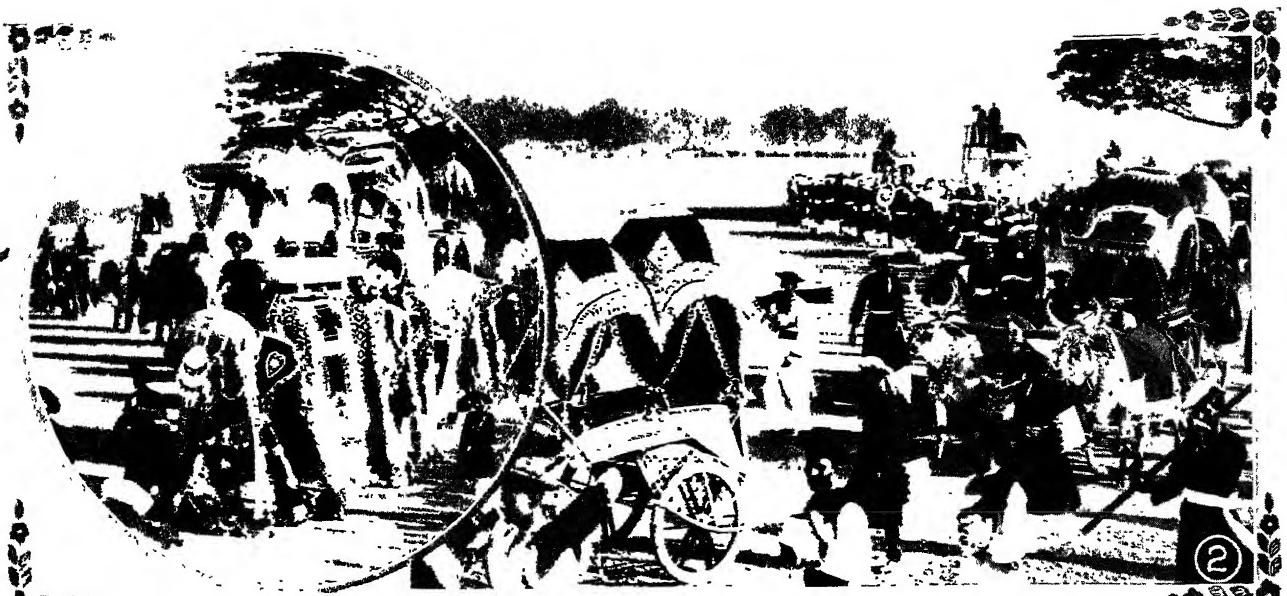
FOURTH ROW: standing—*Capt. A. A. Tod; Capt. Forrester; Capt. J. Mackenzie; Capt. the Hon. A. C. Weld-Forester; Lord Annaly; Mr. F. H. Lucas; Sir J. H. Du Boulay; General W. R. Birchwood; Lt. V. C. P. Hodson; Col. H. E. Stanton, R. A.; Capt. A. F. C. MacLachlan; Major E. D. Moncy; Hon. J. Fontescue; Sir Stuart Beatson; General Mercer; Major L. O. Graeme; Capt. V. A. S. Keighley; Major H. R. Stockley, R. E.; Brig. Gen. H. D. U. Kearny; Major Clive Wigram; Sir H. H. Charles.*



Photos by Johnston and Hoffmann

THE DELHI DURBAR, 1911

1. General View of the Amphitheatre. 2. Laying the Foundation Stone of New Delhi. 3. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress with their Pages. 4. In the State Coach in Delhi. 5. The Darshan from the Jasmine Tower.



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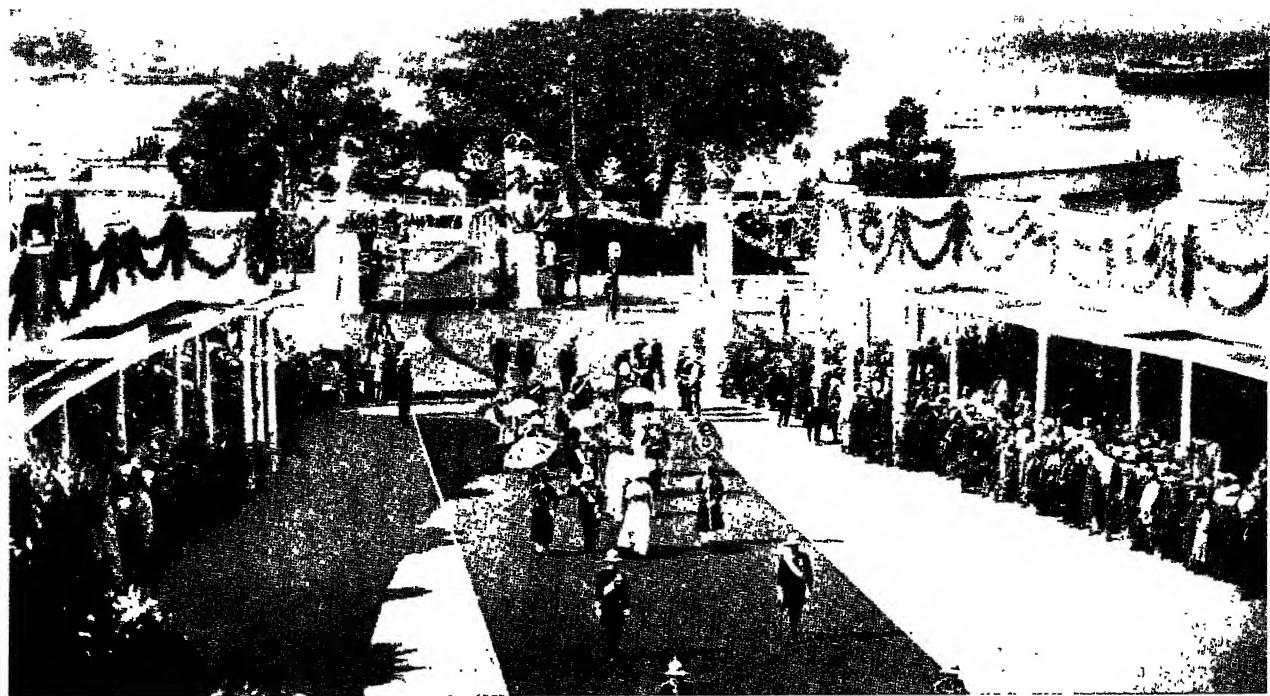


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Photos by Johnston and Hoffmann

THE CALCUTTA PAGEANT, 1912

1. The Elephant Procession. 2. The Bullock Chariots. 3. The March Past of Mailed Warriors. 4. The Pavilion on the Maidan.



Courtesy . Nahai Museum

THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA : 1911

On December 30, 1911, Their Majesties arrived in Calcutta, alighted at Howrah Station, crossed the river on the Calcutta Port Commissioners' boat, the "Howrah", and landed at Prinsep's Ghat, where a large amphitheatre had been built. Here they were presented with the City's Address of Welcome.

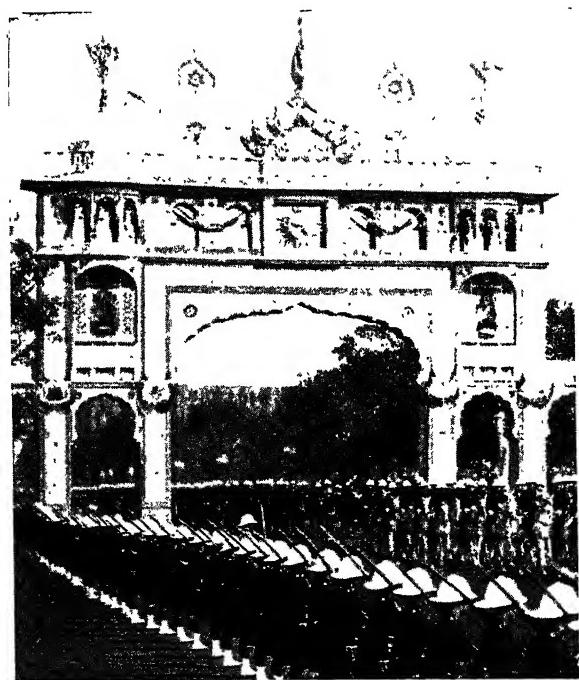
STATE ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

It was a crisp December morning when the Royal train steamed into Howrah Station to the echoes of the booming guns from the ramparts of Fort William. Every available inch of space along the Hooghly's bank had been crowded for hours, whilst in every direction there stretched a mass of rich colour as an indication of the way in which the whole populace had co-operated to express their happiness in decorations.

On alighting at Howrah, and after the presentation of leading officials, Their Majesties evinced a special interest in the "Fairy Queen", the original engine which took the first train to Burdwan when the East Indian Railway was opened up. The party then slowly wended its way through deafening cheers to the Royal steamer "Howrah" on which Their Majesties crossed the river, surrounded by a most imposing naval demonstration of Port Commissioners' steamers and tugs, which were overshadowed by H. M. S. *Highflier*, the flagship of the East Indies Squadron.

The scene at Prinsep's Ghat was a remarkable one. A great amphitheatre had sprung up between Strand Road and the Prinsep Memorial, which looked eminently regal with its tasteful and brilliantly coloured awnings. The amphitheatre itself was filled by 2,000 special guests, brilliant in their attire. After the presentation of officials and non-officials, the Municipal Chairman, the Hon. Mr. S. L. Maddox, read the address of welcome on behalf of the city.

The majority of the functions held in Calcutta during that momentous visit were naturally of a social character, including garden parties, banquets, visit to the races for the



Johnston and Hoffmann

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH ON RED ROAD
At both ends of the Red Road, through which the Imperial cavalcade passed to Government House, were erected two triumphal arches, the first in Classic style and the second in Indian, both designed by Mr. Percy Brown, then Principal of the Government School of Art, now Curator of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.



Johnston and Hoffmann

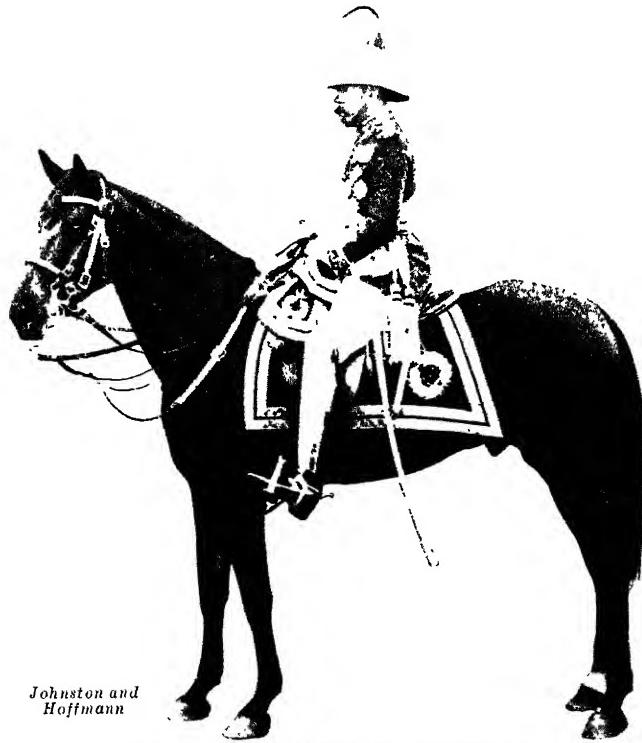
THE KING-EMPEROR REVIEWS HIS TROOPS IN CALCUTTA

January 1, 1912, being the tenth day of the Mohurrum, which is observed by all Muslims as one of grief and mourning, the usual Proclamation Parade on the 'Maidan' was postponed, and the following day, His Majesty reviewed his troops on the parade ground, in the presence of a vast gathering.

inauguration of the King-Emperor's Cup, and such-like manifestations of all-round happiness. On these occasions, of course, the Royal Visitors came into very close and personal touch with the non-official world, and those who had the honour of being invited to such functions still remember the warmth and cordiality with which Their Majesties entered into all such functions.

ADDRESS OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

At this distance of time, therefore,—almost a quarter of a century later,—the memory which lingers most strongly in Calcutta is the presentation of the address of the Calcutta University at Government House. Not only did the Fellows of the University participate, but there was also a strong muster of the registered graduates who, as a special privilege which they highly appre-



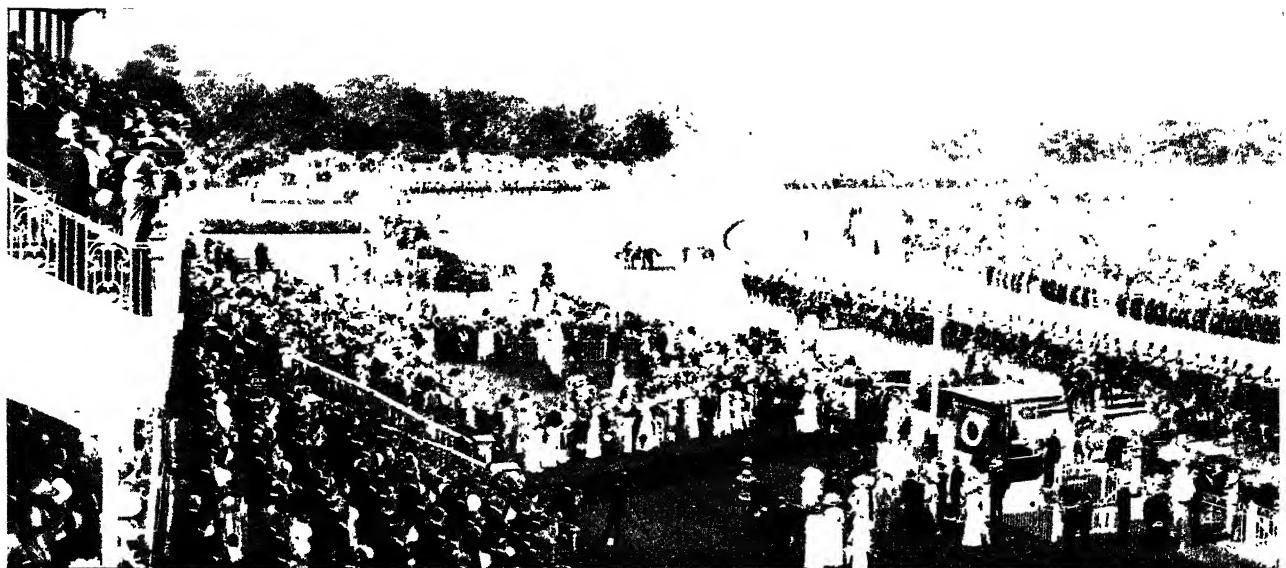
Johnston and Hoffmann

IN FIELD MARSHAL'S UNIFORM

To the great gratification of the dense crowd assembled on either side of the road, the King-Emperor rode from Government House to the parade ground on the 'Maidan' in the uniform of a Field Marshal with the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener, in attendance. At the corner of Kidderpore Road one of the barriers gave way and the people surged on to the route, whereupon the King-Emperor raised his hand as a signal to the Police not to clear the road but to allow them to remain.

ciated, were permitted to attend. The Vice-Chancellor at that time, as on the occasion of the previous visit, was Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, that devoted son of Calcutta to whom the University owes so much. And the address which he presented and which evoked such an important reply from His Majesty is worthy of careful study.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee pointed out that in and through University education, India had every hope of reconquering for herself an honourable place among the great progressive nations of the world. "The inestimable advantages and blessings for which India is indebted to its connection to Great Britain are of so manifold a nature that we cannot undertake even to touch on them as a whole", said Sir Ashutosh; "but there is one boon, and this surely one of the greatest, to which the representatives of the Universities feel



Johnston and Hoffmann

THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE CALCUTTA RACECOURSE

On January 3, 1912, Their Majesties drove in State to the Calcutta racecourse to witness the race for the King-Emperor's Cup, which was won by Mr. Galstaun's "Brogue", His Majesty himself presenting the trophy to him.

entitled, nay bound, to refer especially,—we mean the access which the union of the two centuries has given us to the priceless treasures of modern Western knowledge and culture, literature and science. We Indians no doubt look back with pride and reverence to what, in the days of old, our forefathers accomplished in the fields of thought and knowledge; but we at the same time fully realize that, in order to advance the greatness and happiness of our country and to reconquer for it an honourable place among the great progressive nations of the world, we must in the first place strenuously endeavour to arm ourselves with all the knowledge, all the science, all the skill of the West."

Therefore, did this great Guru of the Calcutta University convey to His Majesty in person India's gratitude to those "who long ago initiated and ever since have adhered to a far-sighted and sympathetic policy of public instruction and education through the beneficent extension of which the light of modern knowledge is gradually spreading throughout the

land." And because of the great gift, the Calcutta University desired to assure Their Majesties that the Indian Universities, which are the leaders in the great intellectual movement that at present is reshaping India, are vividly conscious of the very weighty responsibilities which their place and function impose on them.

"THE WATCHWORD OF HOPE."

Under such an inspiring message of devotion, it is not surprising that His Majesty was equally enthusiastic regarding the future of the great University. But there was more in the reply than mere expressions of gratitude and appreciation. His Majesty seized the unique opportunity of sending out to India what was one of the most encouraging messages of the whole tour,—a message which might well be remembered. "Six years ago," said His Majesty, "I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day in India I give to India the watchword of hope."

Furthermore, in order to show that this message of hope was not merely academic, we find His Majesty



Johnston and Hoffmann

THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPERRESS

From a photograph taken in the grounds of Government House, Calcutta, on January 2, 1912.



Bourne and Shepherd

FAREWELL TO CALCUTTA : 1912

The King bade farewell to Calcutta on January 8, 1912, when Their Majesties again crossed the Hooghly and boarded the train at Howrah Station.

making it very clear that he had taken a personal part in improving the prospects for education in India. "The announcement was made at Delhi by my command," said the King-Emperor, "that my Governor-General in Council will allot large sums for the expansion and improvement of education in India. It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges, from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens, able to hold their own in industries, and agriculture, and all the vocations in life. And it is my wish too, that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge, with all that follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort, and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart." No wonder that these words of encouragement and hope, almost prophetic, have been inscribed in letters of gold on stone and placed in the University buildings.

Whilst His Imperial Majesty had been encouraging the educationists, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress attended by Lady Hardinge, visited the Calcutta Museum, where the various exhibits were pointed out by Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, the Chairman of the Trustees, and by Dr. Annandale, the Superintendent of the Museum, Dr. E. Denison Ross, Keeper of the Government Records, and Mr. Percy Brown, Principal of the Government School of Art. Her Majesty's attention was specially attracted by Verestchagin's picture of the visit of King Edward to Jaipur. In the collection of old Indian paintings Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, himself the leader of a modern school, had the honour of acting as cicerone.

PAGEANT AND ILLUMINATIONS

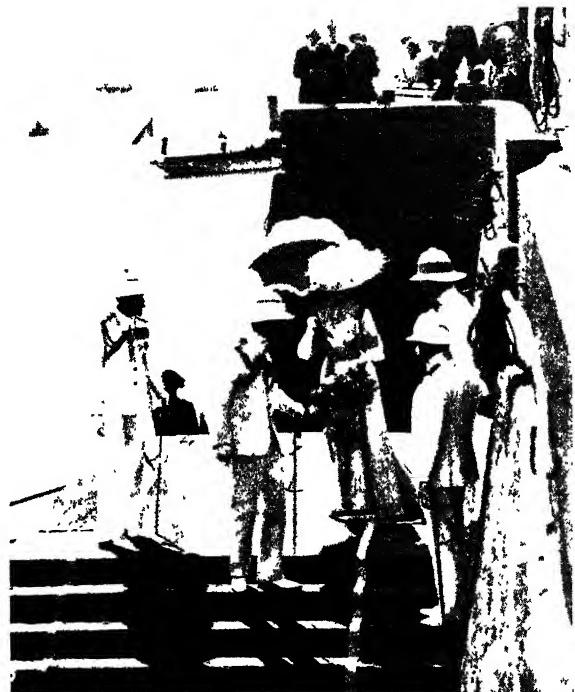
In addition to viewing the pageant which had been specially organized on the *maidan*, Their Majesties were insistent on seeing Calcutta in all her glory of night illumination, and so they viewed the city from the top of the dome of Government House, being delighted not only with the "very effective" scheme of brilliance, but also "with the part taken by the poorest as well as by the rich in contributing to the general display." Nor were the poor forgotten in the general rejoicings. A vast multitude of people were fed and clothed according to ancient custom.

DEPARTURE

From Calcutta the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled direct to Bombay, stopping for an hour *en route* at Nagpur, the headquarters of the Central Provinces. On the 10th January at noon the Imperial train entered the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private, and only the Governor-General, who had reached Bombay, half an hour previously, and the Governor of Bombay, with Lady Clarke, were present at the station.

At Apollo Bunder Sir George Clarke presented the unofficial members of the Governor's Council as well as the leading officials and some local gentlemen of position. After this, Their Majesties left the Thrones, but instead of entering the gateway and walking straight down to the barge which was to convey them to the *Medina*, they turned suddenly, and moving forward several paces towards the amphitheatre, quite unattended and alone, remained for a brief space before the archway, facing the spectators. Here His Majesty saluted and the Queen-Empress bowed a last farewell. The people in the amphitheatre, mostly Indians, were deeply moved, and answered this unexpected salutation with a great tumult of cheering.

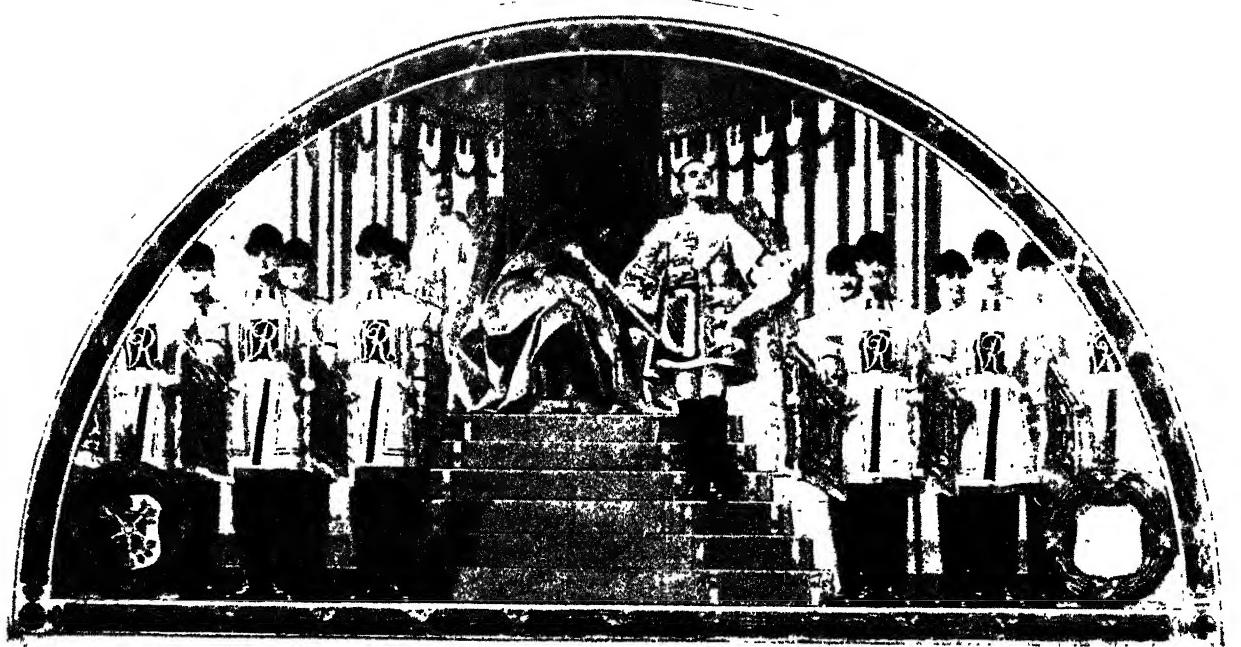
Then, turning slowly and with evident reluctance, Their Majesties passed into the shade of the pavilion. At six o'clock the *Medina* and her escort, steamed away towards the west.



Bourne and Shepherd

GOODBYE AND GODSPEED : DEPARTURE FROM INDIA

On January 10, 1912, Their Majesties bade goodbye to India, when they sailed from Bombay on board the "Medina", after nearly six weeks' stay in India.



S. Saha

PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA AS THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India on January 1, 1877, by Lord Lytton, at a Durbar at Delhi. The picture above is reproduced from a series of twelve lunettes by Frank Salisbury in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, depicting the main incidents in the life of the great Queen.

WHEN ROYALTY CAME TO INDIA

THE first representative of the Royal House to visit India, as has already been said, was the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria. He reached Calcutta in H. M. S. *Galatea* on December 22, 1869, landed at Prinsep's Ghat and drove to Government House, where he was the guest of the Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo, till January 7, 1870. Among the principal events of His Royal Highness's visit to this city were a State performance at the Italian Opera ; the presentation of addresses by the Municipality and residents of Calcutta, the University, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce ; a levee and a drawing-room ; public illuminations and fire-works ; interchange of visits with the Indian chiefs ; a review and field-day of the troops : a ball at Belvedere (the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) ; an Indian entertainment at the Seven Tanks (the famous garden house on the Dum Dum Road) ; a state concert ; the investiture of His Royal Highness as Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India ; a fancy ball at the Government House ; a ball given by Sir Richard Temple ; a reception at Belvedere ; a garden party at Government House ; a ball on the *Galatea* and visits to the different institutions of Calcutta.

The Royal party next visited Burdwan on January 7, and proceeded to Nalhati and then to Azimgunge. In Malda the famous Sona Masjid of Gaur was visited. Benares was reached on January 1, 1870.

At Agra the Taj was "brilliantly illuminated," though, as Sir J. Fawcett puts it, "aesthetically, the Taj illuminated is a mistake." At Delhi the Duke witnessed

a display of fire-works from the platform of the Jumma Masjid.

VISIT OF KING EDWARD AS PRINCE OF WALES

The next visit of a member of the Royal Family was that of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VII. If much political significance did not attach to the visit of the Duke, the visit of his elder brother to India was nothing if not a political event.

In the winter of 1874, the project of a tour to India became the subject of anxious deliberation, and communications passed between the authorities with a view to an understanding as to the manner of the visit. "There were obstacles to be overcome, or at least there were objections to be removed in high places, for such an expedition had never been undertaken by any personage in the Prince of Wales's position in any period of our history. On March 16, 1875 the Marquess of Salisbury made an official announcement of the intended visit and a resolution was passed [in Parliament] that it was only the expenditure which was actually incurred in India which should be charged on the revenue of that country." But later, Mr. Fawcett moved in the House of Commons "that it was inexpedient that any part of the expenses of the general entertainment of the Prince should be charged on the revenues of India." In a House of 446 members, Mr. Fawcett found only 32 to agree with him in this view that India should not contribute to the expenses of the tour.

The Prince, in due course, left home on board the *Serapis*. Colaba Light House was sighted on November 8, 1875. Six hours elapsed between the arrival of the



S. Saha

THE INVESTITURE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN CALCUTTA: 1869

This picture represents the scene at a Durbar held in Calcutta on December 30, 1869, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, then on a visit to India, was invested with the insignia of G. C. S. I. Painted by W. Mun White, it was presented to the Victoria Memorial by the Corporation of Calcutta in 1914. This painting hung formerly in the Town Hall.

Serapis in the harbour of Bombay and the reception on board by the Viceroy, whose guest the Prince was to be in India.

The Prince, it had been stated before he left England, did not visit India as "the representative of the Crown" but as "the Heir Apparent of the Crown." Accordingly, we are told, "there had been some sort of notions abroad that the meeting of the Prince and the Viceroy would be attended with difficulties affecting their relative position and precedence,—not in rank, because of that there could be no question,—but in state ceremonial before the world; but it was at once evident that such anticipations were unfounded, and that the Prince of Wales and Lord Northbrook perfectly understood what was due to themselves and to each other."

The idea of using splendidly caparisoned elephants for the Prince's procession was abandoned and the entry into Bombay was made in carriages. The Prince, with Lord Northbrook on his side, advanced slowly along the carpeted avenue stopping from time to time to speak to the Princes who were presented to him by the Viceroy. After visiting Baroda and Hyderabad the Prince paid a visit, in Bombay, to the house of Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, where there was a wedding festivity, which he wanted to witness.

Next came a visit to Goa, the Portuguese Settlement, where the Prince was carried in a litter called "mancheel." From Goa the Royal party crossed over to Colombo. The outstanding event in Ceylon was an elephant-hunt. From Ceylon the Prince and his entourage came back to India to pay visits to Tinnevelly, Madura, Seringapatam, Trichinopoly and lastly Madras.

THE PRINCE IN CALCUTTA

After Madras, Calcutta,—which was reached on December 22. The official historian of the visit writes thus about the entrance of the Prince into Calcutta:

"I shall not attempt any description of the entrance of the Prince into Calcutta, or of the procession from the landing place to Government House, for such pageants are singularly alike. It gradually grows on one amid all the congratulations of men in power, the actual rulers of the land, that the native leaders have a weight and dignity which are little understood at home. They are growing upon us even though they only came at first like the magnificent supernumeraries of a theatrical spectacle, who appear to lend a glitter and give a picturesque effect to the homelier but more potent character of the piece. When these ceremonies are over they disappear from our gaze, but we know that they are active behind the scenes The Prince's welcome was not comparable in noise and excitement and variety and picturesqueness of the multitude to that of Bombay, but it was, perhaps, more dignified by reason of its metropolitan attributes."

The usual banquets and visits from Indian chiefs who had come to Calcutta to see the Prince occupied the time at the disposal of the party, and an excursion was made by water to Chandernagore. On the 1st January, 1876, the Prince formally opened the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta.

VISIT TO A BENGALI HOME

One of the most, if not the most interesting episode of the Prince's Calcutta visit was the Indian ladies' party



Dourney

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Second son of Queen Victoria, H. R. H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born in 1844, visited India in 1869 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Mayo. He was presented with an address of welcome by the Calcutta Municipality on his arrival in this city. His Royal Highness, who married the only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and died in 1900.

given by Jagadananda Mookerjee, a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, whose house at Bakulbagan, Bhawanipur, still enjoys the unique distinction of being the only private citizen's home in this province ever visited by any member of the Royal family. The genesis of the visit was a wish expressed by the Prince to see the Zenana of some "respectable native." And when the "wish was made known to the worthy Hindoo of Bhawanipur," the official chronicler writes, "Mr. Mookerjee was only too happy to gratify it." The historian continues: "Miss Baring, Lady Temple, Miss Milman, Lady Stuart Hogg, and others, had, perhaps, some part in the pourparlers. There were hundreds of children assembled to see the Prince arrive; most of the little ladies held pretty bouquets, with which, out of loyal devotion, to pelt the Prince. Instead of salutes and flourishes, or bell-pulling, the Hindoos use conches to announce the arrival of guests; the noise of these natural horns makes one rejoice that he is not among the Tritons. These were sounded often and long, for there were false alarms of the Prince's coming but at last his carriage came in sight, and there was much conch blowing. His Royal Highness did not appear in the splendid attire which Mrs. Mookerjee and her fair friends, no doubt, thought a Prince should wear. Whether Baboo Jagadananda Mookerjee will ever get over the wrath of his co-

religionists for the doings of this day time only can show. There is one fact revealed by the manner in which the occurrence was accepted by those concerned; Hindoo ladies, at all events, do not consider strict seclusion at all essential to their happiness. But it is dangerous to argue from a particular to the universal and so it will be safer, perhaps, to say that some Hindoo ladies do not dislike being seen—at all events, by a Prince of Wales."

An entry in Jagadananda Mookerjee's diary, recently published in a Bengali magazine, shows that he and his family made presents to the Prince of one emerald necklace; one pair of gold bangles; one gold neck-chain; one pair of Dacca-embroidered muslin worth Rs. 1,600; one pair of plain Dacca muslin worth Rs. 250; one pair of embroidered Benares-made than (sheet) worth Rs. 300; four bottles of rose-water, each bottle worth Rs. 30; one pair of slippers made by his daughter-in-law; 3 cotton malas.

The memory of this event still lives in the brilliant if not very amiable satirical poem by the well-known Bengali poet, Hem Chandra Banerjee.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BELGACHIA VILLA

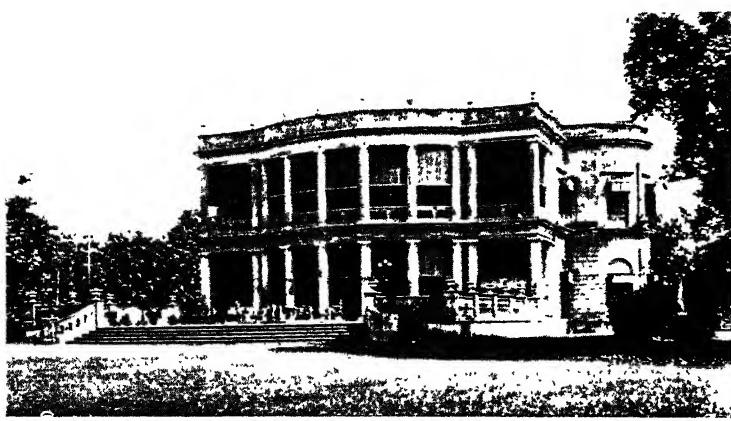
Another important function was the entertainment of the Prince by the Indian community organized by



Lock and Whitfield

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT EDWARD OF WALES AFTERWARDS KING EDWARD VII

The first Heir-Apparent to the British throne to visit India, His Royal Highness came here in 1875 and had a unique reception in Calcutta. The photograph reproduced above, by courtesy of Mr. H. P. Ghosh, was taken on July 17, 1876.



T. P. S. 4

BELGACHIA VILLA

The famous garden-house in the suburbs of Calcutta, which once belonged to "Prince" Dwarkanath Tagore and later passed on to the possession of the Rajas of Paikpara, was the venue of a brilliant "oriental" reception to the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) in 1870, organized by Bengali notabilities.

Calcutta notabilities under the leadership of Raja (later Maharaja) Ramanath Tagore, a brother of "Prince" Dwarkanath. This festival took place at the well-known Belgachia Villa in the suburbs of Calcutta. It was arranged on purely oriental lines. After the Prince had taken his seat, a pandit held before him a gold plate containing a cocoanut, a quantity of paddy, a few blades of durba grass, a gold coin and flowers as the Hindu emblems of plenty, and three Vedic students chanted hymns from the *Yajur Veda*. The President of the Entertainment Committee, Raja Ramanath, then offered *attar* and *pan* to the Prince and a concert followed. This so pleased the Royal guest that he called the leader of the orchestra, Professor Kshetramohan Goswami, to his presence and expressed his satisfaction. After this there was an exhibition of dancing, and when it was over the Prince was conducted to the supper-table.

A very interesting account of the supper and what followed is given in a contemporary newspaper. "About thirty ladies and gentlemen," it tells us, "sat at the Prince's table, the Committee being represented by the President, Raja

Ramanath Tagore, C.S.I., who proposed the health of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, which His Royal Highness duly acknowledged. After supper His Royal Highness stepped into the *divan*, which had been furnished in oriental style with gold-cloth, silver bedstead, jewelled *hukka*, *attar-dan*, *golab-pas* and *pan-dan* from the houses of Raja (later Maharaja Sir) Jatindra Mohun Tagore (father of Maharaja Sir Pradyot Coomar) and the Paikpara Rajas, and there enjoyed a pull of the *hukka*. *Pan* was also offered, but His Royal Highness did not taste it, but handed it to Raja Harendra Krishna and Babu Rajendra Dutt, who were standing by. The Royal party was then escorted through the pavilion to the carriage by Raja Jatindra Mohun Tagore, to whom both the Prince and the Viceroy expressed their great satisfaction with the entertainment and all the arrangements connected therewith."

IN NORTHERN INDIA

Soon after the visit to Calcutta was over, and Bankipore was reached on January 4, 1876. There "Sir Richard Temple had made



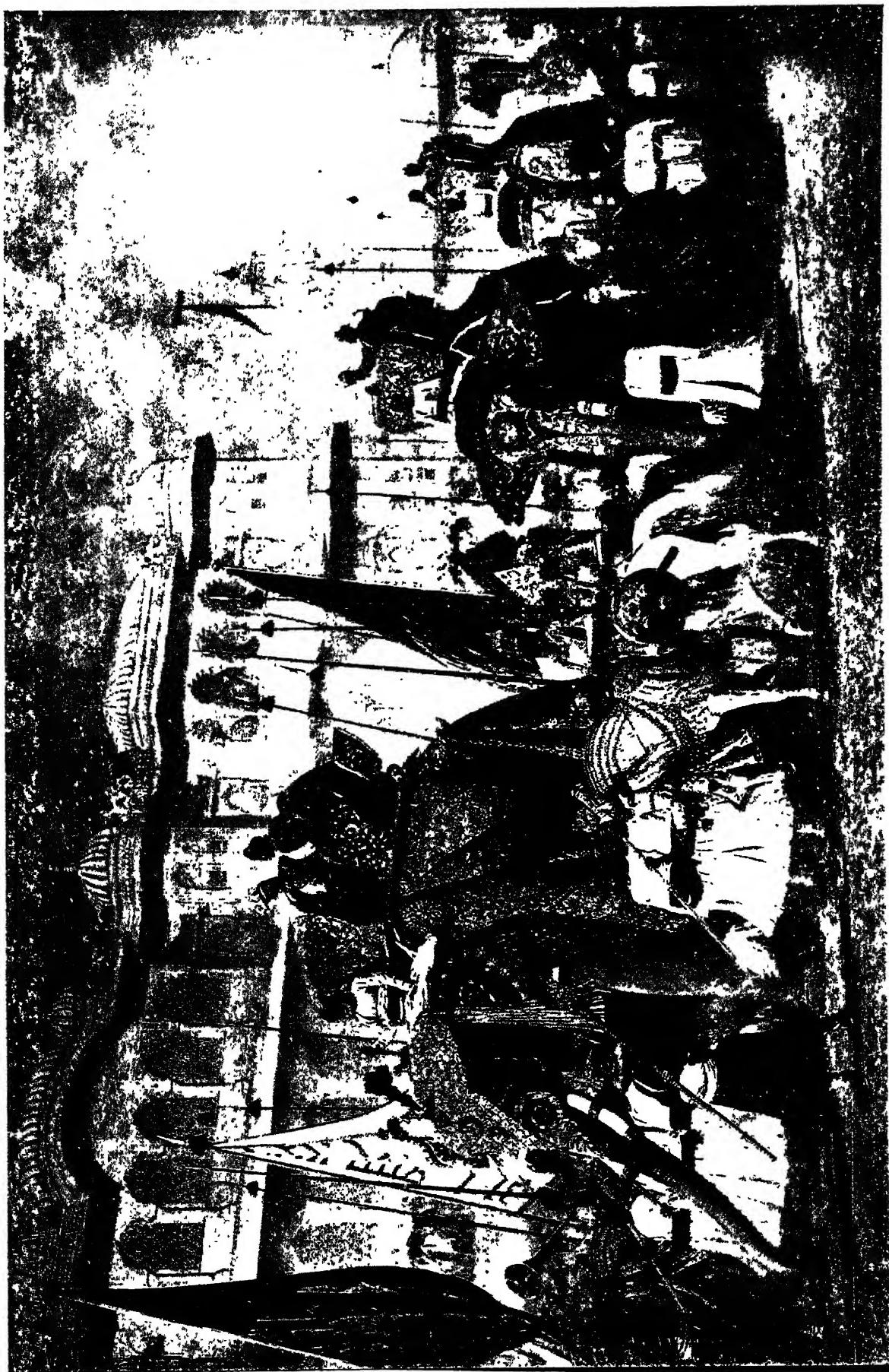
RAMANATH TAGORE



JAGADANANDA MOOKERJEE

RAJA RAMANATH TAGORE (afterwards Maharaja) was the President of the Committee for the Reception and Entertainment of the Prince of Wales (King Edward) by the Bengali notabilities of Calcutta at Belgachia Villa. The Prince presented him with a diamond ring as a memento of the occasion.—From a portrait reproduced by the courtesy of Mr. Rathindra Nath Tagore.

BABU JAGADANANDA MOOKERJEE was a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, whose house at Bakulbagan, Bhawanipore, was the venue of a reception to the Prince of Wales by Bengali ladies, during his visit to Calcutta in 1876,—so far the only Bengali home visited by the British Royalty.—From a photograph reproduced by the courtesy of Mr. Khagendra Nath Chatterjee.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, AFTERWARDS KING EDWARD VII,
ENTERING JAIPUR, 1876

After the great masterpiece by the famous Russian painter Verestchagin in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta

preparations to show what the Government of Bengal could do. His Court, if not equal in splendour to that of the Viceroy, satisfied the spectator that he was a satrap of no ordinary magnitude and magnificence."

From Bankipore the Prince proceeded to Benares and then to Lucknow and Cawnpore. On the 11th the Prince reached Delhi and the entry to the ancient city was attended with a pomp and circumstance well fitting the place and the occasion. The morning was all that could be desired; the breeze enough to dissipate the dust, and the temperature quite agreeable after the coldness of the night air. As the Prince came in sight, an immense multitude, which had been sitting on the flights of steps, leading to the grand gateway, rose by one accord. After a time the Municipality of Delhi were introduced to present their address. They said that since the Viceroy announced the intended visit, they had been anxiously looking forward to the auspicious event.

Lahore looked its best on January 18, "in the bright light of early morning as the special train slid up to the red cloth" where the officials were waiting on the platform of the Railway station.

On the 20th the Prince's carriage entered the State of the Maharaja of Kashmir when he was received with oriental pomp and splendour. Back to Lahore, the Prince visited Amritsar, Agra and its vicinity, Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Nepal, where there was a shoot.

A visit to the Taj was the central incident of the stay in Agra, and is thus described by the official chronicler: "Ascending the terrace, the Prince walked over to the shelter of the dark gateway of the mosque. Gradually there grew out, in all its fair proportions and beauty, framed in the purple of the starry heavens, the marble 'Queen of Sorrow,' which has power to dim every eye. Then trooping into the illuminated square came a band, and forthwith the soft tender notes of 'Vedrai carino' floated through the night air. It may be doubted if Moomtaz-i-Mahal, or 'the Exalted One of the Palace,'



Courtesy: Nahar Museum, Calcutta
QUEEN VICTORIA AS EMPRESS OF INDIA
Reproduced from a photograph taken in 1877.



LORD LYTTON
Viceroy of India, 1876-1880.

would have quite approved of the music. However, Mozart was better than the Maestro whose compositions next challenged the ears of the company. But the eye mastered every sense, and the loveliness of the Taj stole over the soul. In spite of blue lights, and lime lights, of lively dance music, of clank of spurs and sabres on the complaining marble, there was not a point which the peerless mausoleum could make which was for an instant marred or lost. Entering the tomb itself—the culminating glory—the party stood and gazed, almost trembling with admiration. Presently a clear sustained note rose up into the vaulted roof of the tomb, and there found its counterpart, and the two commingled, swept upwards, and soared away, 'till naught remained 'twixt them and silence.' Again and again the notes soared, and the auditors stood breathless. Then came a few chords in sweet unison from four to five singers, but to my ear the effect was not as impressive as that of an old Moulvi's voice reading prayers when last I was

there. That grand, grumbling chant awoke echoes which sounded like the responses of some vast congregation. The interior has been swept, garnished, cleared, and, as far as can be, restored. If Shah Jahan could come back to earth, it is not too much to suppose that he would thank Sir John Strachey for the labour of love which has stayed the hand of the spoiler."

In 1883 the Duke of Connaught came to India in the wake of his brother. The Indian connection of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been characterized as contributing to "close personal relations between the sovereign and the Indian people." He had a magnificent reception in Calcutta, an account of which is given elsewhere.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR

The next Royal visit to India was that of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of King Edward VII, whose career was cut short by death during the life-time of Queen Victoria. The Duke arrived in Calcutta

on January 3, 1890. A deputation from the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal met the Prince on board the *Kristna*. On landing at Prinsep's Ghat, His Royal Highness was received by the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council and others. At the Ghat the Calcutta Corporation presented an address of welcome to which a reply was given in suitable terms. His royal Highness drove along the Ellenborough Course to Government House, where he was the guest of the Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne. At night, there were illuminations in the business parts of the town. Messages of welcome were sent to the Prince by different communities, associations and municipalities of the country. The principal ceremonies and



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H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR

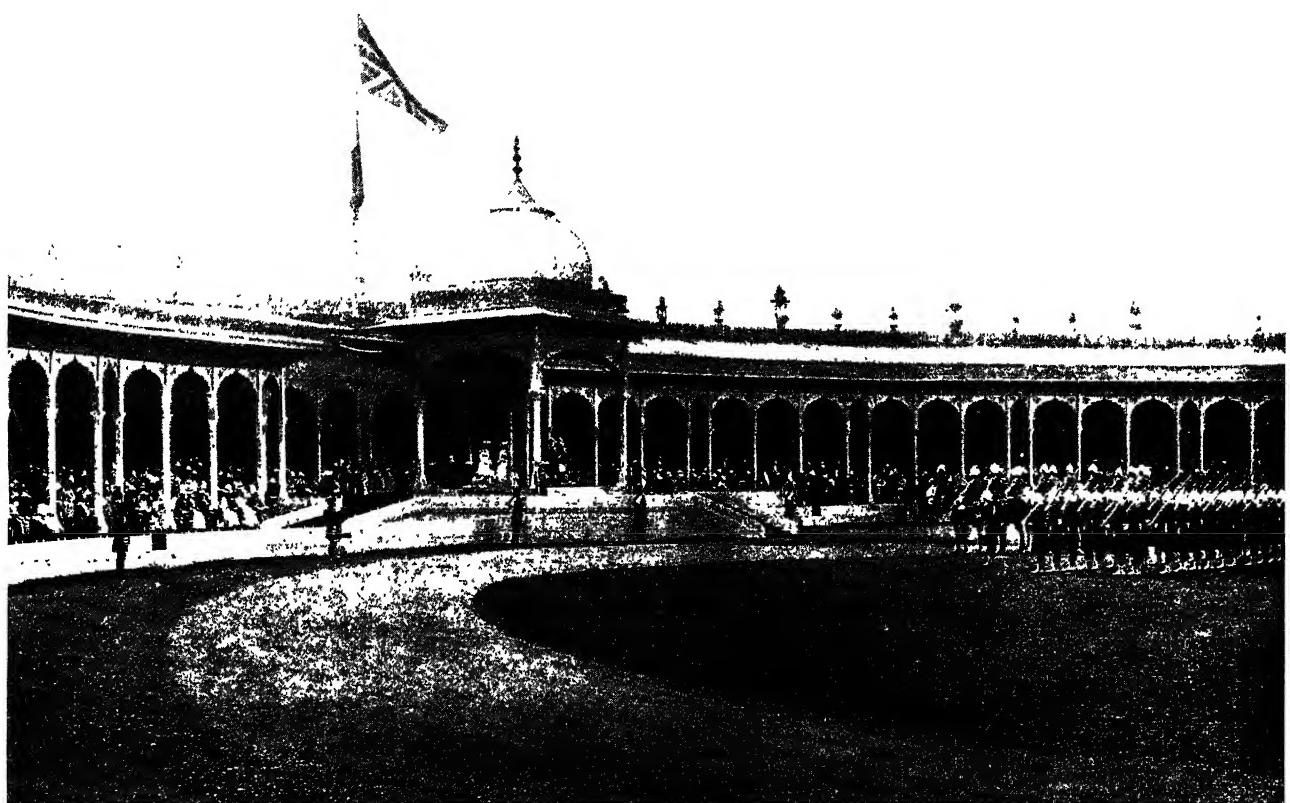
*The Duke of Clarence, eldest son of King Edward VII, born 1864, visited India in 1890.
He died in 1892.*

festivities held in his honour in Calcutta were a reception at Government House; a Ball at Belvedere, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at which the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present; a grand fête on the *maidan* and illuminations, a dinner at the Bengal Club; a State Ball; a dinner with the Maharaja of Cooch Behar; a drive through the city accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor,—Sir Stuart Bayley; a game at Polo at Ballygunge; a visit to the Zoological Gardens and snipe-shooting at Kanchrapara with the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness left for Benares on the 13th, the departure being private.

Previous to the visit of the Prince, at a public meeting held



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN 1902



Courtesy Mr. Percy Brown

THE DELHI DURBAR OF 1903

On January 1, 1903, King Edward VII was proclaimed Emperor of India in succession to his august mother by Lord Curzon at a Durbar at Delhi amidst "scenes of oriental splendour".

at the Town Hall to make arrangements for his reception, Surendra Nath Banerjea, then the leader of the youths of Bengal, proposed that extravagant expenditure should not be incurred in *tamases* and the funds collected should be devoted to some work of public benefit—preferably on the improvement of the Leper Asylum, which was at that time located in Amherst Street. The proposal did not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who was the President of the meeting, and he left the hall before declaring the meeting over. The memory of the Prince, who died when he was "on the threshold of entering manhood," is now preserved in Calcutta by the name given to one of the city's most important hospitals, the Albert Victor Hospital, to which the balance of the Reception Fund was made over, mainly through the efforts of the late Dr. R. G. Kar and the late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu.

VISITS OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught again came to India for the Delhi Durbar of 1902-3. Queen Victoria had died in 1901, four years after the celebrations which marked the Diamond Jubilee. Pageants had always an appeal for Lord Curzon, and, shortly after the coronation of King Edward VII in England, he held at Delhi a Durbar, which was intended to eclipse in splendour and magnificence the previous Durbar organized by Lord Lytton in 1877.

The Durbar was a great success and the Art Exhibi-

tion, which formed a part of the show, contributed not a little to it.

Lord Curzon explained the object of the Exhibition to be "an object lesson to show what India can still imagine, and create and do; it is meant to show that the artistic sense is not dead among its workmen, but all they want is a little stimulus and encouragement; it is meant to show that for the beautification of an Indian house or the furniture of an Indian house there is no need to rush to the European stores at Calcutta or Bombay, but in almost every Indian state and province, in most Indian towns, and in many Indian villages, there still survives the art and there still exist the artificers who can satisfy the artistic as well as the utilitarian tastes of their countrymen, and who are competent to keep alive this precious inheritance that we have received from the past."

It fell again to the Duke of Connaught to take part in an important political ceremony nineteen years after. It had been proposed that the Prince of Wales should come to India to inaugurate the new Council of State and Legislative Assembly, under the Reforms. Events, however, did not permit of his coming, and the Duke, who had passed some five years of his life in India and had himself been once a member of the Indian Legislative Council, was deputed to convey the message of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

This message was delivered on the 9th February, 1921. The political atmosphere was surcharged with

bitterness. The Great War had ended in triumph for the Allies, and India had striven to cement "by the blood and the sacrifice of her sons a brotherhood in arms not only with the mother country, but also with the allied nations of Europe." Her sacrifices in men and money had been enormous. But there were causes which created discontent; and the Indian National Congress, under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi, had adopted the policy of non-violent non-co-operation and boycotted the new legislatures because of the unsatisfactory nature of the Reforms and the Punjab atrocities.

The Duke was fully aware of the difficulties of the situation and in the opening portion of his speech he introduced a personal touch by saying: "In me the King selected the eldest member of the Royal House and the only surviving son of Queen Victoria, whose love and care for India will ever live in its people's memory. I have myself a deep affection for India, having served it for years and made many friends among its princes and leaders." After observing that in the Reforms "the principles of autocracy have all been abandoned," he went on to say:

"THE SHADOW OF AMRITSAR"

"Since I landed I have felt around me bitterness and estrangement between those who have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India. I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab. No one can deplore those events more intensely than I do myself.

"I have reached a time of life when I most desire to heal wounds and to reunite those who have been disunited. In what must be, I fear, my last visit to India I love so well, here in the new Capital, inaugurating a new constitution, I am moved to make you a personal appeal, put in the simple words that come from my heart, not to be coldly and critically interpreted.

"My experience tells me that misunderstandings usually mean mistakes on either side. As an old friend of India, I appeal to you all—British and Indians—to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive and to join hands to work together to realize the hopes that arise from to-day."

India, however, was not then in a proper mood to listen, and when the promised visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took place next year, feelings were still running high. The Prince arrived in Bombay

on the 17th November, 1921. The Viceroy was there to receive him on his landing.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1921

In reply to the address from the Bombay Corporation the Prince said :

"I need not tell that I have been looking forward to my visit and have been eagerly awaiting the opportunities of seeing India and making friends there. I want to appreciate at first hand all that India is, and has done and can do. I want to grasp your difficulties and to understand your aspirations. I want you to know me and I want to know you."

Unanimity unfortunately was not achieved in the welcome to the Prince. Riots broke out in Bombay over his reception and the casualty list amounted to 53 killed and nearly 400 wounded.

Nor was the trouble confined to Bombay. Throughout Calcutta and the principal towns of Northern India there was a general cessation of business on the day the Prince landed in Bombay.

From Bombay the Prince went to Poona to lay the foundation stone of the All-India Shivaji Memorial. Returning to Bombay, he started on a lengthy tour of the Indian States. Baroda, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner were visited, and from Bharatpur, early in December, the Prince, once again, entered British India.

On the eve of the New Year the Prince left for Burma from where he came back to the Southern Presidency. Mysore and Hyderabad welcomed him, and after visiting Indore and Gwalior he reached Delhi. From Delhi he entered the Punjab and went to the North-West Frontier Province, and revisiting the United Provinces he passed to Karachi to leave India.

At Delhi the Prince received the address of the Legislatures of India. In his reply to this he said that in his journey through India nothing had struck him with greater force than the vast-



Johnston and Hoffmann

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
The present Heir-Apparent visited India in 1921. The photograph reproduced above was taken at Government House, Barrackpore.

ness of their task. In the aftermath of war, legislative bodies all over the world were passing through a difficult time. Even the British Parliament with centuries of tradition and experience behind it, with all its store of gathered strength of achievement, and its firm foundation in the confidence of the people, had not found these new problems simple of solution, or these needs easy of adjustment. And he realized how infinitely more difficult was the task before India's Imperial Legislatures.



Johnston and Hoffmann



CALCUTTA'S CIVIC WELCOME TO HIS MAJESTY, THEN PRINCE OF WALES, IN 1905

LEFT: Mr. Nilambar Mukerji, Vice-Chairman, reading the Address of Welcome.

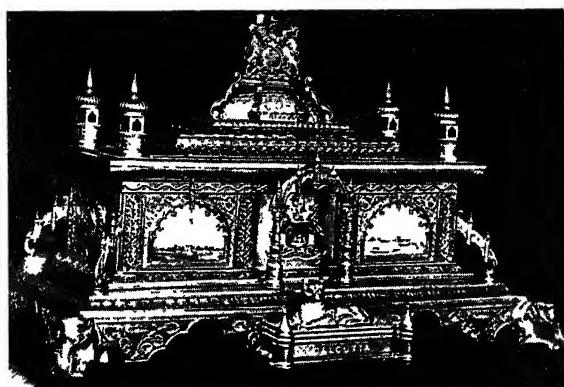
RIGHT: Sir Charles Allen, Chairman, presenting a pearl-and-diamond necklace to the Princess of Wales.

THE ROYAL HOUSE AND THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION

IN the history of the Corporation of Calcutta extending over nearly a hundred years, a few of the most outstanding landmarks are furnished by visits of successive members of the Royal House to this great city. It was as far back as 1869 that the citizens of Calcutta were for the first time privileged to welcome into their midst a scion of the Royal House in the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria. The next member of the Royal Family to visit this city was the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII), who, in 1870, landed in Calcutta amidst scenes of great jubilation. After an interval of seven years, in 1883, came the Duke of Connaught accompanied by his gracious consort, to open the International Exhibition in Calcutta as also to put in a period of military service in this country. The Duke, who is the third son of Queen Victoria, and the oldest living member of the Royal Family, paid his third visit to India in 1921, in order to inaugurate the new

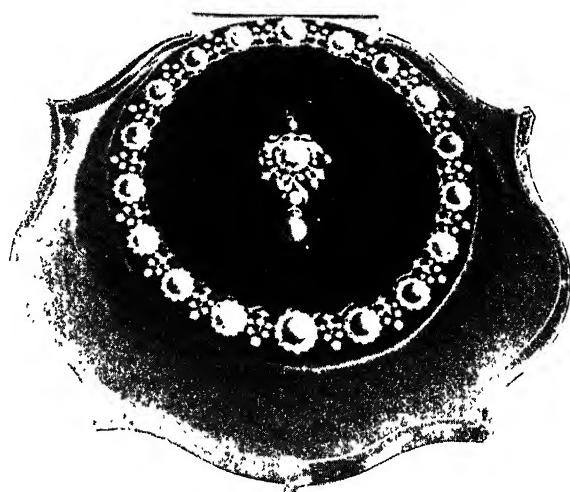
constitution under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, when he included Calcutta in his itinerary. Chronologically, however, the Duke's first visit in 1883, was followed by that of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence (the eldest son of King Edward) in 1890. Calcutta was again honoured with the presence of Royalty in 1905, when King George and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, paid a visit to this city. This was the first time that a Princess of Wales had come out to India. The Royal Couple visited Calcutta again in 1912 as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The coming of the present Prince of Wales to Calcutta in 1921 brings this list of Royal visits to Calcutta to a close.

On each of these occasions the Corporation of Calcutta arranged for a public reception with due pomp and ceremony, and addresses of welcome, embodying sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and to



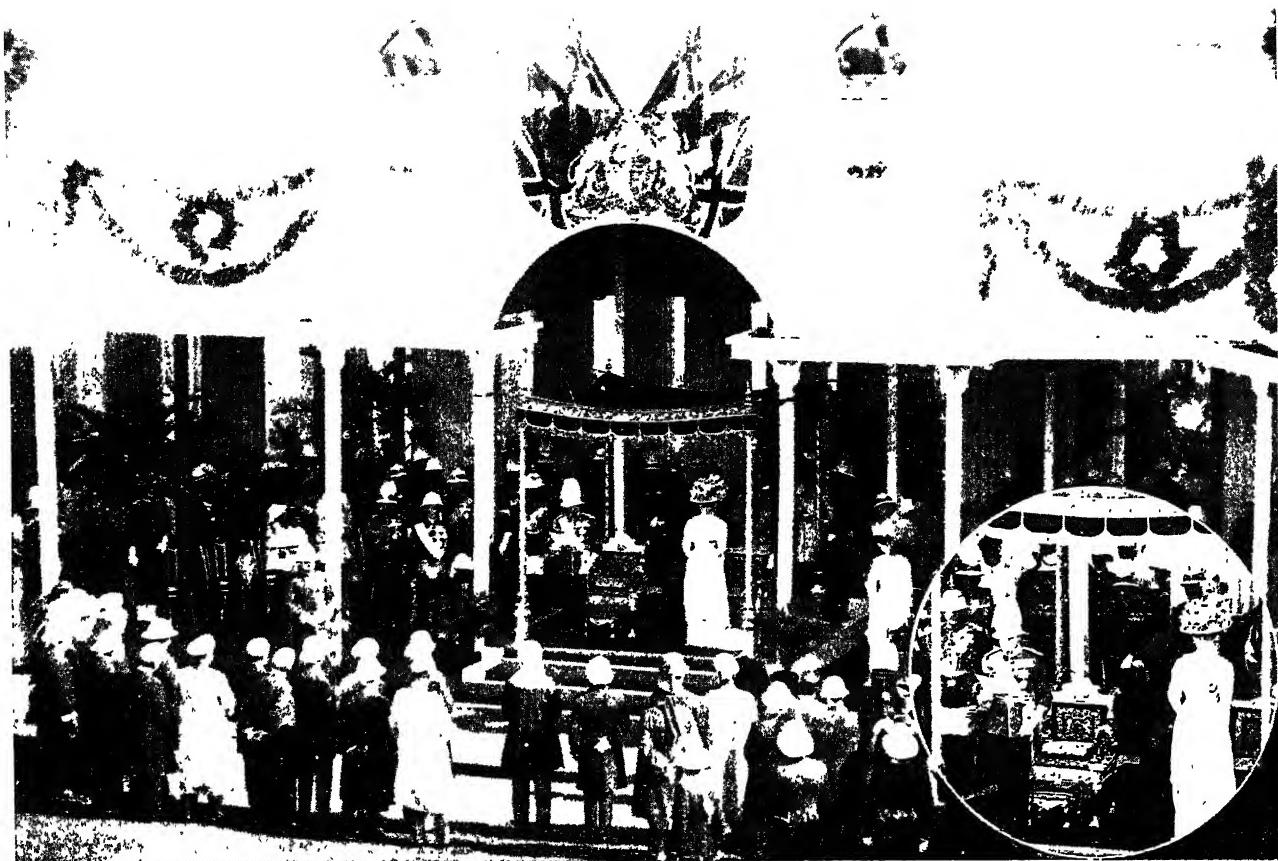
THE CASKET

The address to His Royal Highness was encased in a silver casket resting on a pedestal of four crouching elephants with views of Calcutta engraved on its four sides. Reproduced from a photograph in the Corporation Club.



THE NECKLACE

The pearl-and-diamond necklace presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was purchased from the collection of Dholpur State jewels at a cost of Rs. 15,000. Reproduced from a photograph in the Corporation Club.



Johnston and Hoffmann

CALCUTTA'S CIVIC WELCOME TO THEIR MAJESTIES IN 1911

In a spacious amphitheatre, specially erected for the occasion at Prinsep's Ghat, the Corporation of Calcutta presented an Address of Welcome on Their Imperial Majesties' arrival at this city on December 30, 1911. His Majesty is seen replying to the address in the photograph reproduced above.

the person of the Royal visitors themselves, were presented. These addresses are of considerable interest as succinct reviews of contemporary municipal problems and conditions and also as *résumés* of the civic progress of Calcutta.

Since its inception, the Calcutta Corporation has also had the honour of celebrating three jubilees of the reigns of two of India's sovereigns, *viz.*, the Golden and Diamond Jubilees of Queen Victoria in 1887 and 1897 respectively, and the Silver Jubilee of King George V in May, 1935.

Among the visits of Royalty to this city, the two visits of King George and Queen Mary, first as Prince and Princess of Wales and, on the second occasion, as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, are of special significance in the history of the British connection with India. It may, therefore, be permissible to bring in these two events first even though it means a break in the chronology of this record.

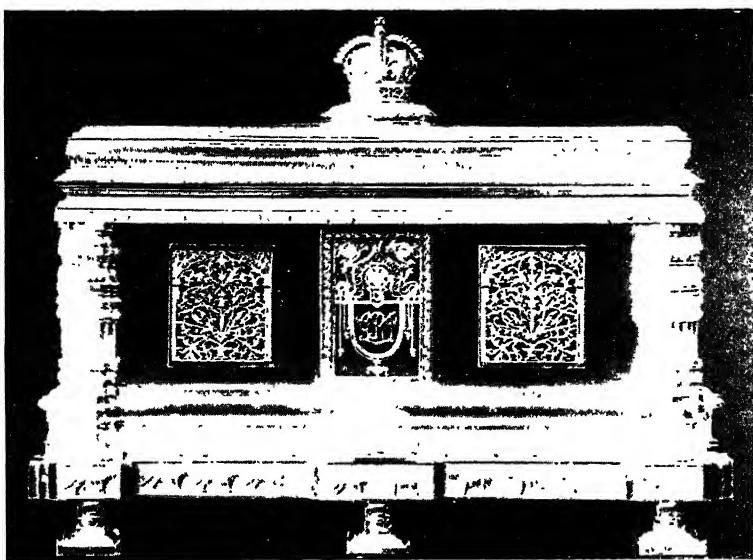
VISIT AS PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES: 1905-6

The Prince and Princess of Wales landed at

Prinsep's Ghat on December 29, 1905, when an address of welcome was presented to His Royal Highness by the Corporation. A beautiful jewel,—a necklace of coloured pearls set in diamonds, purchased from the collection of Dholpur State jewels, at a cost of Rs. 15,000,—was presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The address was read by the then Vice-Chairman, Mr. Nilambar Mukerji, and the necklace was presented by the then Chairman, Sir Charles Allen.

The address referred to the "continued moral and material progress, not only of Calcutta but of all India, as evidenced by the numerous works of public utility, the growth and development of trade, commerce and industries, and the spread of education, which is a lasting testimony to the fostering care for the Indian people, which is the guiding principle of His Majesty's rule."

"The present occasion", recorded the address, "is a source of special rejoicing as this is the first visit of a Princess of Wales to Calcutta, and we beg leave to offer for Her Royal Highness's gracious acceptance this jewel as a gift from the inhabitants of this city. We trust that it may serve to remind Her Royal Highness of the real love and affection of the people of this city."



THE CASKET OF 1911

The address of welcome to Their Majesties was emblazoned on a piece of illuminated parchment and encased in a silver casket designed by Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore.

While thanking them for the "magnificent reception" and the "beautiful gift" presented to the Princess of Wales, His Royal Highness said :

"There is, perhaps, nothing in the whole of India more typical of the relations of the British and Indians than Calcutta, which has grown from a river swamp to be the second city of our Empire. If, as you say, the prosperity which blesses this place is common to all India, we may congratulate ourselves on the results of the bond between the Mother Country and India. Every citizen of this great capital may feel a legitimate pride in the wonderful town which has sprung up on the Hooghly. And our fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire will see in Calcutta's present prosperity and future growth the sign, which I recognise everywhere in India, of a union, which, under God's providence, seems destined to endure. It is a great pleasure to the Princess and to myself that she has been able to accompany me to India, and, on her behalf, I thank you most heartily for the beautiful gift which Calcutta so generously offers her and which she will always treasure as a charming remembrance of our visit and a token of affection and goodwill."

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES' VISIT: 1911-12

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress revisited Calcutta after their Coronation at the Durbar of Delhi when there were scenes of unique rejoicing and enthusiasm in this great and cosmopolitan city. The Corporation had, previous to Their Majesties' arrival, sanctioned Rs. 25,000/- for a gold casket, Rs. 10,000/- for illumination of Corporation buildings, and Rs. 15,000/- for contribution to the Imperial Reception Fund. But in view of His Majesty's message to the effect that money should not be spent on costly caskets for the enclosure of addresses, but should instead be devoted to charitable purposes, the

Corporation presented the address in a silver casket costing Rs. 3,000/- only, the rest of the earmarked amount being given to charitable institutions in the city. The casket was designed by the famous Bengali artist, Abanindra Nath Tagore and executed by Rai Budree Das Bahadur & Sons.

On their landing at Prinsep's Ghat, Their Majesties were taken in procession to the spacious amphitheatre specially erected for the occasion by the riverside, where, after the usual presentation of officials and non-officials, the then Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. S. L. Maddox, read the address of welcome, which was emblazoned on a piece of illuminated parchment and enclosed within the casket already referred to.

Mr. Maddox read with His Majesty's leave :

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

"We, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta, on behalf of the citizens of the capital of India, approach Your Imperial Majesties with a respectful, loyal and hearty welcome.



A WEDDING GIFT

This silver casket was presented to Their Majesties on the occasion of their marriage in 1893, and bears the following inscription : "Presented to Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York by the European and Native Communities of Calcutta in the province of Bengal in commemoration of their auspicious marriage." Reproduced from a photogravure in "The Journal of Indian Art and Industries", 1911.

The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume

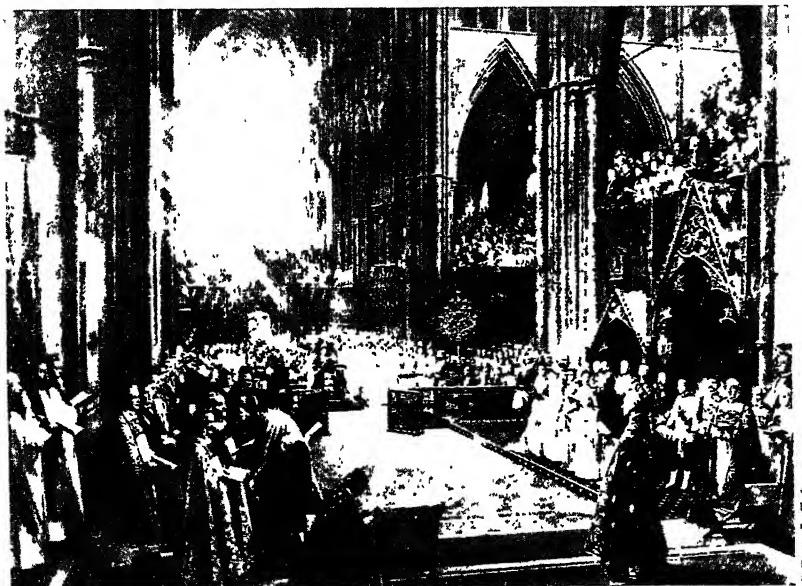
"On two previous occasions the heir to the Throne has honoured India and this city with his presence. The universal rejoicing which greeted on the first occasion His Imperial Majesty, the late King-Emperor as Prince of Wales, and on the second occasion Your Imperial Majesties as Prince and Princess of Wales, still live in the hearts of the people of India and of the citizens of Calcutta, but this is the first time in the annals of India that the reigning Sovereign of Great Britain has come amongst the people of this Empire.

"The honour of receiving Your Imperial Majesties in India, and in our own city has called forth the deepest feelings of loyalty, devotion, and rejoicing. The visit of Your Imperial Majesties has still more closely cemented the ties of affection which have at all times bound the people of India to their Sovereigns, and affords abundant proof of the abiding interest of Your Imperial Majesties in the welfare and advancement of your Indian subjects.

"On behalf of the citizens of Calcutta, we most humbly

affectionate allusion to our own visit six years ago. We can never forget the cordial welcome given to us on that occasion, while the sympathetic interest which the first sight of this great city inspired has in no way abated. It is a source of great pleasure to us to revisit Calcutta, and to see for ourselves evidence of your progress and prosperity.

"The changes in the administration of India resulting from the announcement made by me at the great Durbar at Delhi, will affect, to a certain extent, Calcutta. But your city must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historical traditions, all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position. At the same time, the status of the province of which Calcutta is the capital has been enhanced by the creation of a Presidency of Bengal, and I feel confident that, under the



S. Saha

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE, 1897.

Below Scene before the St. Paul's Cathedral where the Thanksgiving Service was held. A contingent of Indian princes is seen in the foreground. After a photogravure from a painting by John Charlton in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.



S. Saha

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE, 1887

ABOVE : Scene inside the Westminster Abbey during the Thanksgiving Service. After a photogravure from a painting by W. E. Lockhart in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

and gratefully thank Your Imperial Majesties for the honour of this visit to our city. We pray most loyally and fervently for the long life and happiness of Your Imperial Majesties and for the peace and prosperity of the Empire over which Your Imperial Majesties reign."

To the above His Majesty replied :

"I thank you warmly on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the assurance of loyalty and devotion on the part of the Corporation and citizens of the City of Calcutta to which your Address gives expression.

"We are deeply touched by your kindly reference to my beloved father's stay in your city and by your

wise administration of a Governor in Council, the new Presidency will enjoy increased prosperity and order.

"I know that you cherish ambitions that India will one day become a great manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. I have watched with keen interest the progress of your business enterprises, and I trust that the success which has attended your commercial energy will attract more and more of the youth of this country to regard commerce as a distinguished and honourable profession.

"I thank you for your kind wishes and prayers. It shall ever be our earnest endeavour to promote the welfare of our Indian Empire, and we fervently hope that the years as they pass will ever strengthen the feeling of warri

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette Souvenir Number

attachment that exists between my house and my Indian people."

These gracious words were clearly heard throughout the amphitheatre and were received with sounds of cheering.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT, 1869

Let us now go back to the year 1869, in which a Prince of the Blood Royal of England visited this country for the first time. It was His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, who landed in Calcutta in December of that year and was accorded an enthusiastic public reception by the Corporation on behalf of the citizens. In presenting an address of welcome to His Royal Highness, the signatories, who included all the "Justices for the Town of Calcutta" and most of the prominent citizens, pointed to the gradual development of the vast resources of this country; successful commercial activity; spread of educational and municipal institutions; and "general progress and contentment of many diversities of nationalities and creeds".

The Duke, in acknowledging said: "I esteem myself fortunate in being the first member of my Family who has landed on the shores of India I anticipate I shall derive much pleasure and advantage in witnessing, during my tour throughout India, the evidences that are spread abroad over the face of the country, of the general progress that is taking place, of the development of its resources and the improvement in the condition of the people."

VISIT OF KING EDWARD VII AS PRINCE OF WALES, 1876

The next Royal visit to Calcutta occurred in 1876, when the then Prince of Wales (afterwards King

Edward VII)—the first Heir-Apparent to the Throne to come to India—landed at Prinsep's Ghat amid scenes of great jubilation. There was a huge procession in which about a couple of lakhs of people took an enthusiastic part. The Corporation spent a sum of Rs. 15,000 for illumination of buildings and squares belonging to it and a further sum of Rs. 2,500 in having a beautiful casket made according to a design by Messrs. Cooke & Kelvey, of Calcutta, for the presentation of an address of welcome to His Royal Highness. The address—which was read by the then Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Stuart Hogg, knighted by His Royal Highness a couple of days later,—hoped that the visit, "while strengthening and cementing with fresh bond the loyalty and attachment of the people to their Sovereign, affords them an additional pledge of Her Majesty's unceasing interest in their welfare and advancement."

The Prince of Wales, after thanking the gentlemen present for their welcome to His Royal Highness to the capital of British India, felt certain that every day he remained in India, "will deepen and strengthen the impressions of interest in the country and its people, which I have always felt, and will thus realise your anticipations of increased pleasure from my longer stay among you"

FIRST VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, 1883

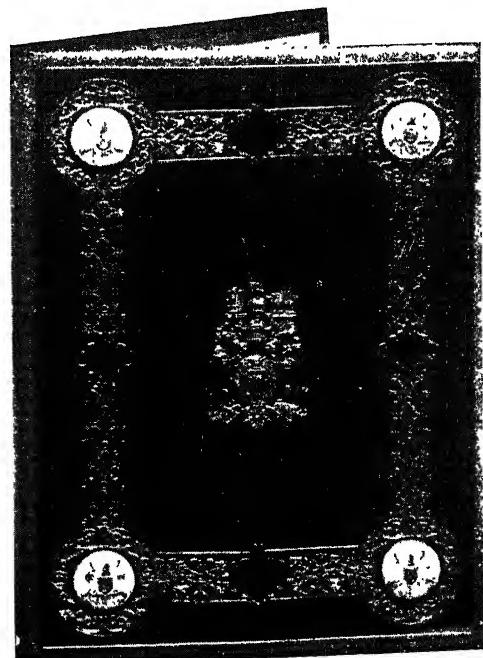
The Duke of Connaught came to Calcutta for the first time in 1883 accompanied by the Duchess. They were given a magnificent reception by the citizens of Calcutta. From Howrah to Government House it was one long line of attractive decorations and gorgeous scenes, with masses of people standing for hours together



PRESENTATION OF THE CORPORATION ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1921

LEFT : The Chairman, Mr. C. F. Payne, reading the address of welcome.

RIGHT : The book of gold containing the address of welcome.



The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume

on either side of the route and on house-tops, to watch the procession in all its glittering pageantry. At Government House Their Royal Highnesses were received by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, and a large gathering of the elite of the European and Indian communities of the city. Here he was presented with an address of welcome on behalf of the Corporation, by Sir Henry Harrison, the then Chairman. It referred, among other things, to the Duke's proposed sojourn in this country for rendering military service.

In reply, His Royal Highness hoped that during his service in India, he shall have many opportunities of seeing as much of it as possible and becoming acquainted with the many great races which constitute its population.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1887

About four years after the visit of the Duke of Connaught, i.e., in 1887, was celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. The Corporation of Calcutta took the opportunity of sending by cable a congratulatory message to Her Majesty, on the 20th June, the day of Jubilee celebration. It also spent a sum of Rs. 15,000 for illuminating the city. The proposal for erecting a permanent memorial to the Queen in the capital city of India was also mooted for the first time on that occasion. The Corporation further prepared a special Jubilee address and took advantage of the presence in England at the time of its Chairman, Sir Henry Harrison, to have it presented by him to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Queen was graciously pleased to receive it from his hands and handed to him her reply with Her Majesty's sign-manual thereon. The address was presented in a casket made in India and paid tributes to Her Gracious Majesty as the "Indian ideal of the perfect Wife, Mother and Widow."

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress replying, rejoiced "in the splendid progress made by India during my reign, alike in the development of its resources, in the increased happiness and contentment of its people, and in the peaceful and steady growth of its institutions."

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, 1890

In January 1890, His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, visited Calcutta and was presented with an address of welcome by the Corporation, which hoped that "you may in the fulness of time succeed to your splendid inheritance and transmit undimmed to those who follow after you the priceless heirloom of honour, esteem and love to the grateful nations united under your sway." But, alas, this wish of the Corporation was never to be realized, the cruel hand of Death snatching away the Prince a couple of years later, even before his Royal Father had ascended the Throne.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1897

Then came the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in the year 1897, when the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation voted a sum of Rs. 15,404 for an address and a casket to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The casket, executed by Mr. Manmathanath Ganguli of Calcutta, rested on a raised pedestal of highly ornamental silver work

surrounded by perforated silver scroll-work railings. The casket proper was a richly embossed silver box having different Indian scenes all round. The front of the box formed a drawer which contained the address. On both sides of the casket the arms of the Corporation were prominently displayed in raised silver work. The entire casket with the pedestal rested on four crouching Royal Bengal tigers. On its top was depicted Kamala, the mythological Hindu deity of wealth and plenty, seated on a full-blown lotus in the midst of a charming lake, with four white elephants bathing her with its holy water.

The address to the Queen briefly reviewed the history of the Corporation from its inception and paid handsome tributes to the benevolent rule of the Queen under which Calcutta had progressed so much.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SECOND VISIT, 1920

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught came to Calcutta on January 28, 1921, it being his second visit to this city. It will be remembered that the Duke was especially entrusted by His Majesty the King-Emperor with the mission of ushering in the new constitution in India. The Duke of Connaught was received in a specially erected pavilion at Dalhousie Square by the then Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. C. F. Payne, who presented His Royal Highness with an address of welcome printed on vellum and enclosed in a beautiful casket. His Royal Highness's reply to the Corporation Address was full of intimate personal notes and showed a fine appreciation of Calcutta and all it stands for. He was glad at the opportunity given him of renewing his acquaintance with this great city. "It is an old acquaintance," the Duke said, "older, I perceive, than that of many of the City Fathers who are at present here to greet me, some of whom are entitled to regard me as a very remote echo of Old Calcutta. For, as you point out in your address, my acquaintance with you goes back for nearly 40 years, and though it has been occasionally renewed and refreshed, I know well that you have advanced by giant strides since I last passed over the Howrah Bridge, and it will be of deep interest to me to see the various developments which you have effected, and which, under the ægis of your Improvement Trust, you now contemplate."

"I yield to no man in affection for the beautiful city of Bombay, where I spent several years of my life and I must be very guarded in what I say. But there is no overlooking the vast extent, the immense population, the amazing growth and the capable administration of this huge trade emporium, and when I see the ships lying in the Hooghly, I feel 'here in Calcutta is the port of London and here in Asia is the London of the East.'

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT, 1921

In 1921, Calcutta was honoured by a visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On His Royal Highness's arrival in the city on the 24th December, the Corporation presented him with an address of welcome at Dalhousie Square in a pavilion specially erected for the purpose. The address was inscribed and illuminated by the Government School of Art, but instead of being in the form of a scroll, it was, at the suggestion of Mr.



S. Saha
KING EDWARD VII AS PRINCE OF WALES

Painted in 1863 by Chevalier T. Jensen, this portrait was presented to the Victoria Memorial by Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharya of Mymensingh in 1903.

Abanindra Nath Tagore, made up into pages of quarto size and was presented between two gold covers in the form of a book, prepared by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., at a cost of Rs. 5,000/- . The principal municipal buildings were decorated, an illuminated arch was erected at the entrance to Chowringhee Place and on the day of illuminations, the Central Municipal Office, the Town Hall, the College Street Market and the Sir Stuart Hogg Market were illuminated at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

After extending cordial greetings and a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales, the address, which was read by the then Chairman, Mr. Payne, reminded His Highness that "the city which has now the honour to receive you has been a great centre of trade and commerce from the days of its founder, Job Charnock, and we are glad to be able to assure you that Calcutta continues to enjoy its pre-eminent position. The great industries of jute, tea and coal and many others are directed from this city, which has been fitly described as the commercial capital of India.

"The Corporation of Calcutta and their predecessors have had many difficulties to contend with in making this city what it is to-day. Situated nearly on the sea level and growing out of a cluster of villages long before modern town-planning was thought of, Calcutta has presented as difficult a problem as has ever been faced

by a municipality anxious to be equipped with the conveniences and amenities of civic life ; but we venture to claim that very great progress has already been made, and we assure your Royal Highness that the Corporation, in association with the Calcutta Improvement Trust, are strenuously endeavouring to bring this city into conformity with the highest municipal ideals."

His Royal Highness gave a suitable reply in the course of which he said :—

"Gentlemen, you have alluded with a becoming modesty to your responsibilities, and the spirit in which you discharge them. It is, however, patent that the vast area and population entrusted to you are no light burden. That you arrange efficiently for the water supply, lighting, communications, drainage, sanitation, food-supply, health and medical relief for this vast charge, amid special difficulties and complexities which are absent in the case of other large towns, and with a taxation figure per head of a moderation unknown in cities of this class, speaks volumes for your energy and organization. Notable work has also been done in town-planning and improvements by your sister body, the Improvement Trust. With the great schemes still before you to lead through to a successful issue and the vast projects of the Port Trust, public life in Calcutta offers a fascinating field indeed to those who are ready to devote their energies to the improvement of the welfare of their fellow citizens."



S. Saha
QUEEN ALEXANDRA AS PRINCESS OF WALES

Painted in 1863 by Chevalier T. Jensen, this portrait was also presented to the Victoria Memorial by Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharya of Mymensingh in 1903.



W. Newman

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL

Standing in the midst of beautiful grounds, west of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the site of the Old Presidency Jail, this great memorial of a great queen, takes its place as one of the great buildings of the modern world. Seventy-seven lakhs of rupees were spent on its construction, subscribed by the princes and people of India. The architect was Sir William Emerson, and the work was executed by Messrs. Martin & Co., of Calcutta.

A TREASURE-HOUSE OF ROYAL RELICS

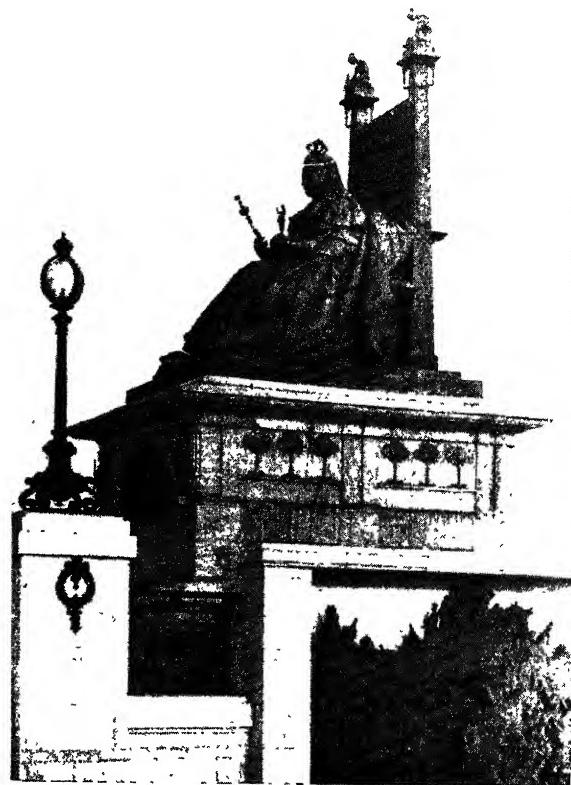
HERE are many striking buildings in Calcutta—the City of Palaces—but none more striking than the Victoria Memorial. Built to perpetuate the memory of a great queen and as a “symbol of the unity that came from her all-embracing love of her people,”—the Memorial more than fulfils its purpose, for in the rich treasure of art-relics which it houses, it epitomizes the whole history of the British connection with India. It is only natural that it should be so, for it is to Lord Curzon that the Memorial owes its existence, and, surely, we have had no Viceroy more imbued with the sense of the past than Lord Curzon. As sensitive to external splendour as he was to intrinsic value, Lord Curzon loved to conceive things on the grand scale, and the Victoria Memorial is no exception. Both the building and the collection it houses equally shared his meticulous and loving attention. To this is due whatever beauty the one possesses and completeness the other. But ambitious projects are not carried out in the twinkling of an eye. The foundation stone of the Memorial was laid by King George V in January, 1906, when he visited India as Prince of Wales; but it was not till December, 1921 that the completed building was formally opened by his eldest son. The construction cost a vast sum of money—seventy-six lakhs—all raised by voluntary subscription by the Princes and people of India.

The exterior of the Memorial, designed by Sir William Emerson in the Renaissance style, is certainly impressive whether we look at it from a corner of its own ample grounds or across the open spaces of the Maidan stretching away to its north. In the strong light of day, the white marble, quarried from Jodhpur rocks by years of patient effort, almost dazzles the eye. But, in the softer light of morning and evening, or when the sun's rays

filter through light clouds, the Memorial stands out, subdued in brilliance, but more majestic than ever because only then is its entire outline clearly visible.

A MIRROR OF INDIAN HISTORY

The interior of the Memorial is a mirror of Indian history. One finds here an amazingly varied collection of statuary, paintings and relics. Each piece of marble tells a story; each canvas unfolds a historic scene; with every relic surges up memories of the past. Yet, this diverse display is orchestrated to one grand note—the steady evolution of a single governmental machine for India—another step in the great historical process begun by Chandragupta Maurya and not yet carried to its natural consummation. Surely, there is no more impressive subject for the historian than the story of this age-long effort. And, by



S. Saha

THE QUEEN-EMPERRESS VICTORIA (1819—1901)

This bronze statue by Sir George Frampton, R.A., stood for some time at the corner of the Red Road, nearest to Government House, where it was unveiled by Lord Curzon in 1902. Subsequently it was removed to the present site, in the gardens, facing the main entrance to the Memorial. The site was selected by King George himself.



S. Saha

PRINCESS VICTORIA SUMMONED TO THE THRONE

The first of a series of twelve lunettes in the Victoria Memorial by Frank Salisbury depicting the main incidents in the life of Queen Victoria.

telling part of it more graphically than any historian could do, the Victoria Memorial indeed helps to make history.

Where the objects of interest are so varied and so numerous, it is difficult to select the most interesting. But there are some which stand out from the rest, and even the most casual visitor, arrested in his aimless wanderings, pauses before them and admires. Who, for instance, could resist the appeal of that marvellous painting in which Vassili Verestchagin depicts King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, entering Jaipur in 1876? The richly caparisoned elephants passing in stately procession against a background of white marble, glittering in the tropical sun, the attendants on foot carrying lofty banners and clad in garments which their ancestors must have worn centuries back, even the very haze of dust disturbed by the tramp of many feet—all these combine to form a unique scene of splendour possible only in a country like India. Indeed, the procession seems to move down the corridors of time, through the long past of India's chequered history, along the high road of political power and glory trodden by dynasty after dynasty, rising to power, and waning away with almost the regularity of the seasons.

THE GREAT QUEEN'S RELICS

But surely there are other objects which would amply repay the trouble of a visit. Naturally enough,

the greatest interest centres round Queen Victoria, and the visitor should not miss her portraits hanging in the same gallery as Verestchagin's painting. One of these, painted by Winterhalter, is a full length representation, and interest attaches to the fact that the painting was presented to the Victoria Memorial by the Corporation of Calcutta. Another represents the Queen at the first Jubilee Service in Westminster Abbey in 1887. The original of this was painted by John O'Connor; what the visitor sees is only a copy, but an exceedingly good one. Scattered about among these works of art are objects associated with the Queen's personal life, her pianoforte and writing-desk. Nor should one miss the twelve lunettes high up in the Queen's Hall, depicting the main incidents in the Queen's life from her accession in 1837 to her death in 1901. The whole series was painted by Frank Salisbury and in its bright tints relieves the austerity of the Queen's Hall.

The Queen's are not the only Royal associations of the Memorial. Most fittingly, round the pictures depicting her own life and interests, are those of her husband, descendants and notable contemporaries. The Prince Consort, King Edward, Queen Alexandra,—all have striking portraits in the galleries. Of the contemporaries, of peculiar interest to Indians are the portraits of Dwarkanath Tagore and Keshub Chunder Sen.



S. Saha

QUEEN VICTORIA

From a painting by James Sant, R.A., presented by the Countess of Reading to the Victoria Memorial in 1924.

THE "PRINCES' HALL"

Beyond the Queen's Hall is the Prince's Hall. Here the statue of Lord Clive dominates a group of busts, all of distinguished persons. Fittingly enough, here are also two guns captured at the battle of Plassey. Further objects of historical interest are to be found in the Durbar Hall to the left. But the Hall itself deserves a visit, offering as it does a pleasant change from white marble to Chunar stone. It was the sheer stress of war economy which made this change necessary, but the result is the finest hall in the whole building. Water-colour sketches by Miss Eden, Mutiny drawings by Atkinson, miniatures in ivory, engravings, and a noteworthy collection of oriental paintings make up the list of the art-treasures in this hall. But more interesting than all these is the stone throne or *Musnad* of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. This is a round table of black slate from the Kharakpur Hills, 6 feet in diameter and 18 inches high, the whole of which, including the four thick pedestals, has been cut out of a single block of stone. The edge is cut into sixteen facets, and on one of them is a Persian inscription which dates the throne at 1641. There is also a rich stamp collection and the last uniform worn by King Edward VII.

The visitor may now start on his round of the picture galleries, which, judging by the number of exhibits and the variety of their subjects, surely comprise the most considerable feature of the whole museum. Paintings in oils and water-colour, engravings, photographs—all manner of pictures—adorn the galleries, and the student of art, interested in technique, will find here as fruitful a field of study as he may hope to anywhere else.

So will the student of history, interested not only in the major events but also in obscure bye-paths and personalities who direct affairs from behind the scenes. The layman, if not in charge of an expert, may wander off the beaten track of history and lose his way among the side-tracks. But a modicum of historical knowledge will carry him safely through, and at the end of his tour he will find himself a much wiser man than he was at the start.

The greatest difficulty in describing the art-galleries is what to select. Some pictures reveal their secrets only to the trained eye, others require for their appreciation a detailed knowledge of the subject, but there are still others—and their number is large—which compel everyone's attention as much by the interest of the subject as by the excellence of the execution. One such picture is R. T. Mackenzie's "State Entry into Delhi of Lord and Lady Curzon with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, 1st January, 1903." It was painted to the order of the Government of India, who presented it to the Memorial. Other examples are Zoffany's "The Embassy of Hyder Beck" and "Lord Cornwallis receiving the Son of Tippoo Sahib" in which the artist, turned historian, delineates important events in British Indian history.

THE "CALCUTTA ROOM"

The residents of Calcutta will be particularly interested in the "Calcutta Room" where oil paintings and



S. Saha

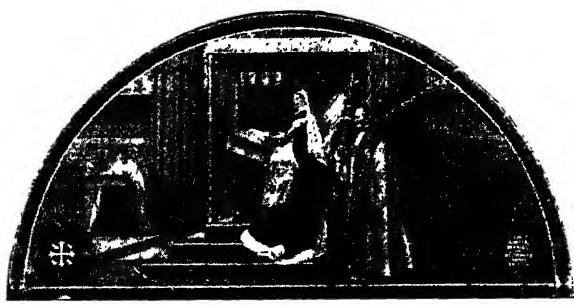
QUEEN VICTORIA'S WRITING TABLE AND CHAIR

This table and chair were in constant use by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle for her daily correspondence. They were presented by King Edward VII to the Victoria Memorial in 1904.



S. Saha

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE SERVICE
AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY



S. Saha

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FIRST VISIT TO
THE CITY OF LONDON

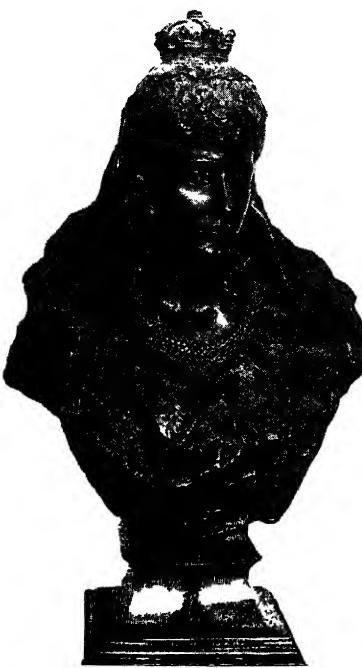
The fifth and the tenth of the twelve lunettes by Frank Salisbury depicting the main incidents in the life of Queen Victoria.

old prints depicting Calcutta at different periods of its growth form the main feature. Vandergucht's "A View of the Old Fort", reproduced in this volume, is an excellent specimen of these. Street scenes and shipping in

instance, that of the Seringapatam Fort, or of the Battle of Plassey, should on no account be missed nor the many manuscripts and documents which enable us to reconstruct history from first-hand sources. Not the least in-



S. Saha



KING-EMPEROR EDWARD VII
QUEEN-EMPERRESS ALEXANDRA

These two remarkable bronze busts by Sydney March were presented to the Victoria Memorial by His Majesty George V.

the Hooghly provide the subject-matter of some. What a change it seems to-day from those quaint street-scenes and picturesque sailing craft on the river to the congestion of bus and tramcar traffic in the streets and business-like steamers on the Hooghly! A model of the old Fort William is also a major item of interest in this room.

Similar models, in other parts of the building, for

teresting among these is the manuscript of Rennell's journal. Major-General Rennell, it may be mentioned, was the first man to carry out a scientific survey and to make the first reliable maps of Bengal. The original indictment of Nand Coomar for forgery, which is on view, is one of the most interesting of the historical documents to be seen.

The portraits of soldiers, statesmen, scholars and literary men scattered throughout the building form a splendid adjunct to the historical pictures. Eighteenth-century British politics is represented by Burke and Charles James Fox, soldiering by Stringer Lawrence, Lake, Wellesley, Ochterloney, Napier and Roberts, Oriental scholarship by Sir William Jones, Horace Hayman Wilson, General Rawlinson and Carey, missionary zeal by Alexander Duff. The romantically inclined person will also pause for more than a moment before the portrait of Baroness Imhoff, who became Mrs. Hastings and wielded an unbounded influence over her husband. Nor should the discriminating lover of pictures pass over Burne-Jones's dream-touched portrait of Kipling, whom India may well claim to have given to English literature and British Imperialism.



S. Saha
QUEEN VICTORIA'S IMPERIAL
PROCLAMATION BANNER

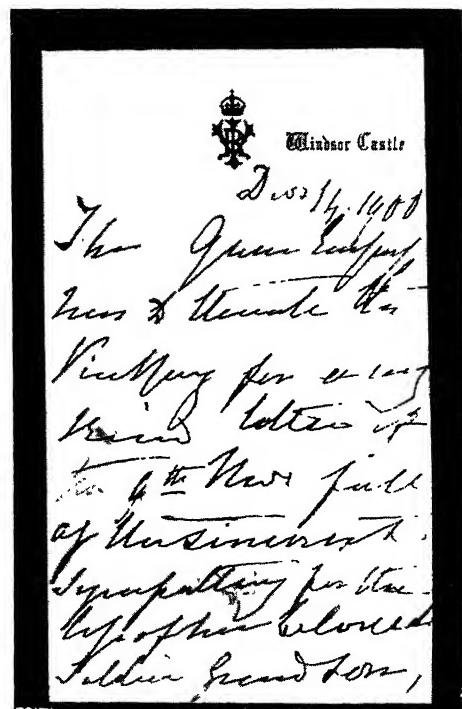
The founder of the Memorial has his memory perpetuated by two statues, one in bronze, just outside the precincts, on the edge of the *maidan*; the other is within the grounds, in front of the southern porch of the building, and is carved in white marble.

It is not possible to give in an article like this more than an impressionistic sketch of the exhibits in the Memorial, which exceed two thousand. But even the most summary account would remain incomplete, if it omitted to mention the lovely grounds, whose glimpses one catches when making a tour of the galleries and halls. Seen under one of the many archways of the building, through the glass panes in one of the great windows, or from under the great dome, the garden, laid out so beautifully, makes an impression which blends with the impression made by the objects inside.



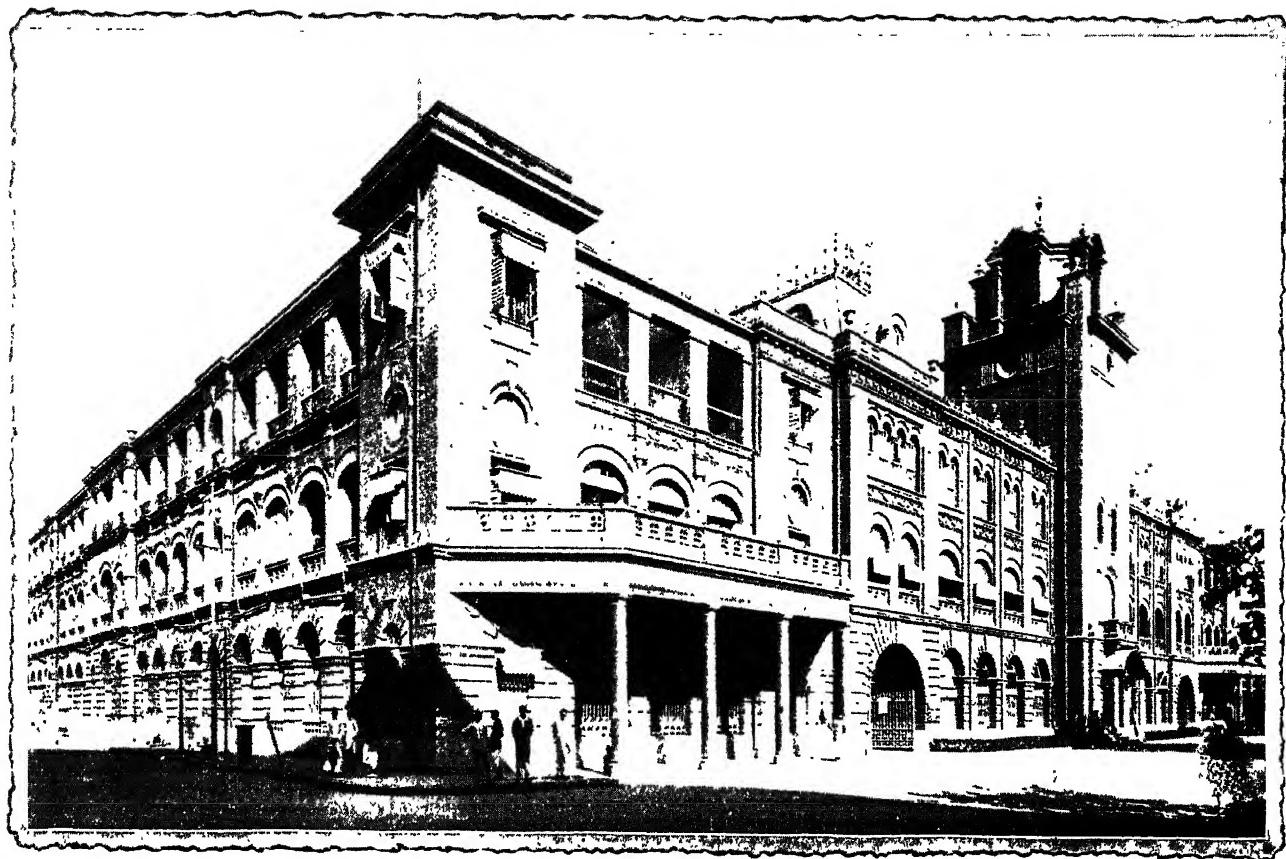
S. Saha

LORD CURZON



S. Saha

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST
LETTER TO INDIA



CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA

T. P. Sen

*The centre of the Civic Government
of the Second City of the British
Empire.*

THE STORY OF CALCUTTA

Origin and Growth of the City—Evolution of Municipal
Government—Twenty-five Years of Calcutta: 1910-1935—
∴ ∴ The New Corporation: 1924-35 ∴ ∴

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE CITY

CALCUTTA cannot claim any hoary antiquity, but it can and does trace its origin to a remote past. In legend and poetry, in tradition and history, Calcutta occupies a not inconsiderable position.

The legendary origin of Calcutta can be traced back to the well-known *Pauranic* story of *Dakshayajna*; and coming to tradition, King Ballal Sen of Gaur is said to have bestowed a royal gift upon a Brahmin family of a plot of land "extending from Dakshineswar on the north to Bahula (Behala) on the south." The first authentic reference to Calcutta, however, is found in the Bengali poem *Manasa* by Bipradas, composed in 1495. There is mention of Kalighat in the famous *Chandi Kavya*, by Mukundaram Chakravarti, said to have been written between the years 1577 and 1592, and also in another

Bengali poem, written by Kshemananda, shortly before *Chandi Kavya*. In the famous *Ganga Bhakti Tarangini*, written about the year 1740, Kalighat is described as "a wonderful place where the Brahmins chant hymns, while worshipping of the Goddess, accompanied by the *homa* ceremony, is celebrated with much pomp and sacrifice."

FIRST HISTORICAL MENTION

The first historical mention of Calcutta however occurs, we find, in *Ain-i-Akbari*, written in 1596 by Abul Fazl, the Prime Minister of the great Mogul Emperor Akbar. It is stated there that the *Sarkar* (i.e., the district) of Satgaon (or Saptagram, modern Hooghly, in which was included the village 'Kalkatta,' or Calcutta) paid into the Imperial exchequer an annual revenue of Rs. 23,495. When Mansingh was sent down to Bengal by Emperor Jahangir to complete the subjugation of

Bengal he received considerable assistance from Bhabananda Qanungo, Lakshmi Kanta and Jayananda, all of whom were, as rewards for their services, granted special *jagirs* by the Emperor. Lakshmikanta had pargana Kalkatta, amongst others, allotted to his *jagir*. Lakshmikanta's descendants, who were known as the Savarna Chaudhuris, were the original proprietors of Calcutta with its adjacent estates, until its acquisition by the English much later.

Satgaon or Saptagram, to which reference has already been made, was an important inland port on the river Saraswati, now completely silted up, a little to the west of the river Hugli, which it rejoined a few miles below Calcutta, near Garden Reach. Here used to come the ships of the Portuguese merchants, who had established their grand port—*Porto Grande*—at Chittagong. The big sea-going vessels, however, could not go right up to Satgaon, and had to be anchored near Garden Reach; small country-boats went up the river inland, and returned with silks, muslins and other articles of export. The majority of merchants settled at Hooghly on the same side of the river as Satgaon, but four families of Bysacks, a noted caste of Bengal weavers, and a family of Setts, a caste of merchant-bankers, left Satgaon to settle further down the river, so that they might, with greater advantage, trade with the Portuguese merchant vessels mooring at Garden Reach. They founded a village on the site of the modern Fort William, which they named Govindapur after their titular deity. And north of this, beyond the creek, which ran where Hastings Street now stands and memories of which are still preserved in the name of Creek Row, they established Sutanuti (*suta* means cotton and *nuti* means skein) or cotton yarn market. They cleared much jungle, set up a large colony of weavers and established a flourishing trade in cotton bales, which, in later years, became an attraction for the English merchant company.

ADVENT OF ENGLISH TRADERS

With the decline of the Portuguese influence in Bengal as a trading community, the Dutch followed. Having received a charter from Prince Shuja, the Viceroy of Bengal under his father, Emperor Shahjahan, whereby they could carry on their trade subject to the payment of Rs. 3,000 a year, the English began trading in cotton and silk with the Setts and Bysacks of Calcutta.

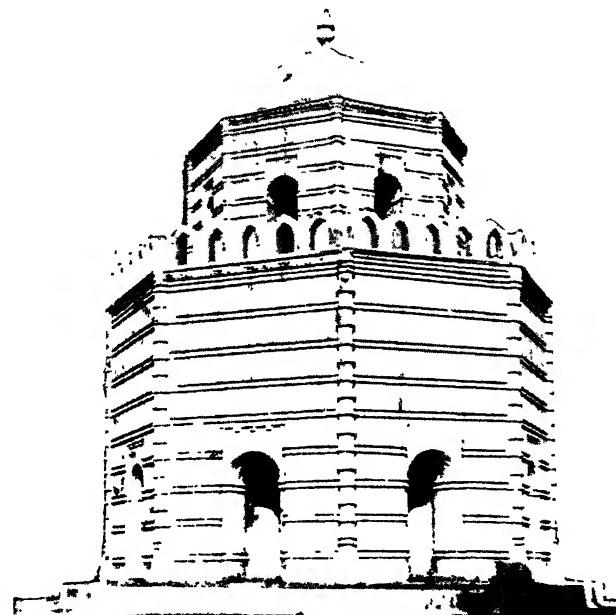
The Great Mogul's officials in Bengal, however, over

whom the Government at Delhi had been fast losing its control, looked askance at the factories of the English traders, which were being fast set up on all sides. There were constant frictions between them and the English, who felt themselves harassed and subjected to various vexations. In 1686 certain unauthorised acts on their part led to disciplinary action by the Fauzdar of Hooghly. The English Company's Chief Agent in Bengal, Job Charnock, as a retaliatory measure, ransacked the town of Hooghly, but on Shaista Khan, the then Nawab of Bengal, sending troops, Charnock was compelled to withdraw "all ye Rt. Hon'ble Company's concerns and our own." On the way down the river from Hooghly he halted at Sutanuti, and demanded compensation from the Nawab for the petty reprisals carried on by him on the English factories at Patna and Malda. On receipt of these proposals the Nawab ordered his officials to drive the English out of Bengal. Charnock in reply destroyed the Nawab's salt-houses, demolished the Tanna and Garden Reach forts, sacked Balasore and seized Hijli. Here he was besieged by the Nawab's army, and in three months one half of Charnock's troops were dead and the remainder in miserable plight. Cessation of hostilities was at last agreed upon, the Nawab warning the English that he would not pardon them again if they committed similar mischief in future, and Charnock returned to Sutanuti again in 1687. The Court of Directors in England, however, in answer to Charnock's appeal for help, had him superseded and transported the entire English Settlement in Bengal to Madras, until in 1690 the generous offer of the new Nawab of Bengal, Ibrahim Khan, who had in the meanwhile succeeded Shaista Khan, made it possible for the English to return to this province with Job Charnock at their head.

JOB CHARNOCK COMES TO SUTANUTI

Job Charnock came back once again to Sutanuti, on which he had set his heart long before, to lay the foundation of modern Calcutta, and this is how the story of his return stands in the old records of the East India Company, chronicled by himself:

August 24, 1690.—This day at Sankrail [a village on the west of the Hooghly below Sibpur] ordered Captain Brooke to come up with his vessel at Sutanuti, where we arrived about noon, but found the place in a deplorable condition, nothing being left for our present accommodation. The rains falling day and night,



S. Saha

CHARNOCK MAUSOLEUM

Job Charnock, Agent of the English Company in India, who laid the foundation of modern Calcutta on August 24, 1690, died in 1693. Within the precincts of St. John's Church, Calcutta's first Cathedral, the father of Calcutta sleeps, undisturbed amid the dust and din of the town he called into existence.

we are forced to betake ourselves to boats, which, considering the season of the year, is unhealthy ; Malik Barkhurdar and the country people, at our leaving the place, burning down and carrying away what they could."

Before his death in 1693, Charnock,—of whom it is recorded that he had "turned heathen and sacrificed every year a cock on his Indian wife's grave", whom he had rescued from the funeral pyre of her husband and married,—had acquired the "Portuguese Mass-house" and the *cutchery* of the Majumdar family, who were the local Jagirdar, "the only conspicuous masonry building" in the Settlement, which lodged the English Company's official staff and its records. The little colony, we are told, was in a chaotic state, violence and vice reigning supreme.

FIRST FORTIFICATIONS

In 1696 when Shova Singh, the Hindu chief of Midnapore, rose in rebellion against the Mogul rulers, seized Hooghly and Moorshidabad and was making preparations for an attack on Sutanuti, the Nawab reluctantly gave the English permission "to defend themselves"; and fortifications were hurriedly run up on the spot now occupied by the General Post Office and Customs House and the E. I. Railway House,—the entire construction standing on the river Hooghly, which flowed by where the present Strand Road stands.

On the 1st August, 1698, Prince Ajim-us-shan, grandson of Aurangzeb and Governor of Bengal, was persuaded by his covetous son, who had accepted a present of Rs. 16,000 from the English merchants, to grant them letters-patent to purchase from their owners—Ram Chand Roy, Manohar and others, all descendants of Lakshikanta Majumdar, ancestors of the Savarna Chaudhuris, the original proprietors of Calcutta,—the right of renting the three *mauzas* of Gobindapur, Sutanuti and Calcutta for the paltry sum of Rs. 1,300 only.

In 1700 Charles Eyre, the first President of the English Settlement, began building a fort to be named after the then reigning King of England, William III. Two years later, the Union Jack was hoisted for the first time in Calcutta. In 1706 the old factory house was pulled down and was replaced by a house for the servants of the Company, the nucleus of the present "Writers' Buildings." The centre of the Settlement was "The Green before the Fort" with a tank, which is now known as *Lal Dighi* or Dalhousie Square.

In 1707 died Emperor Aurangzeb, who was succeeded by Shah Alam. To secure from the new Emperor a renewal of their trading privileges, the English paid him Rs. 45,000 and was granted a *Perwannah*, which, however, as we shall presently see, did not give them any immunity from the harassments of the Great Mogul's officials.

Though the English had been allowed by the Governor of Bengal to purchase the tenancy rights of Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Calcutta, they had not acquired by this purchase the proprietary or zemindary rights to the three villages. The Company was looked upon by the officers of the Imperial Government as dependant Talukdars, liable to pay rent to the superior Jagirdar. This led to no little friction and all appeals to Murshid Kuli Khan, the Mogul's Governor in Bengal, who had removed the capital from Dacca to Murshidabad, proved



S. Saha

EMPEROR FURRUK SIYAR

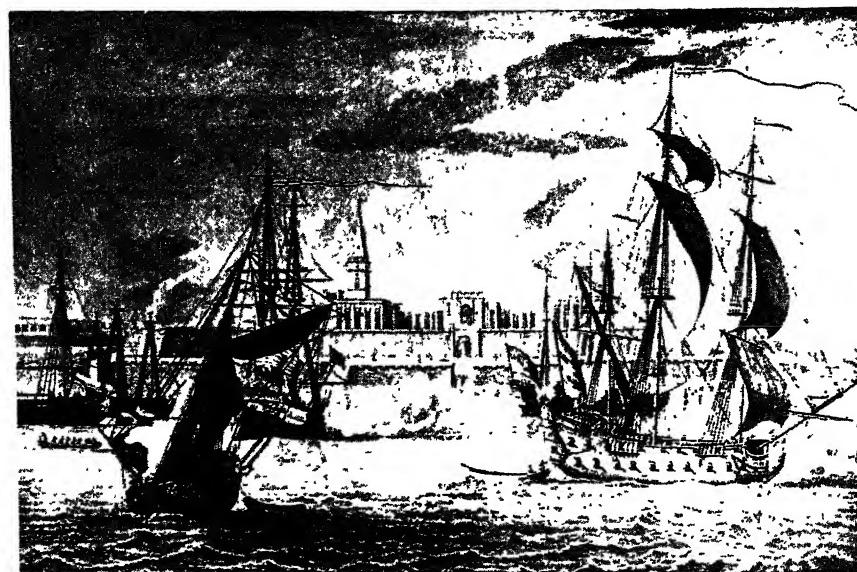
An English embassy to Emperor Furruk Siyar's court at Delhi obtained from him in June, 1717, a 'firman' recognizing the English as the landlord of Sutanuti, Govindapur and Calcutta, and granting them the privileges of free trade. Reproduced from a miniature in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.



S. Saha

EMPEROR SHAH ALAM

Shah Alam, who succeeded Aurangzeb in 1737, granted a 'parwana' to the English renewing their trading privileges in Bengal, for which he received rupees forty-five thousand from them. Reproduced from a miniature in the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.



S. Saha

A VIEW OF THE OLD FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA : 1736

The old Fort William stood on the site of the present General Post Office, Custom House and the E. I. Railway office, its western side standing on the river Hooghly which flowed by where the present Strand runs. Reproduced from a steel-engraving by G. Vandergucht, after a painting by Lambert and Scot, published pursuant to an Act of Parliament, April 19, 1736.

of no avail. Nor were the "abject petitions" addressed to the Emperor at Delhi by John Russell, head of the English Settlement in Calcutta, a grandson of the proud Protector, Oliver Cromwell, "with his forehead at command rub'd on the Ground, and reverence due from a slave among those that make their request to your Throne which is the Seat of Miracles," served any purpose.

ENGLISH EMBASSY TO DELHI

At last the English Company decided to appeal direct to the Emperor in person, and, accordingly, an embassy, on which acted as interpreter a well-known Armenian citizen of Calcutta, proceeded to Delhi early in 1715 to try and obtain the required *firman* from the Emperor.

Arriving at Delhi on the 7th July, 1715, with gifts for the Emperor Furruk Siyar and his court, of "curious glass-ware, clock-work, brocades and the finest manufactures of woollen clothes and silks valued altogether at 30 thousand pounds sterling", they were received with great honour and dignity. The Emperor, however, refused to receive the Company's petition for the *firman*, or to transact business, till his marriage with a Rajput Princess, for which arrangements were then proceeding, should have been celebrated. In the meanwhile, the Emperor fell ill, and as all the efforts of the

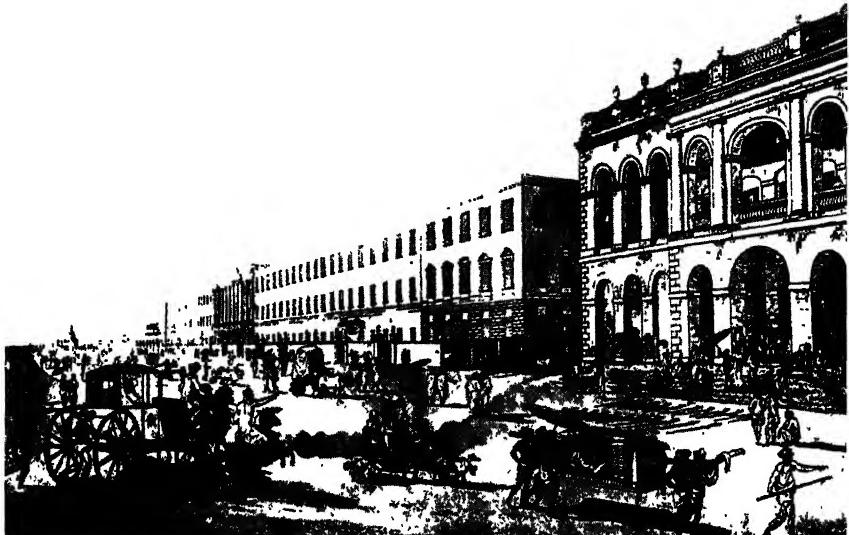
Court physicians failed to cure him the marriage had to be indefinitely postponed.

Attached to the English embassy was Surgeon William Hamilton, who offered his services to the Emperor, which were readily accepted. So successful was the English physician's treatment that the Imperial patient was soon restored to health and the Royal wedding celebrated. The Emperor not only lavished costly gifts on the doctor but asked him to name any other reward which he could confer upon him. Hamilton at once prayed of the Emperor to concede to the English embassy the object of their mission, and, in June 1717, after a stay of nearly two years at Delhi, the embassy succeeded in obtaining their object—the *firman* recognising the English as the landlord of Sutanuti, Govindapur and Calcutta, granting them permission to purchase thirty-seven villages adjacent to the three and extending ten miles south of Calcutta along the bank on either side of the river

Hooghly and the privileges of free trade.

RECOGNITION AS LANDLORDS

With the confirmation of their rights as legal owners of their Settlement and the surrounding villages, the English merchants became firmly established in Calcutta, which had by now grown into a thriving town,



S. Saha

THE MAYOR'S COURT AND WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA IN 1786

The Mayor's Court stood where St. Andrew's Church now stands at the head of Old Court House Street; which took its name from this building. Reproduced from an engraving by Thomas Daniell published in Calcutta between 1786 and 1788.

containing a population of 100,000 Indians and some ten or twelve hundred Europeans, covering an area of about 1,861 acres. It was about three miles in length and about a mile in breadth, its inland boundary being the modern Chitpore Road, which was the great pilgrim route to the temple at Kali-ghat. Of the three villages, Sutanuti extended from Chitpore in the north to Jora Bagan Ghat, a little below Nimtollah Ghat. Thence commenced the northern boundary of "Dhee" (*Dih*) Calcutta, which proceeded south as far as Babu Ghat. Here Govindapur began and ended at *Adi Ganga*, which was afterwards called Surman's Nullah and is now known as Tolly's Nullah.

In 1742, to protect themselves against the threatened attack of Maharatta hordes, the English obtained permission from Alivardi Khan, the then Nawab of Bengal, to dig an entrenchment round their territory, which could not be readily crossed. This ditch, known as the



SIRAJ-UD-DOWLA

The Nawab Nazim of Bengal, who captured and sacked Calcutta in 1756 and renamed it Ali Nagar. Reproduced from a portrait in the Palace, Murshidabad.

"Maharatta Ditch," was never completed, for by the time some four miles of the ditch had been dug, the Nawab of Bengal had come to terms with the Maharat-tas, who agreed to leave Bengal in return for a yearly tribute, better known in history as *chauth*.

On the death of Alivardi Khan in 1756, his grandson Siraj-ud-Dowla became the Nawab of Bengal. Scarcely had he sat on the throne, when a dispute arose between him and the representatives of the English Company at Calcutta, regarding the additions to their fortifications, which were then being put up without permission. The young Nawab strongly resented this. His resentment soon broke into open hostility, when the English refused to deliver up to him the son of Raja Raj Ballabh, the Hindu Governor of Dacca, who had fled with all his father's treasures to Calcutta, to evade paying the dues of the State. The Nawab demanded his surrender, which the English



J. Z. HOLWELL

After a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds

JOHN ZEPHANIA HOLWELL, Surgeon in the service of the East India Company, "Zemindar" of Calcutta, Alderman and Mayor, he commanded the defence of Fort William in the siege of 1756 on Governor Drake's flight; ROBERT CLIVE, writer in the East India Company's service at Madras, re-captured Calcutta in 1757, overthrew Siraj-ud-Dowla at Plassey, re-built Calcutta with the present Fort William, and was Governor of Bengal from 1756-60 and again from 1760-66; VICE-ADMIRAL, CHARLES WATSON, who co-operated with Clive in re-capturing Calcutta.



ROBERT CLIVE

After a painting by Nathaniel Dance



CHARLES WATSON

After a painting by F. Hudson



Copyright. The Maharaja Tagore

AFTER THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY

Meeting of Clive and Mirzafar on the field of Plassey on June 25, 1757.
Reproduced, by the kind permission of the Maharaja Tagore, from the original painting by Mather Brown.

refused. Siraj-ud-Dowla at once proceeded to punish the English. His first act was to plunder the Company's factory at Cossimbazar near Murshidabad, and to imprison the local English merchants and officers, among whom was Warren Hastings, then a young clerk in the Company's service.

SIRAJ-UD-DOWLA SACKS CALCUTTA

Bent on the destruction of the English, the Nawab arrived with an army of 50,000 men and heavy artillery at Chitpur (15th June, 1756), where the English outposts had been stationed. The Nawab, however, was repulsed at a pitched battle near Baghbazar, and retired to Dum Dum. Two days after, the Nawab's army returned reinforced and drove in the English outposts after severe fighting, near the present British Indian Street, which earned it the title of *Ranamatta Gulee*, later distorted to *Ranee Muddee Gulee*. This caused such a panic in the Fort, that the Governor of the English Settlement, Mr. Drake, and the senior Officers of the Company hurriedly got into country boats and hastened on board a ship, leaving to their fate a small garrison of British soldiers under John Zephaniah Holwell, and some women and children. Holwell fought resolutely and valiantly, but it was a desperate fight, and on the 20th of June, he surrendered his sword to the Nawab, and was ordered immediately to deliver up the key of the Company's treasury. But the treasury was practically empty, and the disappointed Nawab retired for the night, assuring Holwell that no harm would come to the English prisoners. The captives were at first left free; but some English soldiers, it is stated, procuring wine, got drunk and began to assault the Nawab's guards, who then put them

into the fort-prison, a small cubicle measuring 18 ft. by 14 ft. 10 inches with only two small grated windows. During the night a number of prisoners died through heat, thirst and suffocation. As to what their exact number was, no reliable historical details are available. This incident has come to be known in history as the Black-Hole Tragedy.

When the news of the fall and sack of Calcutta, which had been rechristened by Siraj-ud-Dowla as Ali Nagar, reached Madras, an army under the command of Robert Clive and Watson set sail to recapture it. On December 20, 1756, Clive's troops landed at Fulta on the east bank of the Hooghly, and, on their way to Calcutta, captured the fort of Budge Budge. Admiral Watson sailed up the Hugly, and, at his approach, the Nawab's garrison evacuated the Fort. On January 2, 1757, the British Flag once again flew over the Fort William. On February 9, a treaty was concluded with the Nawab which restored to the English the *status quo ante* with some additional privileges.

PLASSEY AND AFTER

From the time of the retaking of Calcutta by the English there were intrigues at Murshidabad who wanted to depose the Nawab and set up on the throne Mirzafar, who was the Vizier and General of his forces, with the help of the English. Clive joined this intrigue and concluded a secret treaty with Mirzafar, promising him the *musnad* of Murshidabad if he deserted his master. Umichand, a rich Sikh banker of Calcutta, who was a party to the plot, threatened to betray it unless he was paid thirty lakhs of rupees as the price of his treachery, and a special clause promising him the money was included in the treaty concluded by Clive with Mirzafar. The English factors were in a fix but Clive cut the gordian knot by having two separate treaties prepared,—the genuine treaty on white paper, without the clause stipulated for by Umichand, and a second one on a piece of red paper containing the stipulation. And on the last was forged Admiral Watson's signature on the former's refusing to be a party to this fraud.

At last when the Nawab's troops met the English on the field of Plassey near Murshidabad, Mirzafar played his part by not participating in the fight. No battle really took place,—only a little cannonading,—intrigue and treachery did the rest. When Siraj was advised "to seek safety in flight", a general debacle followed, and the English became masters of Bengal.

Nothing could now hamper the growth of Calcutta. Mirzafar not only gave full zemindary rights to the English, calling upon "Ye Zemindars and others settled

in Bengal to submit to such treatment as the Company gives you, whether good or bad", but also awarded lavish compensation to the Company and its officers in Calcutta. A portion of this money was utilized in building a mint and other public buildings and constructing a new fort on the site of Govindapur,—“the native settlement,” or “black town,” founded by the Setts and Bysacks some two hundred years before the battle of Plassey,—which was cleared of its inhabitants, among whom were the famous Ghosals, who migrated to Bhukailash near Kidderpore. “The Plassey Drain”, which from 1757 to 1780 amounted to £38,000,000, helped in increasing the prosperity of Calcutta beyond measure.

CAPITAL OF BRITISH INDIA

With the passing by Parliament of the Regulating Act of 1773 and the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company, Calcutta became the official capital of British India, with Warren Hastings as Governor-General of the “Presidency of Fort William in Bengal”, invested with supreme authority over all the British possessions in India. And the Metropolis of British India it remained till 1912, when Lord Hardinge dethroned it from its proud position and made Delhi, the city of the Moguls, the Imperial Capital of India.

Hastings did much for the improvement of Calcutta. It was he who established the Supreme Court in Calcutta, the forerunner of the modern High Court, and established some educational institutions in this city. The famous Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded in 1784 with Sir William Jones, the great Orientalist and a Judge of the Supreme Court, as President, and the Royal Botanic Garden at Sibpur was also opened. Calcutta henceforward became the political centre of India, and to it flowed the wealth from various parts of the country, as State after State, and Province after Province came under the sway of the British.

The true and real history of Calcutta, however, is not the history of its gradual building up, nor of the growth of its municipal government, it is the history of a great urge that has gone to its making, and that urge has impelled Britishers and Indians alike.

A NEW CITY OF A NEW AGE

Calcutta is a new city of a new age. Without any pretensions to glories similar to those of the Imperial cities of Delhi or Agra, or of a past like those of Ajodhya or Pataliputra, Ujjain or Vijaynagar, Calcutta in our own times has at least been able to secure for itself a place in the hearts of many a man and woman from far and near. Though this city is no longer the metropolis of India, yet where in this vast continent can one find another city with an inland trade that is the envy of many a city on the sea; the oldest and largest and the most progressive of modern universities; the biggest medical college in India; the many hospitals, charitable and philanthropic institutions; the numerous institutes—scientific and literary,—museums and art-galleries; extensive gardens, parks and play-grounds; and a progressive Municipal Corporation, with a programme of work, which—alike in its idealism and practical outlook—has found acceptance even from those who differ fundamentally in every other sphere of activity from the great Mayor who laid it down. What other city in India can pride itself in having witnessed the Renaissance of Modern India with an illustrious and long line of puissant personalities at its head, who bravely



WARREN HASTINGS

First Governor-General of the “Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.” It was during the regime of Warren Hastings that, in 1773, Calcutta became for the first time the official capital of British India. Hastings did much for the improvement of Calcutta. He established the Supreme Court, some educational institutions and helped in the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. It was at his instance that Maharaja Nabkissen, the founder of the Sovabazar Raj family, made a free gift of the land on which stands St. John’s Church, Calcutta’s first Cathedral. The portrait above is reproduced from a steel-engraving after a painting by Joshua Reynolds.

carried forward the mission of regenerating India in every department of national life,—Rammohun Roy, Debendranath Tagore, Keshub Chunder Sen, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Surendra Nath Banerjea, Ashutosh Mookerjee and Chittaranjan Das? What other city is there in India, over which rolled in fine frenzy one fine morning half-a-century ago, the eyes of a young poet, whose poems to-day delight and inspire human hearts from one end of the world to the other? What other city in India can lay claim to be the scene of the investigations of one, who, by the wave, as it were, of his magic wand, has bridged over the gulf between living and non-living, sweeping the whole world into a synthesis? And, once again, what other city in India has produced an artist, who has combined in his creations the inherited artistic traditions of India’s past with a technique that loses nothing of its distinctive character because of its contact and association with the art-forms of the East and the West? Calcutta, indeed, is “no mean city”.

THE EVOLUTION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

WHEN Job Charnock, after various explorations, fixed upon the village of Sutanuti (which he spelt "Chuttanutte") as a suitable site for the factory of the East India Company traders, in the year 1690, the first beginnings of the future town of Calcutta were laid. At that time, and indeed for a long time after, the site occupied by the present town consisted of low-lying marshy patches, jungles, scrub, with pieces of higher ground on which were dotted small villages or clusters of huts. We find Charnock in that year issuing a proclamation permitting settlers in Chuttanutte to erect houses at their pleasure on the waste lands belonging to the Company.

THE "ZEMINDAR" OF CALCUTTA

As soon as there was any considerable increase in the number of dwellings and in population, the first faint glimmerings of the civic sense began to manifest themselves in Calcutta, and we find the earliest trace of municipal functions in the post of the "Zemindar", who was, primarily, the Collector of Revenue under the Company, but who was charged with the "care of public order, convenience and health", and was also empowered to "make necessary repairs in roads and drains." We hear that in 1753 the Council directed the Zemindar to "cut down all the old trees and underwood in and about the town" and further ordered him to "survey the drains about the town."

A MAYOR AND MAYOR'S COURT, 1727

As early as 1727, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of George I, a Corporation consisting of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, with a Mayor's Court, was constituted under a Royal Charter in this city. The Court House, for the building of which a tax was levied on the inhabitants of Calcutta, was erected in 1729 at the site where St. Andrew's Church, or the Scotch Kirk now stands, at the end of the Street which still bears its name (Old Court House Street). We read that the Mayor sat in Court in full official dress, on a velvet cushion, and the Aldermen sat beside him "arrayed in all the glory of red taffety gowns." This Court, however, had very little civic duties to perform. A new Royal Charter granted by George II in 1753 reconstituted the Mayor's Court and an ineffectual attempt was made to organize a municipal fund by the levy of a house-tax of two to three lakhs of rupees to defray the expense of "cleansing and ornamenting the place internally."

This, however, made little improvement in the sani-

tary conditions of Calcutta, which continued to be in charge of the "Zemindar", or Collector of Calcutta. Little, however, was done or could be done by him.

The most famous of the Zemindars of Calcutta was John Zephania Holwell, who so valiantly defended the Calcutta Fort against Siraj-ud-Dowla. Under him was his deputy, Govinda Ram Mitter, who won notoriety as the "Black Zemindar of Calcutta." Holwell, it may be noted in passing, later became an Alderman and then the Mayor of the Court mentioned above.

A "Surveyor of Roads" was for the first time appointed in 1766. For a period of more than hundred years, however, the "town" continued to grow in an irresponsible fashion, and the state of its sanitation and other amenities was luridly described by the travellers who visited it in the 18th century. William Mackintosh, who

published his *Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa* in 1782, says of Calcutta, that "there was not a spot where judgment, taste, decency and convenience are so grossly insulted, as in that scattered and confused chaos of houses, huts, sheds, streets, lanes, alleys, windings, gutters, sinks and tanks, which, jumbled into an undistinguished mass of filth and corruption, equally offensive to human health and sense, compose the Capital of the English Company's Government in India."

"JUSTICES OF THE PEACE," 1794

It was in 1794, during the Government of Sir John Shore (later Lord Teignmouth) that the first beginnings of organized municipal government were made in Calcutta and "Justices of the Peace" were appointed under a statute of King George III and entrusted with the management of the town, the time-honoured office of Zemindar, which had for seventy years been charged with the care of public order, convenience and health being relieved of

its municipal authority. The first regular "assessment" was made under the Justices in the year 1759.

During the next few years, the Justices took in hand the metalling and repairing of roads as well as the question of conservancy in earnest. It was felt, however, that these matters required greater consideration and attention than the Justices were able to devote, and several Committees were appointed to deal with them, but the first real essay was made during the régime of Lord Wellesley, who selected thirty of the leading citizens of Calcutta to form the Town Improvement Committee in 1803. His famous minute,—in which the improvement of drains, roads and buildings is strongly urged, and the need of public markets, slaughter-houses and burial grounds emphasized,—stands out as a landmark in the history of municipal government in Calcutta.



SIR WILLIAM JONES

The famous Orientalist and jurist, Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, translator of the "Ordinances of Manu", he founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the first learned Society in Calcutta, in 1784 and was its President until his death in 1794. Sir William Jones lies buried in South Park Street cemetery, Calcutta. The portrait is from a painting by Robert Home in the collection of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.



LORD TEIGNMOUTH: SIR JOHN SHORE

The first beginnings of municipal government in Calcutta in 1794 were made by Sir John Shore, later Lord Teignmouth, Governor-General of Bengal from 1793-1798. He relieved the time-honoured office of the "Zeminder", which had for seventy years been charged with the "care of public order, convenience and health", and appointed "Justices of the Peace" entrusting them with the management of the town. The Justices made the first regular assessment of the city and defined its boundaries. The portrait is from an engraving in the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

Unfortunately, however, the proposed reforms were so ambitious, and the available funds so small, that practically little was done.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, 1803-1814

Lotteries as a means of raising funds for public purposes, had been in vogue from 1793 in Calcutta, part of the money raised by the sale of tickets being given away as prizes, and a certain percentage kept apart to be devoted to public purposes. The proceeds of several such previous lotteries were placed in the hands of the Town Improvement Committee, who, between the years 1805 and 1817, executed many works of improvement. The need for supply of pure water was keenly felt. "Good tanks and clean, repaired wells being rare at this period, the Committee did their best in this direction by having many new tanks excavated or old ones cleaned." The building of the Town Hall, the construction of the Beliaghata Canal, laying out of new roads or improvement of old ones, were some of the works done during this period.

LOTTERY COMMISSIONERS, 1814-1817

In 1814 the activities of Lord Wellesley's Town Improvement Committee came to an end, and its funds and records were transferred to the Lottery Commissioners, who were empowered to raise funds by lotteries for the



LORD WELLESLEY

The most benevolent of despots in his relations with Calcutta, Lord Wellesley designed to make her the Queen of the East. In a famous minute, penned by him in 1803, he urged the improvement of drains, roads, streets and buildings and the need of public markets and selected thirty of the leading citizens of Calcutta to carry out his scheme. The present Government House was built by Lord Wellesley. The Town Hall was also begun during his regime. Lord Wellesley's portrait is reproduced from a painting attributed to Robert Home, in Government House, Calcutta.

improvement of the civic amenities of Calcutta. The Lottery Commissioners held office for three years, at the end of which, the Lottery Committee was formed "to improve the health, convenience, and comforts of the inhabitants of the city and suburbs." The keeping in repair streets, roads and drains and matters relating to conservancy were, however, left in the hands of the Justices of the Peace. The Lottery Commissioners and the Justices of the Peace worked side by side, the relation between the two bodies being somewhat analogous to those of the Improvement Trust and the Corporation of Calcutta in our own day.

LOTTERY COMMITTEE, 1817-1836

The Lottery Committee took over, in 1817, the proceeds of 17 previous lotteries amounting to four and a-half lakhs of rupees and continued in their task of making improvements until the year 1836, when they ceased to function. Among the improvements carried out at their instance may be mentioned the laying out of roads and paths and the setting up of the familiar balustrades across the Maidan, the excavation of numerous tanks, and the laying out of some fine squares. Among the roads constructed by the Lottery Committee may be mentioned the long road which bears the different names of Cornwallis Street, College Street, Wellington Street, Wellesley Street and Wood Street, and traverses the city

from north to south as well as Kyd Street, Free School Street, Creek Row and Mangoe Lane. A systematic plan for the metalling of roads was also adopted, and an annual sum of Rs. 25,000 was ordered to be set aside for this purpose.

FIRST PROPOSAL FOR ELECTED COMMITTEES, 1833

In 1833 the first proposal for the experiment in city-government on a representative basis was made by Mr. D. M'Farlan, who combined in his person the office of the Chairman of the Justices, the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in whom had ultimately come to be concentrated the corporate control of the Justices. He proposed that "Municipal Committees" should be elected by the rate-payers of a certain qualification in each of the four districts in which the town then as now was divided. The Committees, which were to be of an advisory character, were to consist of seven or nine members, the Chief Magistrate and the Divisional Magistrates being members *ex-officio*. A circular letter was issued by M'Farlan to the owners and occupiers of premises in Calcutta in which the defects of the municipal administration of the city were frankly admitted and the advantages and possibilities of the elected Committees were fully set forth. The circular, however, brought forth no response, M'Farlan himself admitting that "Calcutta was not ripe for popular measures of this description".

FEVER HOSPITAL COMMITTEE AND AFTER, 1836-1847

Taking up the thread of the story again from the dissolution of the Lottery Committee, we find Lord Auckland appointing in 1836 a "Committee for the Establishment of a Fever Hospital and for Inquiring into Local Management and Taxation in Calcutta" with Sir John Peter Grant, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, as President. Among the members of the Committee were Dwarkanath Tagore, the first Indian Justice of the Peace and his cousin, Prasanna Kumar Tagore. Sir John was a man full of indomitable energy, and under his guidance this Committee enquired into and reported upon all manner of subjects affecting the city of Calcutta, and their recommendations ranged from drainage, conservancy and water-supply to the establishment of hospitals or improvements in the system of collecting and appropriating the taxes of the town. As a result of the deliberation of the Fever Hospital and Municipal Improvement Committee, Lord Auckland made a bold experiment by passing an Act in 1840 under which the town was divided into four divisions, and which empowered the Government, on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers in any Division, to entrust them with the assessment, collection and management of rates, on a scheme to be approved by Government. Not a single application, however, was made under this Act, but the attempt stands out as the first beginning of modern "representative" municipal administration, by rate-payers on behalf of rate-payers.

THE BOARD OF SEVEN, 1847-1852

Lord Auckland was succeeded by Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, and though the régime of these Governors-General was filled with military glory and conquest, an attempt was made to carry on with Lord Auckland's

scheme of partially representative city-government by an Act passed in 1847, constituting a Board of seven Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town, three of whom were to be Government nominees and four selected by the rate-payers. These Commissioners inherited the system that had been in force under the Chief Magistrate, while all important duties such as road-repairing, lighting, cleansing and watering of roads, drainage, etc., were performed by a Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy, whose appointment dated from 1785. The conservancy functions of the Justices were vested in this Board, who were also empowered to apply municipal funds for the improvement of congested areas, and opening out of new roads. For the first time this Act also authorized the levy of a tax on horses and carriages. The first members of this Board, who may be said to be the first "representative" Corporation of this city, were: Messrs. J. H. Patton, F. W. Simms, T. J. Pearson, H. E. Watts, and Babus Chandra Mohan Chatterjee, Tarini Charan Banerji and Dinabundhu Dey.

FURTHER CHANGES, 1848-1856

Lord Dalhousie took up the reins of government in 1848, and his genius soon recognized the urgent need for supplying Calcutta with pure water, introducing an adequate system of drainage and sewerage, and making a proper survey of the town. An Act was passed dealing with these matters in 1852, the number of Commissioners was reduced to four, each receiving a monthly salary of Rs. 250 and the town was divided into two divisions, the northern and the southern, which are still extant for police administration.

Again, in 1856, an elaborate Act was passed constituting a new Board of three paid Commissioners nominated by Government, followed by two other Acts in the same year, under which the Commissioners were declared to be a "Corporation," the control of the municipal funds being placed in their hands with power to raise funds for the drainage and lighting of the town. It was during their régime that the great scheme of underground drainage was inaugurated in 1859, the construction of which took sixteen years, and which owed its inception to Mr. Clark, Secretary and Engineer to the Commissioners. A scheme for the supply of pure water for domestic purposes to the whole town and suburbs was sanctioned by the Local Government in 1860, and taken in hand the same year.

THE ACT OF 1863 AND THE "JUSTICES"

In 1863, during the régime of Sir Cecil Beadon as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a new Act was passed, which entrusted the property of the town of Calcutta and the general management of its municipal affairs to a Corporation, consisting of all the Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar and Orissa, who might be resident in Calcutta, along with the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta. The Chairman of the Justices was to be appointed by the Government. A decade of strenuous activities followed the Act of 1863 and the Justices had to their credit a further extension of the drainage works of Calcutta, improved water-supply from taps, filling in of "horrible open drains," the introduction of brick sewers and pipe sewers, the pumping of the sewage of Calcutta, the construction of the Municipal Railway, the



DWARKANATH TAGORE

After a painting by F. R. Say in the Victoria Memorial



SIR JOHN PETER GRANT

After a litho-sketch by Colesworthy Grant



PRASANNA KUMAR TAGORE

After a painting by Thomas Roads in the Maharaja Tagore's collection

In 1836 Lord Auckland appointed the Fever Hospital and Municipal Enquiry Committee. Sir John Peter Grant, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was President of the Committee, and the two most prominent Indian members were Dwarkanath Tagore and Prasanna Kumar Tagore. The recommendations of the Committee ranged from the drainage and conservancy and water-supply of Calcutta to the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the city and improvement of the system of collecting and appropriating the taxes of the town. As a result of the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee, Lord Auckland, in 1840, divided the town of Calcutta into four divisions and empowered the Government, on the application of two-thirds of the rate-payers in any division, to entrust to them the assessment, collection and management of the rates on a scheme to be approved by Government. Not a single application was, however, received.

establishment of slaughter-houses and the making of foot-paths. But the clumsiness of the machinery of Justices, who numbered 120, even after the exclusion of the Provincial Justices in 1871, was a great bar to further progress.

ON AN ELECTIVE BASIS: 1876

It was during the administration of Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the constitution of the municipal government of Calcutta was, for the first time, placed on an elective basis. Under Act IV of the Bengal Council for the year 1876, the Justices of the Peace handed over their administrative functions to a Corporation of 72 Commissioners, of whom two-thirds were elected and the remaining third appointed by Government. In 1888, the jurisdiction of this body was extended over a large portion of the suburbs (designated the "Fringe Area" and the "Added Areas"), the number of Commissioners was increased to 75, out of which 50 were allotted to the 25 Wards into which the town was

now divided. Five were to be nominated by Government and the Port Trust, which had come into existence in 1870.

During the period from 1876 to 1890, the original drainage scheme was completed, the supply of filtered water was increased, and the tramway service inaugurated (1880). Many insanitary bustees were demolished and the sites cleared away. Chitpore Road was widened, and the great central road from Sealdah to Howrah Bridge constructed and named after Sir Henry Harrison, Chairman of the Corporation.



LORD AUCKLAND.

*Governor-General from 1836-1842.
His Municipal Act of 1840 marks
the beginning of modern municipal
government in Calcutta.*

THE MACKENZIE ACT: 1899

The next change in the municipal administration of Calcutta occurred under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Alexander Mackenzie (1855-1898). It was during this period that the Great Plague broke out in Bombay in 1896, a great famine occurred in 1898, and a great earthquake in 1897 which shook Calcutta to its foundations, but an upheaval of no less intensity for this

city was the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899, popularly known as the Mackenzie Act. The proposals raised a storm of indignation, and when, at the instance of the Government of India, the number of the elected Ward Councillors was reduced to half,—though no such provision was contemplated in the Bill as originally drafted by the Local Government,—as a mark of protest against the retrograde character of the Act, twenty-eight Commissioners simultaneously resigned, among whom were such influential, public-spirited and outstanding personalities as Babus Nalin Behari Sircar, Kally Nath Mitra, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Surendra Nath Banerjea and others.

The Mackenzie Act provided for three co-ordinate authorities, the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman, who must be a member of the Indian Civil Service, in whom the entire executive power was vested subject to certain restrictions, and who was associated with two other officers, designated Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman. The General Committee of 12 members functioned as an intermediary between the Chairman and the Corporation, and dealt with matters considered "too important to be disposed of by the Chairman alone but ill-adapted for discussion in the Corporation." The cardinal principle of the Mackenzie Act was, in the words of H. E. A. Cotton, "that the ordinary every-day work of a city sheltering nearly a million souls could not be adequately performed unless it were concentrated in the hands of one man, and that man a member of the Indian Civil Service."

THE ACT OF 1923 AND AFTER

The Mackenzie Act was replaced by the Act now in force, the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, and was sponsored by one of those who had resigned as a mark of protest against the Act of 1899, viz., Surendra Nath Banerjea (since knighted) as the first Minister for Local Self-Government under the reformed constitution in Bengal. It was he who "clothed his native city in the mantle of Freedom" by investing Calcutta with a new constitution of municipal government on democratic lines, enlarging its powers and relaxing the fetters of Government control. The New Act, under which the Corporation is at present governed, provided that a Mayor was to be elected every year to preside at the deliberations of the Corporation, together with 5 Aldermen and 90 Councillors, and the executive power was vested in an officer designated the Chief Executive Officer, to be appointed by the Corporation. The "area

added to Calcutta," namely Manicktola, Cossipur-Chitpur, Garden Reach and the New Dock Extension area and a small portion of the Tollygunge Municipality, were placed under the Calcutta Corporation; franchise was broadened, and for the first time the womanhood of Calcutta was enfranchised, and improvements in sanitary matters largely provided for. Surendranath claimed, and rightly claimed, that he "sought to establish in this great city the essential principles of democracy—the government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Little more than a decade has passed since this Act came into force, and the time is, perhaps, not yet to assess or realize the full value of the work done under the new constitution, the dry bones of which, under the inspiring leadership of Chittaranjan Das, the first Mayor of Calcutta, were clothed with flesh and blood. He laid down a programme of work for the New Corporation which has guided it since 1924, a programme inspired by noblest idealism and practical wisdom. An attempt has been made in the next chapter of this section to give some idea of the progress achieved since 1924, by no means inconsiderable, judged from whatever standard these achievements may be.

Mention should, in conclusion, be made of the three subsequent amendments to the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923, the first of which, in 1933, created a new constituency with portions of Bhawani-pur and Kalighat and raised the number of elected Councillors from 75 to 81; the second, also in 1933, gave wide powers to the Government in the matter of allowing or disallowing any item of expenditure, which, in their opinion, might be held as contrary to law, and prohibited, *inter alia*, the Corporation from appointing, except with the previous sanction of the

Government, any person convicted of any offence against the State; while the third amendment, in 1934, separated Garden Reach from Calcutta and invested it with a new Municipality.



LORD DALHOUSIE

It was in 1856, at the instance of Lord Dalhousie, that an Act was passed declaring the Board of three Commissioners, nominated by Government for the conservancy and improvement of Calcutta, to be a Corporation with power to raise funds for the drainage and lighting of the town. To this Corporation of three, Calcutta owes the inauguration of its underground drainage.

YOURS city must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historical traditions, all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position.

—His Majesty in reply to the Corporation of Calcutta's Address of Welcome in 1911.



SIR CECIL BEADON

SIR CECIL BEADON, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1862 to 1867, under an Act passed in 1863, vested the government of Calcutta in a Corporation consisting of an official Chairman and the Justices of the Peace. JOHN BLESSINGTON ROBERTS was Chairman of the Justices of the Peace from 1863 to 1871 in days when that body constituted the sole municipal authority for Calcutta. To SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1874 to 1877, Calcutta owes the constitution of its municipal government on an elective basis. In 1876 he passed an Act by which 48 Commissioners out of 72 were to be elected by the rate-payers.



JOHN BLESSINGTON ROBERTS
From a painting in the Central Municipal Office, Calcutta



SIR RICHARD TEMPLE

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CALCUTTA: 1910-1935

LET us first conjure up a vision of Calcutta, twenty-five years ago.

We find the *maidan* stands where it does to-day, a spacious green, flanked by the river on one side, and a forest of houses and huts on the rest. From the walls of the imposing mansion on its north-west corner is proudly displayed the emblem of the authority which wields "dominion over palm and pine;" which proclaims to the world that Calcutta is the capital of the British Empire in the East. On the southern confines of the *maidan*,—on the site, where, in the years to come, was built the imposing monument to the very events which led to the foundations of that Empire,—the exploits of kings and captains,—on that site stand the grim walls of a penitentiary. The Cathedral is there, mirrored by its lake—where the multitude gather, even as to-day, hushed in silence, to render homage unto that Awful Majesty which Endures, while captains and kings depart.

Let us get some further details of the picture. We find that there are miles and miles of roads; and rows upon rows of houses. The roads seem, however, rather narrower than those to which we are used to-day. While there are footpaths, none of them are ever paved; while there is regular street-watering, a perpetual storm of dust nevertheless seems to hang over every street-corner. Asphaltum is nowhere to be seen; instead there are side-drains with their languid contents, in which it is difficult to induce a movement even after the utmost exertions with the brush and the broom. The general standard of the upkeep of the streets, even of the best, would have occasioned floods of angry oratory on the floor of the House ten or even fifteen years ago.

HOUSES AND HUTS

If we examine the houses and huts, it seems as though they are engaged in a sort of warfare between themselves. The houses, fearful of the onslaught of the huts, appear to stand together in closed formations; the huts, not to be beaten, make circles and circles round the houses, effectively barring all ingress and egress till the investment seems to be all but complete. The houses have, of course, the initial advantage of height over their opponents; the huts, however, make this up by their greater number. Fortune ever favours the side with the bigger battalions.

Let us examine the city after sunset, when the mantle of darkness falls over it. We find valiant efforts are being made to dispel the darkness; there are no electric lamps, but, peering through the gloom, we find exactly 10,164 gas lamps and 2,192 oil lamps. We recall that although we have doubled the number of street-lamps since, even this hardly seems to suffice.

Such was Calcutta in the year of Grace 1910. The twenty-five years that have passed by since have been for Calcutta years of progress. A centralized administration run on bureaucratic lines has yielded place to one on which the will of the rate-payers has been brought to bear on every vital issue. The ideals of the régime that has been replaced were essentially those of discipline and efficiency; the ideals of the subsequent régime are those of service. There is not, as indeed there cannot be, any conflict between these two ideals; on the contrary, it is in the happy blending of discipline and liberty, of sacrifice and efficiency, that we must seek the success of our municipal as of all human enterprise.

Let the figures tell their story. Twenty-five years ago the population of Municipal Calcutta was 8,90,493.

and its area about $18\frac{3}{4}$ square miles; to-day the figures are (excluding the Garden Reach area)—population 11,20,000; area 27 sq. miles. The increase is equivalent to the addition to Calcutta of a city almost as big as, and with as many people as, Patna.

ALL-ROUND INCREASE

This increase in size is mainly accounted for by the amalgamations in 1924 of a number of outlying areas with the city proper. The increase in population is due, apart from natural growth, mainly to the same cause.

The increase in outward appearance is even more remarkable. Twenty-five years ago the total number of occupied houses in the entire city was under fifty thousand; to-day the number exceeds two lakhs. The architectural possibilities of concrete, which now permit an endless variety of design with a stability of workmanship never surpassed before, were unknown twenty-five years ago. Houses have been built within this period, from stately mansions to humble homesteads, which have changed the face of entire quarters of the city literally beyond recognition. The assessed annual valuation of the city—on which the property tax is based—on March 31, 1910, was Rs. 3.34 crores; to-day it has reached the total of Rs. 10.5 crores. Figures for the valuation during the last forty years provide interesting reading:

Date.	City valuation. Rs.
31-3-1890	... 1,77,19,804
31-3-1910	... 3,33,81,056
31-3-1930	... 10,27,40,507

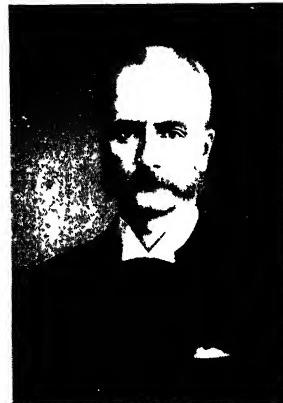
SIR STUART HOGG
Successor to John Blessington Roberts, Chairman of the Corporation of the Justices from 1866 to 1870, after whom is named the great municipal market of Calcutta. He was knighted by King Edward when he visited India as Prince of Wales in 1875-76.



ROBERT TURNBULL
After a painting in the Central Municipal Office

The municipal record of ROBERT TURNBULL is without a parallel. Commencing his career in 1857 as Secretary to the three Municipal Commissioners appointed under the Act of 1856, he served the Justices in the same capacity from 1863 to 1876 when the Justices were replaced by the elected and nominated Commissioners. He continued to act as Secretary till 1888. The portrait reproduced here was painted by James Archer, R.S.A., and was the outcome of public subscription. As Chairman of the Corporation from 1881 to 1890, SIR HENRY LEYLAND HARRISON advanced numerous important sanitary and other reforms which completely altered the aspect of Calcutta. The road connecting Howrah Bridge with Sealdah Railway Station was his greatest municipal achievement and very properly named after him. The first Indian to be appointed Vice-Chairman was MR. O. C. DUTT, who held the post from 1872 to 1875. He came of the well-known Dutt family of Rambagan, Calcutta.

SIR HENRY HARRISON
After a painting in the Central Municipal Office



O. C. DUTT
From an old photograph

No more impressive array of figures could possibly be presented. What was merely an arithmetical progression has now been converted into a geometrical one,—a sure index to the growth of the city.

In 1910 the total annual receipts of the Corporation under the consolidated rate, which was, as it still is, our principal source of revenue, did not exceed Rs. 60 lakhs; the amount has grown at least three-fold since. The tax on trades and professions brought in Rs. 6,45,000 in 1909-10; the receipts twenty-five years later, at the height of a depression, were Rs. 12,75,000. The tax on carriages and animals brought in Rs. 1,74,500 in 1909-10; it has grown threefold since. The total receipts from markets and slaughter-houses did not in 1910 exceed

Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; the latest returns show a net receipt of Rs. 14.3 lakhs. Besides the Sir Stuart Hogg Market there was only one other municipal market in the city twenty-five years ago—the Lansdowne Market. Since then a number of municipal markets have been built in various localities, which have added most materially to the amenities of Calcutta. The College Street Market was built in 1917 at an important crossing, which is both a business and residential area. The Entally Market was started in 1923. Other smaller markets followed suit. Apart from their direct contribution to the civic amenities these municipal markets have raised the general standard of the markets all over the city. The amenities offered by many private markets to-day are so many that they would have seemed almost incredible twenty-five years ago. The Kolay Market near Sealdah is an instance in point.



NILAMBAR MUKERJI



SIR CHARLES ALLEN



S. L. MADDOX



C. F. PAYNE

Vice-Chairman of the Corporation from 1895 to 1914, the venerable NILAMBAR MUKERJI, and SIR CHARLES ALLEN, Chairman from 1905 to 1909, participated in the civic reception to Their Majesties when they visited Calcutta as Prince and Princess of Wales in 1906. To MR. S. L. MADDOX, Chairman from 1910 to 1913, belonged the unique honour of receiving Their Majesties, on behalf of Calcutta, during the Imperial visit of 1912; while MR. C. F. PAYNE welcomed the Duke of Connaught and Prince of Wales in 1921.

Other revenue receipts of the Corporation even under minor heads tell the same story. Our receipts from interest on surplus cash balances now exceed 3 lakhs of rupees ; it was only about Rs. 61,000 twenty-five years ago. Our total revenue receipts at present exceed Rs. 2,42,00,000 against a total of about Rs. 80,00,000 in 1909-10.

WORK OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Everywhere the story is one of expansion and of growth. Let us now examine the main factors which have, during the last quarter of a century, contributed to this growth. The first was undoubtedly the constitution, in 1912, of a statutory Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta. The Improvement Trust is an auxiliary body vested with wide powers to acquire land and buildings in the areas which need improvement,—powers to open out congested areas, construct roads and drains, provide water-mains, lights and open spaces. The Trust eventually transfers these areas to the control of the Corporation, replete with all the amenities provided by them. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that during the twenty-three years of its existence, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has almost worked a miracle. It has opened out roads and thoroughfares of a class of which any city in the world might well be proud. On these roads have been erected some of the finest buildings in the city. Altogether the Trust has set a standard in civic amenity which would have seemed marvellous to our forbears forty or even thirty years ago.

Some of the roadways built across Calcutta within recent years will always constitute a monument to the achievements of the Improvement Trust. Foremost amongst them must be mentioned the Chittaranjan Avenue, the magnificent roadway built across the heart of the city and named after the famous First Citizen, who had so much to do in shaping the civic ideals of the present generation. Flanked by stately mansions on both sides, stretching over three miles in length and generous of breadth, the avenue constitutes a most spectacular thoroughfare.

Less arresting in its immediate appeal, but hardly less so from the point of view of sheer usefulness, are those operations of the Trust, which have resulted in the

removal of slums and the opening out of large stretches of residential areas in the suburbs of Calcutta. Forests of huts have been cleared ; in the clearance miles of roads have been built, the layout being decided on the most approved lines, every conceivable amenity provided,—lamp-posts and water-taps, under-ground drains and unfiltered water and ample space for recreation. Out of the gloom have peered forth in seven short years smiling suburbs.

Needless to say, these operations cost a good deal of money. Much of this is contributed directly by the Corporation. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the contribution from the Corporation is the largest single source of revenue at the disposal of the Trust. Further, of all its sources of revenue the Corporation contribution alone is the one which is the least subject to fluctuations.

THE CORPORATION CONTRIBUTION

The Corporation contribution to the Trust in 1912-13, i.e., the year of its inception was Rs. 7,37,000 ; this doubled itself in twelve years ; and now, after twenty-three years, is nearly trebled. The Corporation contribution to the Trust in 1932-33 was Rs. 19,93,000 ; the rest of the revenue receipts of the Trust from all other sources put together did not exceed 75% of this figure.

A few other figures may prove interesting. Since the inception of the Trust as many as seventy distinct improvement schemes were framed by them for different areas in the city. The estimated total cost for the acquisition of land to give effect to the schemes exceeded 21 crores of rupees, out of which the Chittaranjan Avenue schemes alone cost close upon Rs. 3½ crores, and the extension to Shambazar, just completed, Rs. 61½ lakhs.

Miles of roads and acres of open space are transferred by the Trust every year to the Corporation of Calcutta after the improvements are complete. The mileage of roads thus transferred varies. It was 2.71 in 1932-33 and 4.35 in 1933-34.

The record of the Calcutta Improvement Trust during the twenty-three years of its existence has thus been truly remarkable.

THE NEW CORPORATION : 1924-1935

WHILE the remarkable changes indicated in the preceding pages were being effected in the outward appearance of the city, forces were at work which were destined to create far-reaching changes in the municipal constitution of Calcutta. The voice of the electorate, hitherto entirely passive, gradually grew restive and demanded the dominant place in the councils of the city. Thus it was that in the year 1923, on the anvil of the legislature was forged a constitution for the municipal government of Calcutta, which was indeed its Charter of Freedom.

The present Calcutta Municipal Act (of 1923) undoubtedly marks the beginnings of an era of progress. In its main feature, there is a correct recognition of the right lines along which all municipal development should proceed. Thus, in widening the electorate, in liberating it from needless restrictions, and in increasing the number of its elected representatives the sponsor of the Municipal Act of 1923 responded in full to the demands of democracy. For the first time in the municipal history of the city, a liability for incurring a certain minimum expenditure on primary education was imposed ; the foundations were thereby laid of a future system of Free Compulsory and Primary Education for the whole of Calcutta ; the spheres of municipal social service were further sought to be extended by the inclusion of distinct provisions within the body of the Act to foster such important city-services as pure milk-supply, effective food-inspection, extension of playground facilities and trading in foodstuff during emergencies. In place of the previously existing co-ordinate authorities, all powers were now vested in the Corporation, with its majority of representatives chosen on the basis of election. The supremacy of the voice of the ratepayers in the deliberations of the Corporation was thus secured with consequences which were indeed far-reaching. The constitution, which was now based on the will of the people to so decisive an extent, shaped as it was by the subtle fingers of its illustrious author, eventually permitted the elevation of Deshabandhu



J. N. GUPTA

S. N. MALLIK

The first Indian member of the Civil Service to be appointed Chairman of the Corporation was MR. J. N. GUPTA, who succeeded Mr. Payne in 1921. After him came MR. S. N. MALLIK, the first non-official Chairman, who held the office with great distinction and conspicuous success from 1922 to 1924. Both the appointments were made by Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea as Minister for Local Self-government, in the steadfast pursuit of his policy of Indianization of the departments under his charge.

Chittaranjan Das to the position of the first citizen of Calcutta.

THE FIRST MAYOR'S PROGRAMME

The events which followed are historic. A little over eleven years ago Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, at the head of a group of men, renowned alike for their unprecedented cohesion and iron discipline, undertook the direction of civic affairs as the first Mayor of Calcutta. During the inaugural ceremony he outlined a policy and a programme, which his followers were pledged to follow, and which they have ever set before them as the ideal to be achieved. This policy and the programme, which

was Deshabandhu's civic

testament, bear in every single detail the impress of his own character and personality. The service of the poor and the lowly, was his watch-word in life ; his heart-strings and theirs were ever tuned to unison, and naturally the programme he outlined kept in its forefront the down-trodden and the depressed. The programme, well-known, will bear recital. It included—

1. Free Primary Education.
2. Free Medical Relief for the Poor.
3. Purer and cheaper food and milk supply.
4. Better supply of filtered and unfiltered water.
5. Better sanitation in bustees and congested area.
6. Housing of the Poor.
7. Development of suburban areas.
8. Improved transport facilities.
9. Greater efficiency of administration at a cheaper cost.

These are all mainly for the poor and these formed the items of Deshabandhu's civic programme.

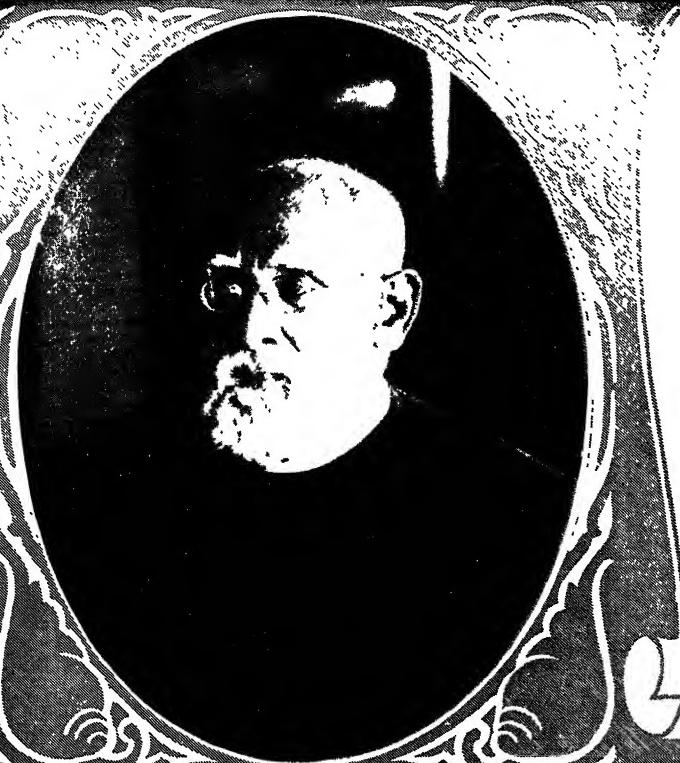
SPREAD OF FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

In 1923 the number of free primary schools was only 19 and the number of pupils, 2,468 ; the city can now boast of 230 such schools distributed among the wards, with 31,000 pupils. The expenditure on education has increased from a little over Rs. 2 lakhs to nearly Rs. 14 lakhs within the same period. Steps have already been taken for the spread of Primary Education on a compulsory basis in one of the congested wards of Calcutta. The qualifications demanded of the teachers have been



SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation in 1924 under the new Calcutta Municipal Act of the preceding year, his unfortunate deportation only a few months after his appointment cut short an administrative career potent with possibilities and every promise of vigour and brilliance.



THE INSTRUMENT

"WE have sought to establish in this great city the essential principles of democracy, the Government of the people, by the people and for the people. We have broadened the franchise, we have enfranchised the womanhood of Calcutta. we have relaxed the fetters of Government control, we have provided for sanitary conditions which, I hope, will improve the health, promote the happiness and add to our civic amenities."

SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA,
in the Bengal Legislative Council,
inaugurating
the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.



THE IDEAL

"IT is the great ideal of the Indian people that they regard the poor as *Daridra Narayan*. To them, God comes in the shape of the poor, and the service of the poor is the service of God to the Indian mind. I shall, therefore, try to direct your activities to the service of the poor, and you will have seen that in the programme which I have drawn up most of the items deal with the poor—Housing of the Poor, Free Primary Education, and Free Medical Relief. These are blessings for the poor, and if the Corporation succeeds, even to a very limited extent, in this work, it will have justified itself."

CHITTARANJAN DAS,
in his inaugural address as
First Mayor of Calcutta.

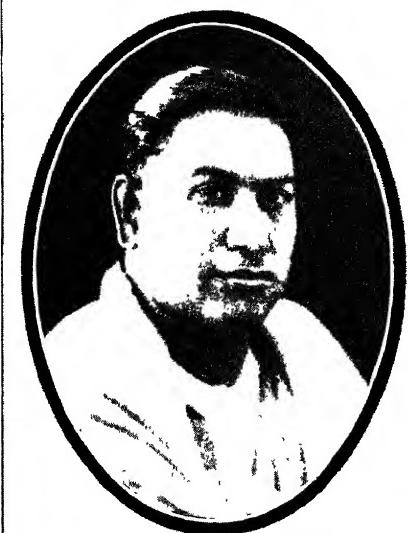
TWO CREATORS OF THE NEW CORPORATION

Photos by Johnston and Hoffmann

It was Surendra Nath Banerjea, who, as the first Minister for Local Self-Government in Bengal, gave to Calcutta its new "Charter of Freedom"; and it was Chittaranjan Das, who as the First Mayor of Calcutta (1924-25), clothed the constitution with flesh and blood and breathed into it life by his inspiring programme of work. Together, thus, they created the New Corporation, dating its birth from April 16, 1924.

MAYORS
OF
CALCUTTA

1925
to
1935



Photos by Bourne and Shepherd, Johnston and Hoffmann and Josepho

Centre: J. M. Sen-Gupta, five times Mayor of Calcutta (1925-26 ; 1926-27 ; 1927-28 ; 1929-30 ; and 1930).

Top, left to right: B. C. Roy (1931-32 ; 1932-33) ; B. K. Basu (1928-29) ; Subhas Chandra Bose (1930-31).

Bottom, left to right: Santosh Kumar Basu (1933-34) ; N. R. Sarker (1934-35) ; A. K. Fuzlul Huq (1935-36).

modified so as to attract the right type of men and women. In the campaign against illiteracy it has been the proud privilege of the present administration to achieve what must be conceded to be an almost unparalleled progress.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BUSTEES

Let us now take the *bustees* where dwell, in poverty and squalor, the poorest and the humblest in the city. Water-supply naturally comes first, and the latest available figures are :—

Standposts fixed close to the <i>bustees</i> .	439
Temporary water-supply connections	484
Owners induced to fix water-taps accessible to all inmates	772
Hut connections given	492
Quantity of water supplied by lorries and carts	1,20,700 gallons per day on an average
Number of reserve tanks on roadsides	30
Bathing platforms built	17

Next in importance to water-supply comes sanitation. An index to what has been achieved in this direction is afforded by the number of service privies in *bustees* converted to connected privies within the past decade. The total number of privies thus converted exceeds 1,000. In one single group of *bustees* alone 110 connected privies were constructed. The total number of new *bustee* roads constructed within this period has been over a hundred, which, again, is by no means, an insignificant achievement. These prove that although much remains to be done, the Corporation has not been idle.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAL RELIEF

If the spread of primary education has been remarkable, the expansion of medical relief has been scarcely less so. Let us recall here that twenty-five years ago the total annual expenditure of the Corporation under medical relief did not exceed Rs. 1.5 lakhs ; in 1923-24, on the eve of the inauguration of the new constitution, this expenditure was Rs. 4.7 lakhs ; ten years later this had swollen to over Rs. 13 lakhs. Entire new blocks of hospitals in the city have been constructed within the last eleven years out of funds exclusively contributed by the Corporation of Calcutta. And in making such grants no distinctions whatever are ever tolerated. The only test imposed is the test of service. Certain hospitals which are controlled exclusively by the Government have received substantial assistance from the Corporation. In addition to rendering such assistance, the Corporation have started four fully equipped maternity homes of their own and eight maternity welfare units in suitable localities in the city. There are also seven milk-kitchens which distribute annually 150 maunds of milk free of charge to the babies of the poor. The number of milk-kitchens has recently been proposed to be increased to 22. The important 'role' which these institutions play in humanitarian work need hardly be emphasized.

While attending to these services, which have now become an indispensable feature of our city-life, the

Corporation of Calcutta have not forgotten that they have certain essential and fundamental duties to discharge in the matter of water-supply and drainage.

INCREASED WATER-SUPPLY

Let us take water-supply first. Twenty-five years ago, a citizen of Calcutta was able to get only about 29 gallons of filtered water for his daily use. His quota has now been increased to over 53 gallons. The story of how this increase was rendered possible is almost an epic story ; it is, in short, the history of the water-works extension scheme.

The vast series of engineering works comprised within this scheme, unsurpassed alike in magnitude and complexity, took fifteen years to complete and cost over Rs. 2½ crores in money. Yet less than Rs. 24 lakhs in all had been spent on the scheme when the administration was taken over in 1924 ; the installation of additional pumping equipment, the excavation of new settling and filtration tanks, the laying of additional pipes and mains within the boundaries of the city,—and miles and miles without,—in short, all the major work under the scheme were completed mostly within the last ten years.

Side by side with the problem of water-supply, and largely as one of its consequences, the problem of drainage grew and demanded attention. Although attempts were undoubtedly made prior to 1924 to deal with this problem and its gravity was realized, the records in our possession do not indicate that any definite results were achieved. While conferences met in endless sittings and experts made endless investigations, the peril to the city grew till Calcutta seemed to be in danger of being swamped in its own sewage.

NEW DRAINAGE SCHEME

Within the last few years the problem has been subjected to a systematic expert examination, some very definite conclusions have been reached, the details have been carefully worked out, the Government has been convinced, and we are now on the eve of launching upon a new series of engineering works of the first magnitude, which will cost us a crore of rupees, and will be spread over the best part of a decade. As is well known, the Drainage Reorganisation Scheme consists of two parts. First comes the re-alignment and reconstruction of the internal drainage system of the city at a total estimated cost of Rs. 65 lakhs. It might be recalled in this connection that the total cost of reorganisation, based on a different scheme, practically accepted during the previous semi-official régime, was Rs. 171 lakhs. Almost a crore of rupees was thus saved at once.

A beginning has already been made with the new scheme by the recent construction of the additional Town High Level Sewer in the eastern suburbs of the city at a total cost of over 9 lakhs of rupees. It is one of the largest single pieces of engineering work ever undertaken in the history of the Corporation, and is expected to afford immediate relief. Next comes the Outfall. After a controversy which lasted well over a decade the issues have at last been settled. The Government have practically accepted the views of the Corporation experts, led by Dr. B. N. Dey, Chief Engineer, who has selected the river Kulti as the outfall of the drainage of the city.

The controversy held up, while it lasted, improvement works vital to the health and well-being of Calcutta. To those who were helpful in effecting the

settlement are due the grateful thanks of an entire city. Foremost amongst them is the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government, Sir Bejoy Prosad Singh Roy.

Drainage and water-supply are doubtless the foremost of the services which a municipality is expected to render. Neglect here would be suicidal and default a crime. The fact remains however, that these schemes cost money, particularly when undertaken on a scale of such magnitude. Indeed it would be correct to say that these schemes of water-supply and drainage have taxed the resources of the Corporation to an extent such as no other capital undertaking ever did. We were and still are faced with the problem of finding funds fully equal to a king's ransom.

NEW AVENUES OF INCOME AND SAVING

The expansion of our ordinary sources of revenue has its limits. The exploration of new avenues of income and new avenues of saving thus suggested itself to the new administration, who applied themselves to this task with commendable vigour. It is not possible to go into details with the space at our disposal. Only the barest results in a few instances will be outlined here.

By means of direct negotiations it was possible to induce the Oriental Gas Company—which is one of the principal public utility concerns with whom we have to deal—to agree to terms which eventually enabled us to save Rs. 1,40,000 on our annual gas bill. These terms are incorporated in an agreement which will be in operation for a number of years to come. The reduction in the rates for the low tension supply of electricity, which we were also able to secure, enables us to save another Rs. 27,000 a year. Over and above these, an additional annual saving of Rs. 73,000 has accrued to us on account of the reduction in gas consumption and in the cost of electric stores, as well as of gas mantles in use in our streets, consequent on the revised agreement. The total savings are approximately Rs. 2,40,000, which, when capitalised, is able to finance a substantial portion of the entire drainage scheme of the city.

THE ELECTRIC SCHEME

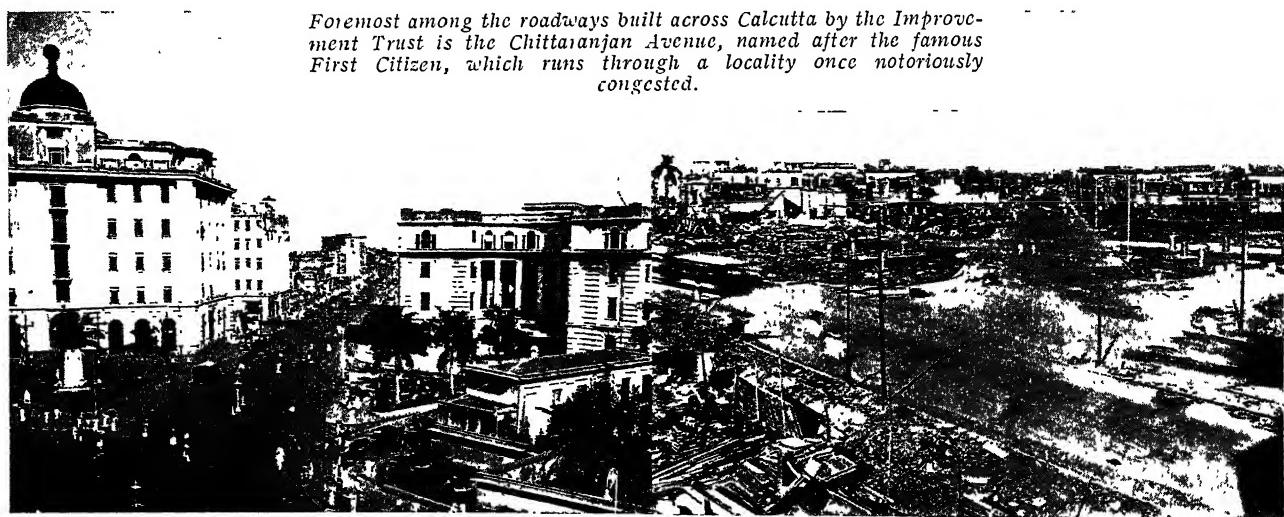
Mention should also be made of another achievement in another equally important sphere. Until a few years ago, the total cost of the electricity consumed by

the Corporation in the lighting of streets and of Municipal buildings, as well as in the drainage and water-supply pumping stations exceeded Rs. 8 lakhs a year. It was believed for a fairly long time in a vague sort of way that considerable savings could be effected if instead of purchasing electrical energy, the Corporation undertook to generate the electricity it needed for its own purposes. But it was left to Dr. B. N. Dey to prove it by his well-known electric scheme, which was as comprehensive in outlook as it was complete in every single detail. On the basis of calculations which even its confirmed critics failed to upset, Dr. Dey established beyond doubt that the Corporation could generate its own electricity for as little as one pice for each unit. Yet the price they hitherto had been paying exceeded several times this figure.

A beginning has already been made by the installation of two powerful electric generators in two of the principal pumping stations of the city. When the connecting cables have all been laid the electricity thus rendered available for distribution will be used for different purposes,—driving pumps, lighting streets, lighting the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, the Central Municipal Office and other places. The savings in hand are considerable, and it will be far greater when the complete scheme is in operation.

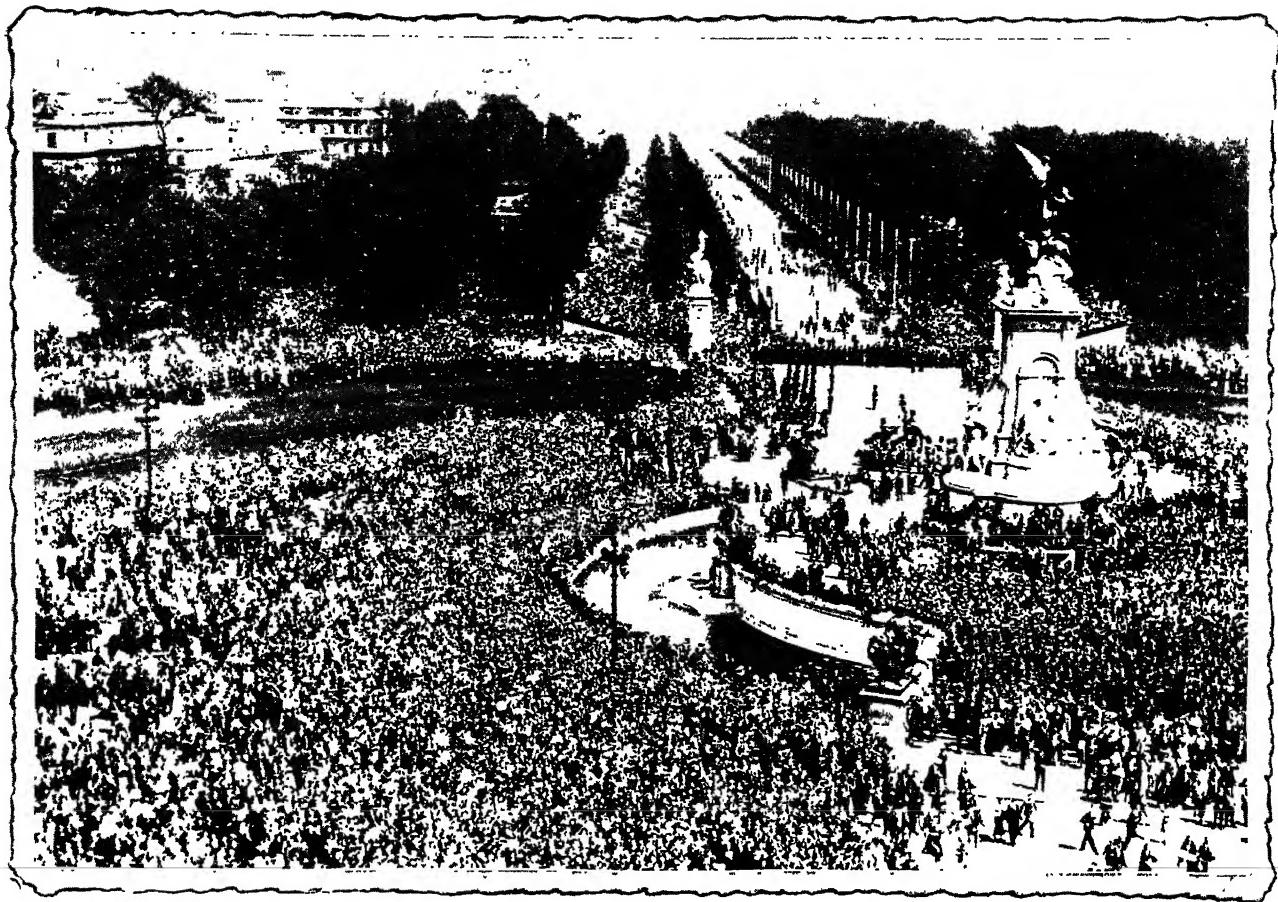
In all city-developments that we see around us to-day in our own country as well as abroad, it is the middle-class which can, and as a matter of fact does, take the leading part. The present constitution of the city of Calcutta is the creation of a leading representative of the middle-class in Bengal, the late Surendra Nath Banerjea. And if we look at the long line of illustrious public men who have since been at the helm of affairs at the Calcutta Corporation in the last decade,—Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Mr. Jatindra Mohan Sen-Gupta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others, we find that they all belong almost exclusively to the middle-class. In the storm and stress of social and political controversy, let not the fundamental fact be forgotten,—the great part played in the past by the middle-class in shaping civic growth and the even greater part that they are destined to play in the days to come.

Foremost among the roadways built across Calcutta by the Improvement Trust is the Chittaranjan Avenue, named after the famous First Citizen, which runs through a locality once notoriously congested.



T. P. Sen

CHITTARANJAN AVENUE : BEFORE AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION.



Sport and General

A VIEW OF THE LONDON STREETS ON THE JUBILEE DAY

Dense crowds, as even London has seldom seen, thronged the whole route of the Royal procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's.

AN EMPIRE'S HOMAGE

Scenes and Ceremonies in London—In the Provinces and
Dominions—The Jubilee in Calcutta—In Indian Cities and States

SCENES AND CEREMONIES IN LONDON

IN all her long and eventful history of pageantry, great Royal occasions, and vast concourses of her immense population, London has never known such enormous crowds as those which assembled to greet the King and Queen on the morning of their Silver Jubilee. Multitudes had gathered throughout the night, and morning broke to find every thoroughfare from the outskirts filled with a stream of unending traffic flowing in one direction only—towards the route of the Royal procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. Liners raced into port to save the precious hours that would enable their passengers to share in the unforgettable occasion. Train after train brought thousands of enthusiastic patriots from all parts of the country; and as the dawn blossomed to reveal the loveliness of a fine May morning, with its promise of truly regal weather, London was whipped into a flurry of anxious, impatient citizens, eager to greet their Sovereigns.

By eight o'clock free movement was impossible in Piccadilly or the Mall, in Fleet Street or on Ludgate Hill. As the sun rose above the houses and tempered the spring sharpness of the morning air, its brightness brought to life the rich brilliance of the colourful uniforms and the gay attire of the crowd, for the humblest citizen had dressed in his or her best, and the younger generation had added gaiety to brightness by means of red, white and blue headgear, and tricolour sashes. Even the colour schemes of the more sedate had been devised with a patriotic bias. Among the varicoloured crowd, patches of similar tones stood apart. These were the detachments of Red Cross nurses, groups of Boy Scouts, sailor boys from the Prince of Wales Hostel, Girl Guides; and even the heart-searing contingent of war-wounded soldiers from Roehampton Hospital brought with it a striking note of colour.

For hours the Mall was a seething mass of motor cars and taxicabs, but by nine o'clock everyone with



Sport and General

ON THEIR WAY TO THE CATHEDRAL

Scenes of indescribable splendour and enthusiasm greeted Their Majesties on every side.

reservations on the stands were in their places, and the sidewalks were dense with standing spectators. Troops arrived to line the processional route—detachments of the Brigade of Guards, their scarlet tunics making a thin, red line stretching as far as the eye could reach.

The occasion, the brilliant organisation of the traffic arrangements, and the glorious weather had combined to set the crowds in the best of humour. Such was their enthusiasm, and their hearty good-will, that cheering became the order of the day at a very early hour. Even the most dignified, occupying seats that had cost ten to fifteen guineas, cheered with true democratic zeal at every incident that had its thrilling or humorous side. It was the day of democracy's triumph. There were cheers for the Guards, cheers for the police. Is there any other country in the world where that could happen? Not only was the day democracy's triumph: it was that of the glorification of freedom as well. There were cheers for a blushing telegraph boy dreadfully embarrassed by it all, and cheers for two of the Buckingham Palace servants, resplendent in scarlet and deliciously aloof.

BEFORE THE PALACE

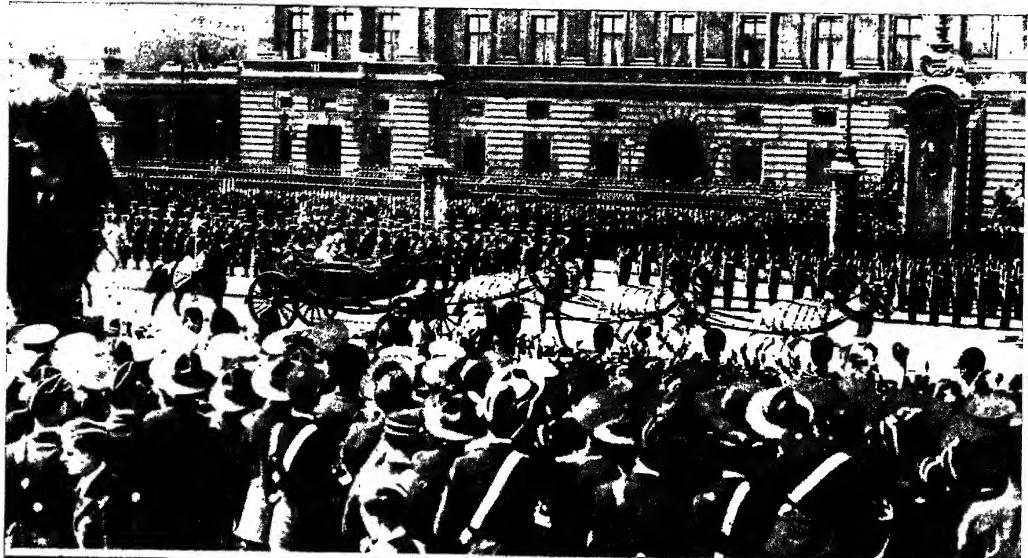
The triple guard of honour, composed of sailors, Guardsmen and airmen, took up its position in the

yellow-sanded roadway before the Palace, while in the Palace forecourt the Life Guards and Horse Guards paraded to escort the Royal princes. As their plumes and gleaming breastplates came into sight beyond the gold-tipped railings of the Palace grounds, the crowd grew serious, silent and alert. The roadways of Constitution Hill and the Mall gleamed golden. They were deserted save for an occasional mounted constable, but at their sides tier after tier of decorated stands rose with their packed masses of colourful spectators. Above them soared an avenue of high decorated masts each topped with a silver crown, each hung with banners, and all joined by gay festoons. Beyond stretched the green glory of the Parks.

A carriage, unheralded, turned into the Mall, bearing the Prime Minister wearing the dignified uniform of a Privy Councillor, accompanied by Miss MacDonald. The great day had begun. The patience and the long waiting were rewarded. Five more carriages followed in quick succession, and with the crowd's spontaneous acclamation the Empire's deputies were given a great welcome, as the Prime Ministers of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Ireland, and the Representative for India, Sir Joseph Bhore, with Lady Bhore, were borne on their way.



1910 IMPERIAL SILVER JUBILEE 1935



AT THE TEMPLE BAR



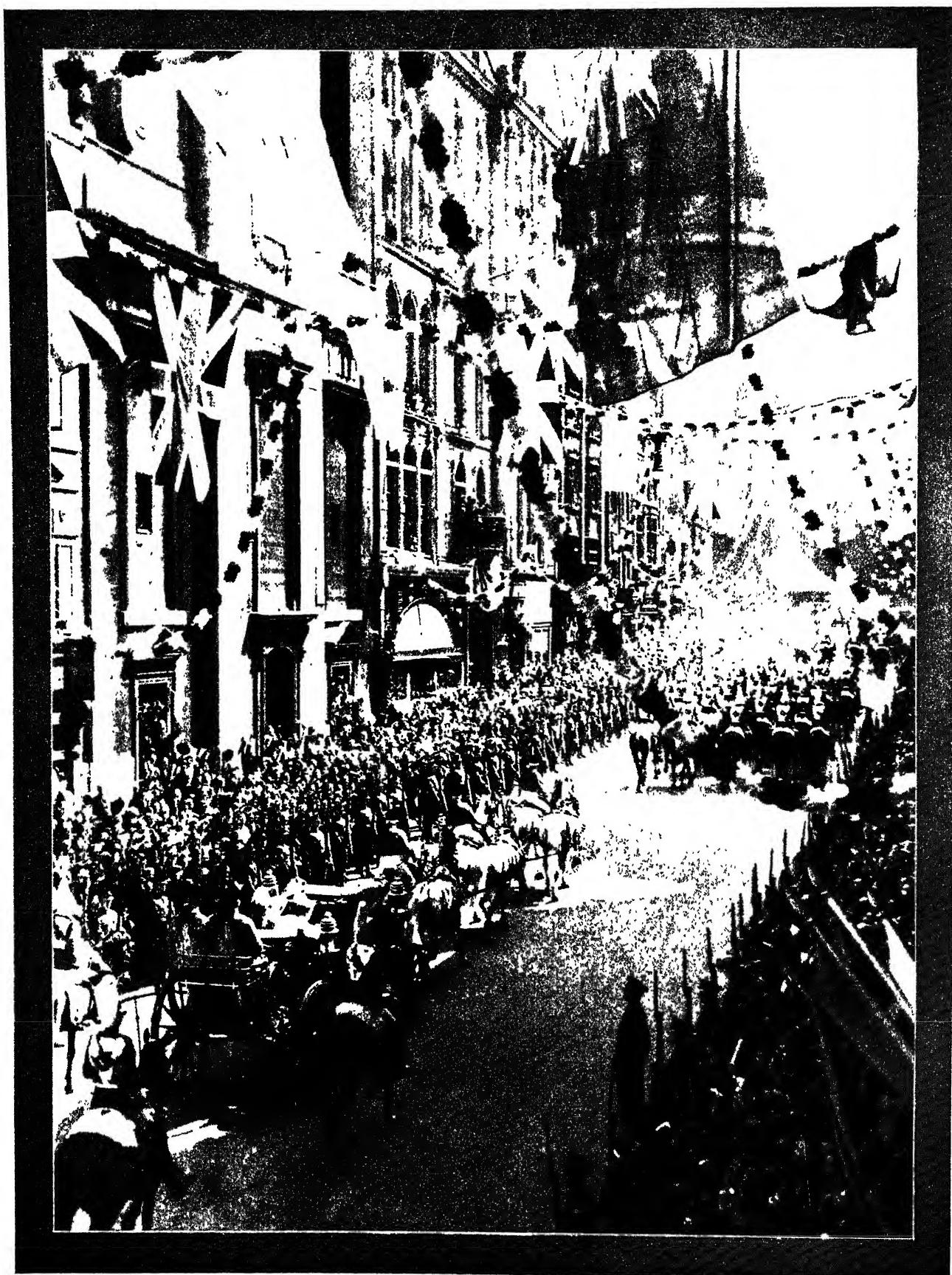
PASSING ST. MARTINS-IN-THE-FIELDS



AN EMPIRE'S HOMAGE



The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume



Fox Photos

THE IMPERIAL CAVALCADE APPROACHING ST. PAUL'S

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette Souvenir Number



1



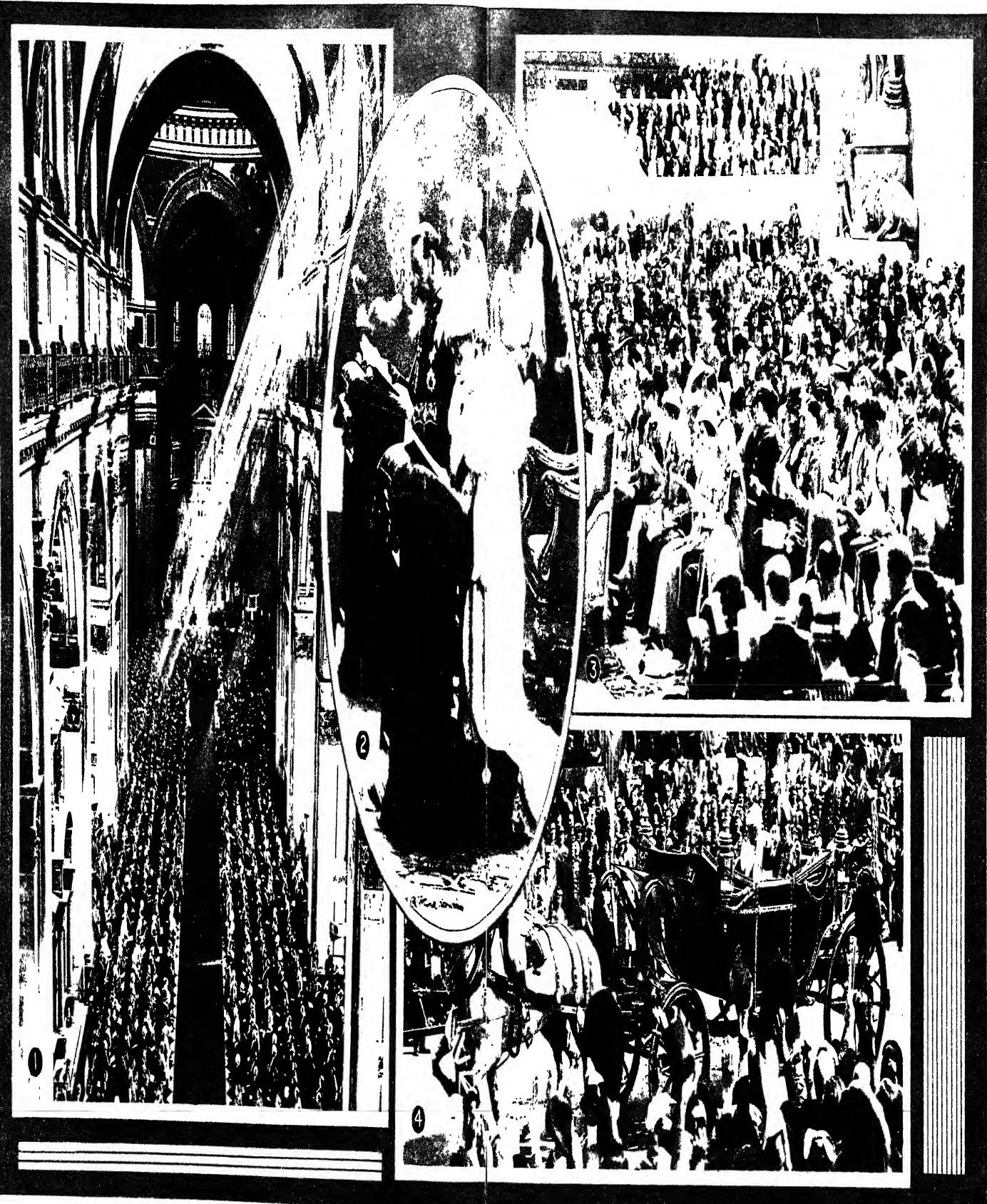
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Photos by Sport & General, Central Press and P.P.A.

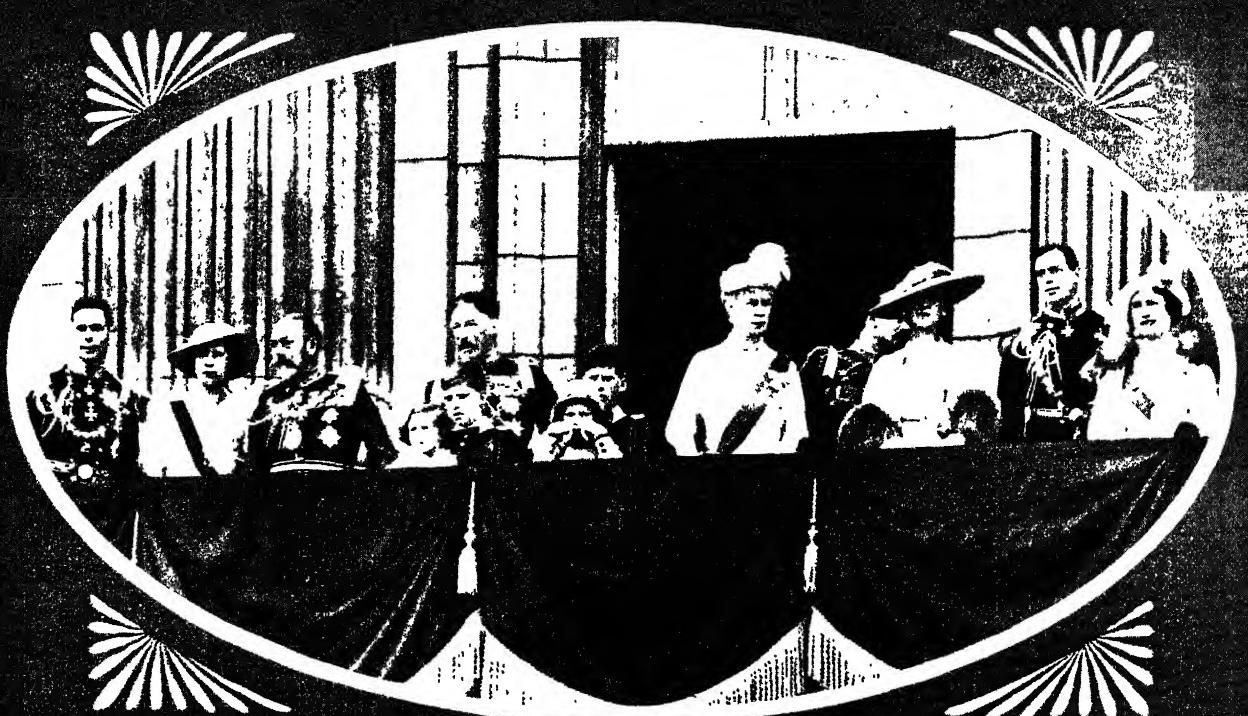
1. AT LUDGATE CIRCUS. 2. AT THE GUILDHALL BALL. 3. THE PRINCE OF WALES DRIVING IN PROCESSION WITH THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY.



Photos by Sport & General

1. INSIDE ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. 2. THEIR MAJESTIES PRAYING. 3. PART OF THE CONGREGATION. 4. RETURNING FROM ST. PAUL'S.

The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume



Photos by Sport & General

Above : THE ROYAL FAMILY ON THE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
Below : CROWDS OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette Souvenir Number



Photos by Sport & General

1. CANADA CELEBRATES THE JUBILEE. 2. THE CITY HALL AT CAPE TOWN ILLUMINATED. 3. THE JUBILEE PROCESSION IN JERUSALEM.



1. PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES BY PARLIAMENT
2. INDIAN PRINCES AT THE CEREMONY
3. HIS MAJESTY REPLYING

As the sounds of the cheers that greeted the Empire Premiers died away along the thronged stands of Constitution Hill, a captain's escort of the Royal Horse Guards was forming in the Palace forecourt. For a while they stood motionless, then suddenly a bugle rang out through the silence, and there was a jostling clatter of hoofs as the 'Blues' wheeled into position to accompany the first of the Royal Processions. The leading carriage passed through the Palace gates on a wave of cheering, acknowledged by a salute given by the Duke of York and by smiles from the Duchess, radiant in powder blue. Facing them, a little bewildered and obviously excited, sat the Princess Elizabeth, also in blue, and waving a white-gloved hand, and Princess Margaret Rose, in pink. Behind them came the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duchess magnificently gowned in pale beige and wearing a large picture hat around which curved a long ostrich feather.

Once more the Palace gates were swung open as a bugle rang out. An escort of Life Guards sprang to swift action and went their glittering way, while the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Gloucester were borne upon a lusty, redoubled outburst of cheering. The Princess Royal followed, the tartan of her children's dress bringing still another note of colour to a scene that had seemed impossible to extend.

"THE KING!"

An expectant, reverent hush fell upon the vast concourse, broken only by the dying clatter of the Royal Horse Artillery as their gun carriages passed up into Constitution Hill.

The bugle note cut through the silence. Troops flashed to attention.

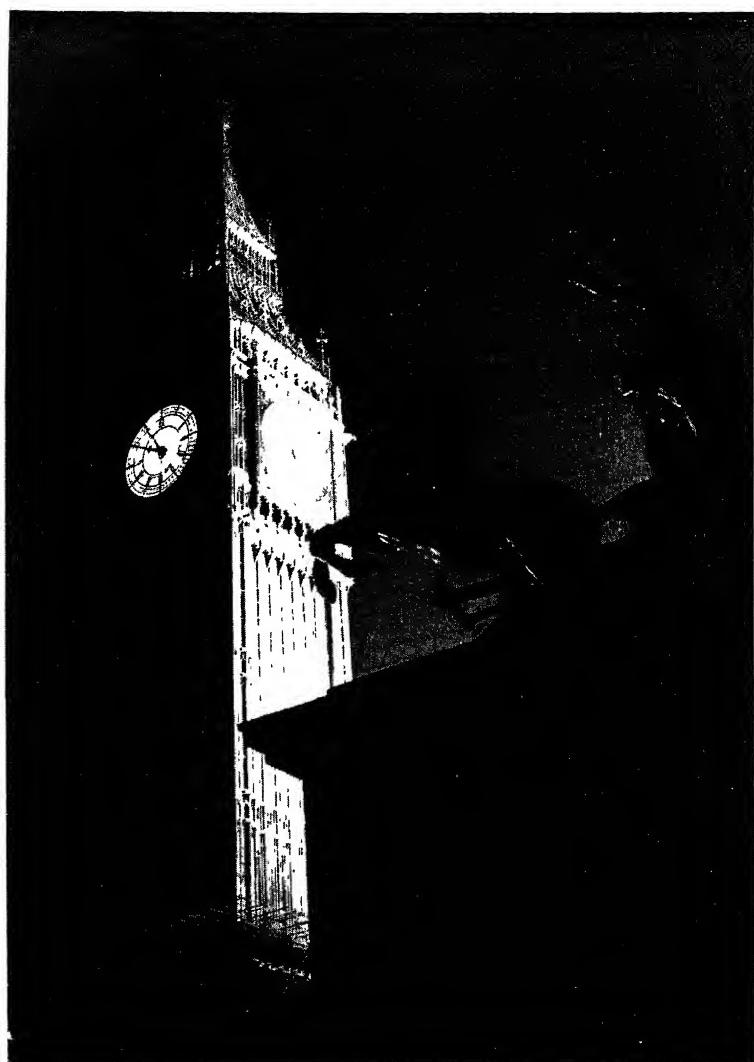
"The King!"

Frantic cheering rended the still air. Wave after wave of tumultuous sound rolled forth, while from the Palace detachments of Artillery, Dragoons, Hussars and Lancers, resplendent in magnificent uniforms, trailed out in glittering procession.

The cheering swelled to a deafening roar, unbounded, wild and unremitting. His Majesty's Silver Jubilee had begun, and the nation was showing in no uncertain voice its appreciation, its thankfulness and its joy.

Sitting erect, wearing a Field Marshal's scarlet uniform with white plumed hat, the King saluted the dipping colours of the Guards, and then turned to his cheering subjects. As he acknowledged their homage, the pomp and pageantry of this moment were infused with simplicity and human sincerity by means of the alchemy of personality. As there could be no doubt what the people thought of their King, so in that first gesture there could be no doubt of what His Majesty felt towards his people.

The Queen, superbly majestic, was a figure of silver-white. As the full-throated adulation struck across the



Central Press

BIG BEN FLOODED WITH LIGHT

A fascinating study of London's time-keeper against the dark night-sky.

short intervening space between the throngs and the Royal carriage, there flashed across her face for a moment the sign of an emotion deeper than joy, some feeling much greater than happiness. A glance of affection passed between her and the King; and then once more humanity was set gently aside in the service of majesty.

The roars of cheering went pulsing and rolling on, while the carriage, sparkling in the radiant sunshine and gay with its six Windsor greys caparisoned in scarlet and gold, passed through the tumultuous tossing background of hats and handkerchiefs. For once the British people had shed every vestige of their customary reserve.

INTO THE "CITY"

It is a pleasant convention, but a jealously guarded one, that the City of London is the Lord Mayor's, and that none shall enter save by his grace. This respected tradition dates from a time when the burgesses were wont to distrust their King when he came, usually on a money-hunting expedition, from the rival city of

Westminster, which lay on the other side of the fields. No longer are there fields to be traversed on this short journey, and no longer do our rulers make raids on the City treasures, but, although one trusted monarch may follow another, and the representative of monarchy may be the most lovable of men, it is not in the City of London's nature that she should surrender one iota of the continuous tradition that makes her unique among the cities of the world.

Thus it is, that whenever the King rides into the City, his way is barred until the Lord Mayor attends him with an invitation to proceed. When Queen Victoria rode in state to the Guildhall, Temple Bar was provided with gates, and these were closed against Her Majesty whilst she sued for permission to enter.

There is naught in this tradition that requires the witnesses of this brilliant and dignified formality to burst into the singing of 'For he's a jolly good fellow', but that is what happened when His Majesty King George V rode into the City of London on the day of his Silver Jubilee.

As the carriage of the Royal Procession approached the entrance to Fleet Street, where all that now remains of the old Temple Bar is the statue of the Griffin facing west, two constables stretched a crimson cord across



Central Press

THE ILLUMINATED DOME OF
ST PAUL'S
presented a most striking picture.

Majesty, who held it for a moment and then returned it into the keeping of the City, as Queen Elizabeth had done four hundred years before. Cheering then broke out anew; the clangour of the bells was drowned, and suddenly, led by some nameless singer whose honest feelings had triumphed over his sense of the historic solemnity of the occasion, the song was taken up. It was unorthodox, and unexpected, but no finer and more homely tribute to Their Majesties' unbounded personal popularity could have been devised.

Once more was the day made memorable. It will not be given to many to hear such words sung on such



Central Press

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Standing in its solemn glory after the crowds had left, long past midnight.

the roadway. The Lord Mayor, Sir Stephen Killik, crimson-robed and with bared head, advanced to meet Their Majesties. The cord was removed, and to an overwhelming turbulence of cheering the Royal escort trotted into sight and halted within a yard or two of the spot where, twenty-five years previously, His Majesty had been proclaimed King and Emperor with all the traditional ceremony that attends this ancient ceremony. As the Lord Mayor took the City Sword in its pearl-studded scabbard from the Sword Bearer, and the Serjeant-at-Arms reversed the Mace, a silence fell upon the throng, broken only by the pealing bells of St. Clements. The Sword was tendered to His

an occasion, and never again can the song be heard without a vision flitting through the mind, of a bright, sunlit scene of pomp and grandeur suddenly transformed from ritual to the spontaneous expression of heartfelt emotion.

AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

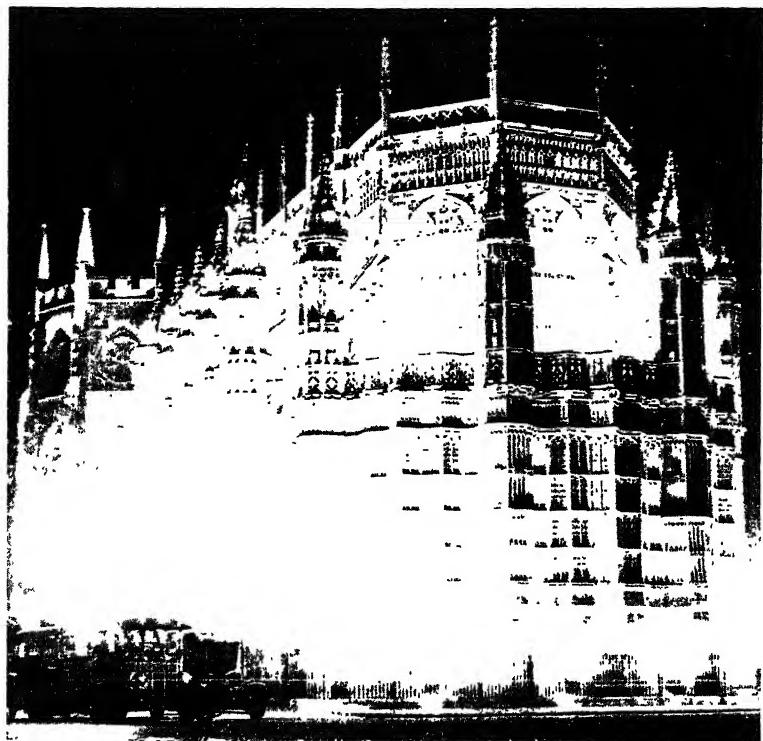
No other cathedral in the land could have provided a finer setting for this national service of historic importance. The grey colour that adds mystery and beauty to ecclesiastical edifices in Northern countries is at St. Paul's of a light pearly tint; and the light that streams in from the high clear windows is scarcely dimmed. From the great West door to the far end of the Choir, and across the wide open transepts and the vast space beneath the dome, the vista is unbroken.

The benevolent sun illuminated a superb scene, wherein men walked in the splendour of scarlet, dark blue, and deep black velvet, all emblazoned with gold. The whole floor of the building was brilliant with pageantry. Judges in their scarlet and ermine, Gentlemen-at-Arms in their tall, white-plumed helmets. A Nepalese head-dress, a spray of bird of paradise plumes rising out of a cap that was a filigree of diamonds. A bright Arab burnous. Saris shining against the silver grey stone. The many-hued garments of the Indian Princes. The Maharaja of Bikaner's towering, glittering turban bearing miniatures of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, heavily encrusted with jewels. These were points at which the dazzled eye came to rest in a scene of unparalleled magnificence.

The successive bursts of cheering from the crowds outside, as each of the processions drew up at the Cathedral steps, were as a distant, almost dissociated, background of sound to the solemnity that permeated the brilliant assembly within. Above the cheering a fanfare of trumpets rang out, and all eyes turned to the great West Door, where the mitred Bishop of London, together with the Dean and Canons and the Archbishop of Canterbury, awaited the arrival of the King and the Royal Family.

As Their Majesties entered, led by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in State procession, the alchemy of personality once more infused the pomp and ceremony with deep human feelings. Where all before had been stateliness, there was now sympathy and affection in addition. Although one should have known and expected it, there was an element of surprise in the realization that the Royal Procession was of a truly family nature. The King and Queen moved slowly down the wide, central aisle, followed by sons and grandsons, daughters and grand-daughters, the little princesses almost lost to sight in the rear.

The King was a little bowed, no longer a young man. The Queen, erect and lovely, the simple perfection of her dress splendidly effective amid all the plumes and jewels, the trappings, the uniforms, robes and sashes.



International

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The intricate beauty of Henry VIII's chapel, a splendid example of late perpendicular architecture, was seen at its best when floodlit.

The service went forward, with all the world as audience. It was a normal service of the English Church, simple and direct in its appeal. The Address by the Archbishop was brief, but it voiced the thought of millions in its statement that the King had earned the love as well as the loyalty of his people. As the Archbishop spoke of the past twenty-five years, and the fact that ancient monarchies in other countries had been swept away in the storms of revolution, while the Throne of Britain had become more secure, he placed the seal of solemn thanksgiving on a quarter of a century of the nation's life as well as on that of the King.

It has been something to give thanks for, this fine relationship that has come into being between the British Throne and the British people during this time. Never before have the crowned heads of a state been so blessed by gifts of sympathy and understanding that they have so inspired a nation by the force of their example. There was no one in that vast cathedral, or among the millions that thronged outside, who, with this to give thanks for, did not cry from his very heart, 'God Save the King.'

PARLIAMENT'S CONGRATULATIONS

Constitutionally, nothing in all the events and celebrations of the Silver Jubilee equalled in historical importance the presentation of humble Addresses from the Lords and Commons to His Majesty the King. In every phrase and in every moment of the occasion the formal acts of homage that the ceremony demanded were transcended. They were a dynamic assertion of

British constitutional liberty, and as such were a proud and explicit challenge to the world. All that had gone before this week of national thanksgiving had honoured the monarchy as a personal institution. Their Majesties had been given homage and affection for what they are, but in Westminster Hall they were honoured for what they stood for.

The setting had a singular, symbolic fitness. Westminster Hall, 'the very cradle', as the King said in his reply, 'of our envied Parliamentary institutions', has in the past seen many a struggle between the monarchy and the realm. Here mediæval parliaments had fought against the attempts of monarchs to assert their autocracy. Here Charles Stuart had been condemned to death as 'a tyrant', and Richard II had surrendered his crown. In this same place Warren Hastings had listened to the bitter rhetoric of Burke. There was much within these walls for constitutional remembrance, and it was well that the day should at last come when the ruling monarch should attend in this place to receive Addresses of congratulation from the Lords and faithful Commons assembled in joint session.

There was no pomp on this occasion. Most of the audience wore sombre black, only the judges brought a note of colour to the scene on the floor, but above, on the blue draped gallery beside the Royal platform, the orange, blue and white turbans of the Indian Princes stood out in bold contrast to the grey tones of the walls.

The Commons, led by the Speaker, filed into the hall in silence through the north door. The Lords entered from the opposite end, led by the Lord Chamberlain. Then for half an hour Parliament, thus assembled in joint session, awaited the arrival of the Princes and the King and Queen.

As Big Ben struck noon the King and Queen appeared: there was a fanfare of trumpets, and the great assembly rose to its feet as the King and Queen moved slowly to their places. The Lord Chancellor spoke in a clear resonant voice, praising the widening of liberty and the strengthening of constitutional monarchy that had grown side by side during the

reign. Then followed a personal tribute, which, for truth and freedom, has never had its equal in history. It was the assertion that in 'their Sovereign your subjects have discerned a man who by simply being himself has commanded their respect and appealed to their hearts'.

The Commons' Address stressed the flexibility and the strength of the Constitution, and in its personal references it was even more felicitous than that of the Lords. "To-day you are more than Sovereign; you are head of the family, and of a nation and an empire you have made a household."

Conventional form was completely abandoned in the King's reply. He spoke significantly of the Empire as an enclave of 'quiet government and peace' in a world in which 'fear and preparation for war are again astir,' an Empire in which 'many millions eat their daily bread with none to make them afraid'.

The historic ceremony ended with a remarkable scene, the like of which had never been seen in the Hall. The Lord Chancellor called for three cheers for the King and then three cheers for the Queen. The distinguished company cheered frantically. To a fanfare of trumpets Their Majesties walked slowly down through the legislators of Britain and the Empire towards the door. Arrived at the last point, where the awnings began, the King and Queen turned as though loath to leave. They stood and gazed over the scene they had left, across the assembled Peers and Commons, up the grey walls, high towards the lovely delicate Gothic windows, and into the magnificent timber roof that Richard II had built. The King of England had added another episode to the long and varied record of a hoary vaulted hall. It was a moment of history.

THE LORD MAYOR'S RECEPTION

Not for nearly one hundred years has the City of London entertained a Sovereign of England at a Reception and Ball, but, by the King's wish, this historic occasion was made as informal as possible. Even the State trumpeters were not in attendance, and the Royal car came without an escort.

Although the pomp and dignity of the City's hospitality had never before been more generously displayed, there went with it a pleasant air of informality which was typified by the Duke and Duchess of York dancing 'The Merry Widow' waltz together, while, on the *dais*, the Queen sat and talked to the Prince of Wales and the King stood chatting to the Lady Mayoress.

The civic palace of the City had become a hall of flowers. The general tone was a pale shade of pink, of carnations, hydrangeas and roses. Uniforms had been forbidden, and thus the magnificent gowns and jewels worn by the distinguished ladies present were afforded every opportunity of attaining their full glory. From their gallery, Gog and



Sport and General

JUBILEE STREET TEA-PARTIES

In many of the poorer districts of London, tea-parties for children were held in the streets on the Jubilee Day.

Magog, the City giants, gazed on a scene of shimmering pearl and gold, rose and blue, a glittering mosaic of lilac, tawny satin, the furred, blue robes of the Common Councilmen, the scarlet sashes of diplomatists, the scarlet and gold of the powdered footmen, and the sparkle of diamonds and the flash of thousands of medals.

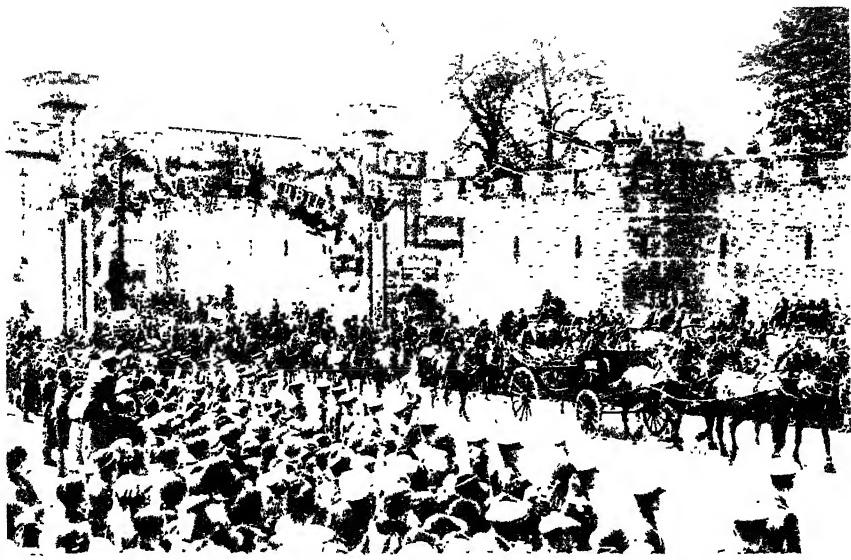
Church and State, the Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Law, the arts, industry, the Overseas Dominions—all were represented by one or two of their foremost figures. In all some two thousand guests were present, all anxiously awaiting the time when the two crimson and gold thrones, the only furnishing in the Great Hall, would be occupied. Above, the banners of the Guilds and City Companies hung over the gay scene, and the treasure of the Guildhall had been brought out to grace the occasion: the golden Mansion House plate; the jewelled sceptre, with its Anglo-Saxon shaft and its fifteenth century head; the City Purse, the gift of Queen Elizabeth; and the Charter of Liberties issued by William the Conqueror himself.

At ten o'clock the King and Queen arrived, unheralded. While men bowed and women curtseyed, Their Majesties walked across the Great Hall to the Library, where the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the City Corporation, presented them with a Jubilee gift—a beautiful clock of the Stuart period. Meanwhile dancing had restarted in the Hall, and a little while later the King and Queen returned and took up their seats on the *dais*. The Duke and Duchess of York danced together. The Prince of Wales joined the Queen and pointed out to her the banners and the finely carved roof. The Lord Mayor was brought into the conversation for further details. It was deliciously informal. Even the departure of the Royal party was unostentatious. Few saw them go; there was no formality, and the band did not stop. Even the City high officials, who are old in the art of wedding easy dignity to special occasion, were heard to remark that an event of such historic importance and interest had never been celebrated by them with less pomp and pageantry.

IN THE PROVINCES AND DOMINIONS

IN every part not only of the country but of the Empire Jubilee Day was marked by some signal commemoration in pageantry or prayer. London became the world's news-centre, and although the corners of the earth were bound together by the miracle of wireless, this did not diminish in the slightest degree the demand for news as generally known, and special correspondents sent to describe the Jubilee scenes dispatched millions of words by telephone and cable to every part of the world.

Even in London itself there were people who could take no part in the general rejoicing, owing to sickness



Sport and General

CELEBRATIONS IN CARDIFF

The Prince of Wales on behalf of His Majesty visited Cardiff to attend the Welsh Jubilee Celebrations. The Prince is seen here driving through Cardiff Castle on his way to the War Memorial and City Hall.

or infirmity, but all that decoration, special privileges, presentations and extra fare could do to bring an atmosphere of jubilation was freely and willingly exploited.

Nearly every street in every city, town and village of Great Britain was an avenue of waving colour; where money had been short, love and loyalty had conspired to achieve wonders in home-made decorations, many of them in the long run far superior in taste and gaiety to their more expensive fellows. Throughout the country the day's proceedings began with united church services of thanksgiving; in some places this was held early so that people could join in the national thanksgiving by means of the radio at home; at others the sounds and words of St. Paul's came floating over the town market place or village green, where the populace had gathered.

After the service the country towns turned to military, naval or Air Force parades, the villages to fairs and fetes, to carnivals and sports. But everywhere the afternoon belonged to the children and the aged. In poor streets, on village greens, in Church halls and in vicarage and country-house gardens tables were set for tea groaning under huge loads of buns and Jubilee 'mugs'. Tea parties were given for thousands at a time, and at Coventry 1,200 old folks of over seventy years sat down to a Jubilee dinner given by the town.

Lords Lieutenants of the counties represented the King in the large towns, taking the salute at the marches past and acting as spokesmen for the people in the conveyance of loyal greetings.

Night was the time for fireworks and for beacons. A nation-wide chain of fires was lit, starting from that in Hyde Park lit by the King in Buckingham Palace, and flashing from hilltop to hilltop from Surrey to the Chilterns, over to Dartmoor, up into the heart of Wales, on to the Midlands and north to Lancashire, over the Border to Scotland where floating beacons on rafts in



Central Press

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK AT EDINBURGH

The Duke is addressing an assembly at Edinburgh where he attended the Jubilee Celebrations on behalf of His Majesty

the lochs vied with the blazing tops of Ben Nevis and lesser peaks. And so to the Islands, to the Outer Hebrides, to Kyle, Gairloch, Dornie, Harris and Uist, which presented an unforgettable scene.

Two thousand officially recognised beacon fires, and many more thousands of lesser bonfires blazed from end to end of the country at midnight on Jubilee Day.

Throughout the Empire the weather was of the same kindness as that which graced the London ceremonies. New Zealand, eleven hours ahead of London time, was the first to be able to greet the King, but here alone the weather would not co-operate. The celebrations lost nothing of ardour, however, and throughout the country, from the capital to the smallest back blocks township, enthusiastic loyalty was given its full expression.

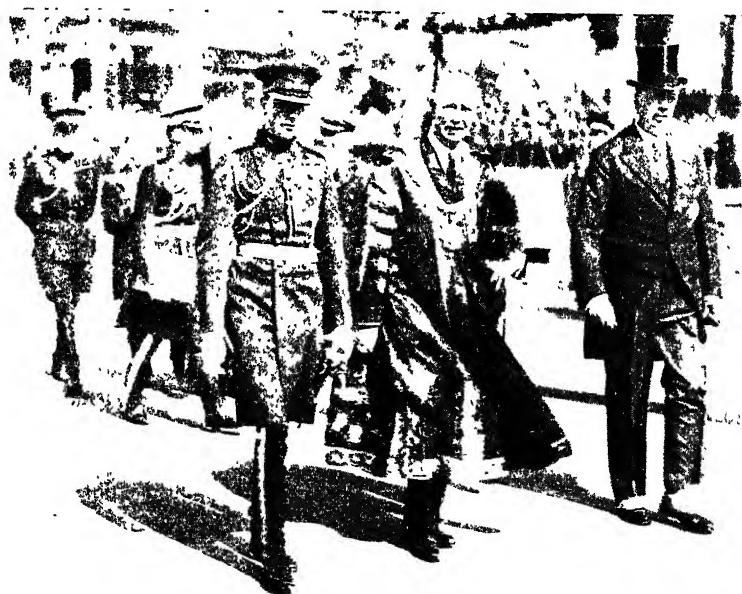
In Australia each of the capitals celebrated with service and parade, with music and bonfires, with treats for the aged and the young. Canada rose at dawn to listen to the broadcast from St. Paul's, and at Ottawa 30,000 people gathered on Parliament Hill to welcome Lord and Lady Bessborough as they drove up to the accompaniment of chimes from the carillon of the Peace Tower.

The city of St. John's, Newfoundland, turned out to watch 7,000 school children plant a row of Jubilee trees; and the Kenya natives celebrated the occasion in feasting and dancing.

All the British colonies in the towns of the Continent, from Stockholm to Vigo, from Bordeaux to Athens publicly celebrated the Jubilee with service and procession, fete or banquet; and the radio made them one with every English-speaking fellow-patriot throughout the world. British Ambassadors the world over entertained in the name and in the spirit of Jubilee.

THANKSGIVING

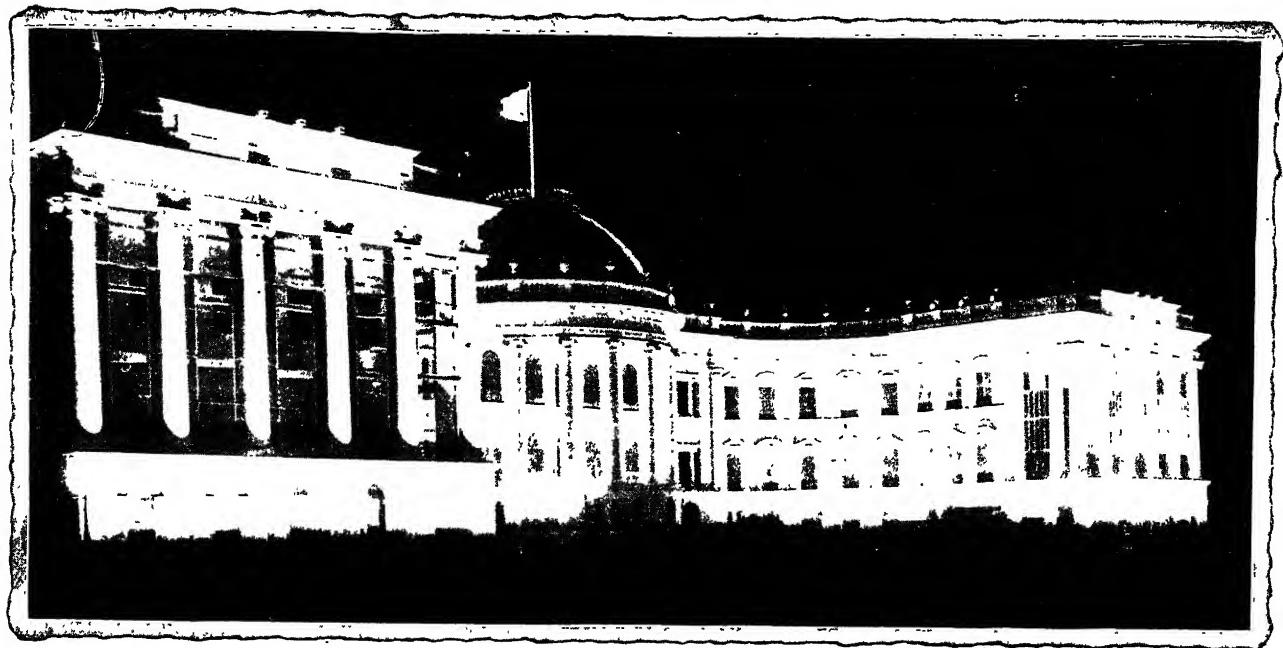
*A*t the Thanksgiving Service held in St Paul's on May 6, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's accession to the Throne, the Order of Service included an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the course of this His Grace said: "Twenty-five years have passed since the reign of our beloved Sovereign began. Looking back upon them we realise, as he of all men must, that more perhaps than in any previous period of our long history they have been years of almost unbroken anxiety and strain. They began in an atmosphere of embittered party strife. Into the midst of them came suddenly the fiercest ordeal which the nation has ever been summoned to face. Since then have followed years of toilsome effort in the midst of a world restless, bewildered, broken by the shock of war, to revive the trade and industry on which the lives of multitudes depend and to find the bases of a settled peace. Yet beneath the troubled surface there has been in the life of our nation the deep underflow of a spirit of unity, confidence, and steadfast strength. That spirit has found a centre in the Throne. Elsewhere ancient monarchies have been swept away by the storms of revolution. Here the Throne has been established in ever stronger security across the seas during these twenty-five years the attainment of full nationhood by the great Dominions has been acknowledged. The Empire has become a fellowship of self-governing peoples. Yet their freedom has not lessened but strengthened loyalty to the one Commonwealth, and it is in the one Throne that they find the symbol and bond of their unity."



Central Press

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN BELFAST

Entering the City Hall with the Mayor for the Jubilee Celebrations in which he represented the King.



Johston and Hoffmann

FLOODLIT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA

Great splashes of red, white and blue light gave a strikingly beautiful effect to Government House in its blue-black sylvan setting on the Jubilee illumination night.

THE JUBILEE IN CALCUTTA

THE festive Jubilee week in Calcutta opened on May 3, with a Silver Jubilee Ball and India Pageant at the Grand Hotel, followed by a police parade and an international football match on the 4th. The 6th May, the Jubilee Day, was a day of great and varied festivities, which began in the early hours of the morning and continued till late at night. There were *pujas* and prayers in temples, pagodas, churches, synagogues and mosques all over the city in the morning ; at mid-day school-children and the poor of all communities and classes were feasted ; and in the evening there was a round of shows, illumination and display of fireworks. A commemoration military parade followed by a special aeroplane demonstration was held on the 7th, and on the 9th, about 40,000 school-children were treated to free cinema shows. This brought the Jubilee week to a happy conclusion.

PREPARATIONS

The preparations for the celebrations had begun as early as the 30th March, when at a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, called by the Sheriff, at the Town Hall, the necessary plans were made and a General Celebration Committee with a strong Executive Committee was formed to work them out. Maharaja Sir P. C. Tagore was elected President, the Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi (since knighted) Secretary, and Mr. P. N. Tagore (since made a Raja) Treasurer of the Committee, supported by several Sub-Committees, each in charge of a particular work.

The ball and pageant at the Grand Hotel on the 3rd May was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Calcutta Jubi-

lee Celebrations Committee. On Saturday, the 4th May, was celebrated the "Flag Day", when no less than 7,00,000 flags were sold. In the morning there was a ceremonial parade of the Calcutta Police and Fire Brigade at the Police Training School. A unique feature of this parade was a contingent of guard-of-honour of fifty officers and men who were in the force before His Majesty ascended the Throne. The guard-of-honour, which was drawn up facing the parade at the entrance to the parade-ground, was under the command of two officers who were on special duty with Their Majesties when they visited Calcutta.

In the afternoon an international football match was played in aid of the Calcutta Jubilee Fund by Indians against Europeans, for the Santosh Challenge Cup, specially presented by the Raja of Santosh on this occasion. The game resulted in victory for the Indian side.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES

A Royal salute of thirty-one guns fired from Fort William heralded the dawn of the Jubilee Day, the 6th of May. In the morning special thanksgiving services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Andrew's Church. In the former the Metropolitan delivered a special sermon. His Excellency Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, who had come down early in the morning from Darjeeling to join the local celebrations, attended the services at both the churches. Later, he went to the Ellenborough Course in the *maidan* to see the feeding of the poor. In the evening he held a special *durbar* at the Legislative Council Chamber when he distributed the King's Jubilee Medals. The recipients of the medal ranged from eminent scholars, scientists and University professors down to the ordinary *jamadar* who might have rendered any meritorious service in any form. After



Statesman

FEEDING OF THE POOR—HINDUS

one place constituted a remarkable feat of organisation, and it was mainly due to efficient service rendered by these volunteers that the feeding went off so smoothly. His Excellency Sir John Anderson who attended the feeding was evidently pleased with the arrangements. Several ladies and gentlemen, both Indian and European, also visited the place, and the members of the Executive Committee, headed by the Maharaja Tagore, were in constant attendance.

The Corporation of Calcutta provided some forty tanks for the storage of drinking water and also made adequate lavatory and conservancy arrangements. Those who had occasion to visit the spot were greatly impressed by the liberality of the citizens of Calcutta who made this feast a great success. The Marwari community of Calcutta bore the entire cost of feeding the Hindu poor.

Food was also distributed to about 1,500 poor members of the Christian community in their homes or in recognized institutions, most of them being indigent Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Four hundred poor Chinese were fed in the Chinese quarters of the town.

ENTERTAINMENT OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN

The school-children of Calcutta, about 1,25,000 in number, were entertained in their respective schools. Instead of massing the

children together at one place, which would have been a great thing from the spectacular point of view, this method was followed for the sake of convenience.

In the morning the pupils met in their schools to hear addresses from their teachers on topics appropriate to the occasion. They were treated to light refreshments. Excellent arrangements were made under the capable direction of Mr. C. C. Biswas, who was in charge of the School-Children Entertainment Committee, of which Mr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, was Chairman. The Education Department of the Corporation of Calcutta, under its able head, Mr. K. P. Chatto-padhyaya, rendered conspicuous service in this connection.

In the evening most of the schools illuminated their own buildings as part of the general scheme of illumination.

BRATACHARI SPORTS

In the afternoon, near the Ochterloney Monument in the *maidan*, there was a display of physical feats by about one thousand Bratachari boys and girls. A huge crowd assembled there to witness the performance. The programme, which opened with a song of salutation to His Majesty the King-Emperor and "yell" to the *Mahapalak*, His

ENTRANCE TO THE POOR-FEEDING PANDAL

Thirty thousand poor Hindus and Muslims were fed inside a specially erected pandal.



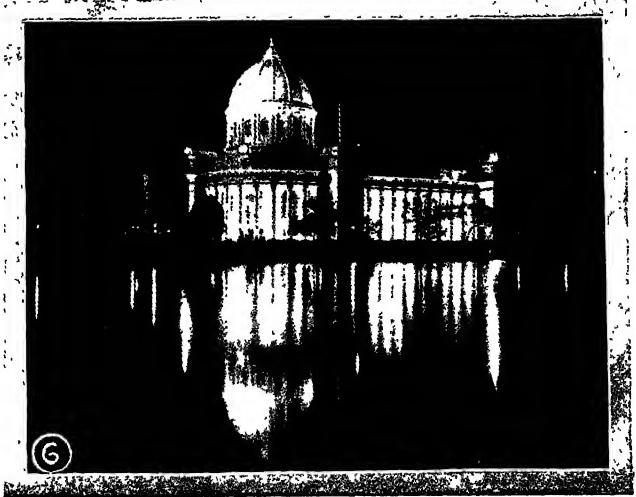
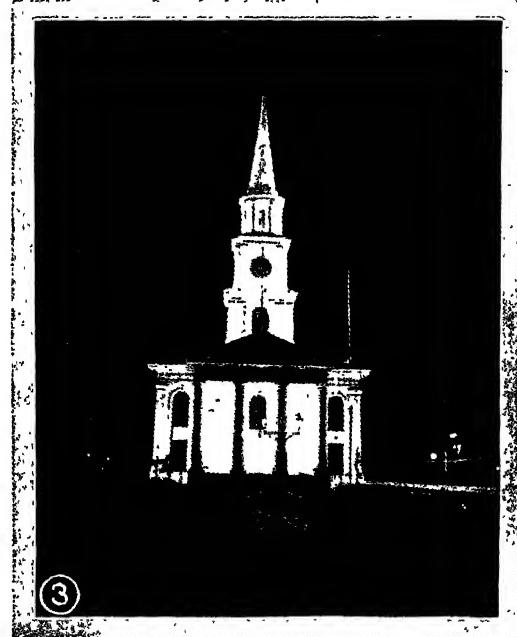
D. Chatterjee



D. Chatterjee

FEEDING OF THE POOR—MUSLIMS

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette Souvenir Number



Photos by V. R. Aiyar, T. P. Sen, Bourne and Shepherd, Tarak Das and B. K. Ghosh.

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS IN CALCUTTA

Excellency the Governor, consisted of a series of entertaining indigenous dances such as the *kathi*, *dhali*, *raibeshe*, *jhunur* and *baul*. Every item of the performance was excellently executed under the direction of a number of well-known exponents of the art.

With dusk came the illuminations, and throughout Calcutta they were on a most spectacular scale. Chowringhee, Esplanade, Park Street, Chittaranjan Avenue, Government Place, Old Court House Street, Dalhousie Square, Clive Street were the chief centres of popular attraction. Main roads, particularly those running in the vicinity of the large number of brilliantly illuminated buildings, were blocked from kerb to kerb with vehicular traffic. Pavements were no less congested with pedestrians. In Chowringhee, cars of all kinds were often as many as six and seven abreast. At junctions, cars, buses and horse-drawn carriages and rickshaws, all heavily laden with sight-seers bent on viewing the illumination, became inextricably mixed. Along the whole route past Government House and the Council Chamber, pedestrians flocked in thousands, young and old, and in the direction of the Victoria Memorial and St. Paul's Cathedral the crowd was, perhaps, the largest.

THE ILLUMINATIONS

Around the magnificently lit buildings, thousands of sight-seers lingered, greatly impressed by miracles of



THE MAHARAJA TAGORE

Much of the success of the Jubilee Week in Calcutta was due to the lead and guidance that Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore gave to the Celebrations Committee of which he was the President. The Maharaja, it may be recalled, was selected by Lord Curzon to represent the city of Calcutta at the Coronation ceremony of King-Emperor Edward VII in 1902.

the Lascar Memorial, the General Post Office and St. Andrew's Church, whilst a scheme of white floodlight was arranged for the west side of the Prinsep's Memorial.

THE KING'S MESSAGE

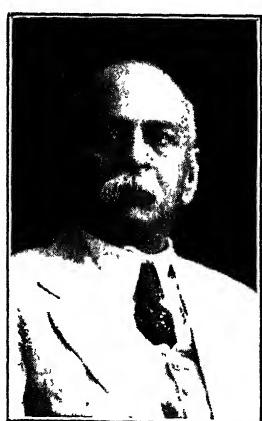
Those who stayed out a little longer at night to



A. H. GHUZNAVI



A. F. M. ABDUL ALI



A. C. BANERJEE



C. C. BISWAS

A varied programme of celebrations extending over nearly a week was put through with perfect smoothness by the initiative and organization of the Sheriff of Calcutta, Sir Halim Ghuznavi, as he now is. Thirty thousand poor Muslims and Hindus were fed on the 'Maidan' under the supervision of MR. A. F. M. ABDUL ALI and MR. A. C. BANERJEE respectively, constituting a remarkable feat of organization, which was again in evidence in the entertainment of nearly a lakh and a half school-children of Calcutta under the direction of MR. C. C. BISWAS assisted by the Education Department of the Corporation of Calcutta.

light wrought by the experts in modern flood illumination. There was the towering and slender Ochterloney Monument, rearing its white column to the sky and crowned with red and blue. The great dome of the Victoria Memorial, bathed in soft beams from concealed sources, gave the illusion of a transparency lit from within,—a delicate effect in contrast to the bold sea of light that drenched the Legislative Council Chamber, and the great splashes of red, white and blue that gave a strikingly beautiful effect to Government House in its blue-black shadowy sylvan setting.

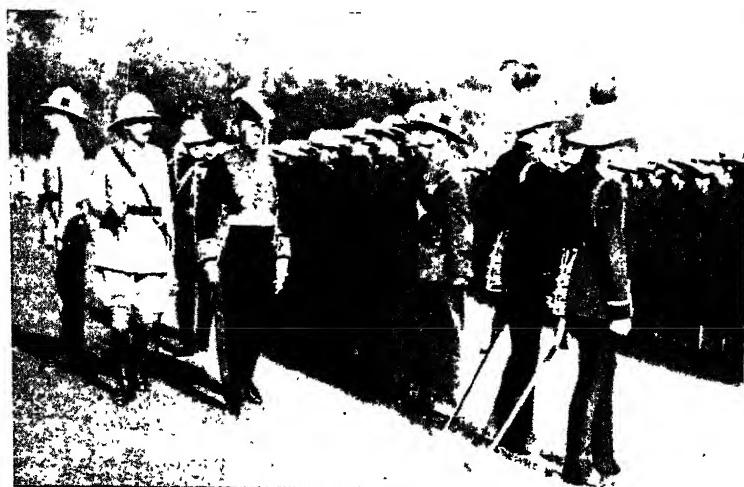
The illumination of the Writers' Building was confined to white light on the centre colonnade and surmounting pediments, which, when viewed across the water from the opposite side of Dalhousie Square, was indeed impressive. A particularly arresting sight was the St. Paul's Cathedral, which was floodlit on its southern side with plain white light showing off the lines of its architecture, particularly when viewed from Lower Circular Road across the tank. Other public buildings which were floodlighted by similar schemes were the domes of the General Post Office and St. Andrew's Church.



Photos by V. R. Aiyar, J. K. Sanyal and the "Statesman"

JUBILEE SPORTS AND PARADES IN CALCUTTA

1. "BRATACHARI" GIRLS PLAYING 'LATHI'; 2. INDIAN CAVALRY MARCHING PAST, 3. INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH ON THE 'MAIDAN'; 4. TRACTOR-DRAWN GUNS OF THE BENGAL ARTILLERY (A.F.) ON THE 'MAIDAN', 5. "RAIBESHE" WAR-DANCE; 6. THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION 'TAKING THE SALUTE' OF THE GIRL GUIDES ON THE MARCH; 7. THE POLICE PARADE.



Statesman

THE GOVERNOR INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR

His Excellency Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, who came down from Darjeeling to Calcutta to participate in the celebrations on the Jubilee Day, held a Durbar for the distribution of the Jubilee Medals. He is seen here inspecting the Guard of Honour prior to entering the Bengal Legislative Council chamber where the Durbar was held.

see the illuminations were privileged to hear the message of the King-Emperor to his people broadcast from the Buckingham Palace. In his address, His Majesty, who had been "deeply touched by all the greetings," which had reached him from the Dominions, Colonies and India, exhorted his subjects to give their country of their best. At the end of the address His Majesty seemed to be so overcome with emotion that his words were almost inaudible to listeners in Calcutta. Loudspeakers were installed at Dalhousie Square, Eden Gardens, Curzon Gardens, Presidency General Hospital and Medical College Hospital, College Square, Howrah Maidan, Carmichael Hospital, in the Maidan near the Tattoo Ground and Victoria Memorial, Allen Garden, Park Street, Ballygunge Park and Continental Hotel, from which His Majesty's broadcast message was relayed. Earlier, His Excellency the Viceroy had broadcast a special message thanking His Majesty for his constant interest in the welfare of all his subjects in India.

MILITARY PARADE

On the morning of Tuesday, the 7th May, a commemoration military parade was held on the Maidan. Amongst the regiments that took part in the parade were the Bengal Artillery (A. F.), a detachment of the 15th Lancers, Calcutta Light Horse (A. F.), the Fortress Company, the 1st Devonshire Regiment, Calcutta and Presidency Battalion (A. F.), Calcutta Scottish (A. F.), 27th Rajputs, and the University Corps (A. F.), the Ex-Servicemen's Association, the Armed Police, the Eastern Frontier Rifles, the Mercantile Marine, the Fire Brigade, St. John's Ambulance Corps, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and the Salvation Army. There was the firing of the

customary salute of guns and *feu-de-joie* and the playing of the National Anthem by the band of the Devonshire Regiment. The parade stretchd over a frontage of nearly half a mile. During the march past, the salute was taken by Mr. A. J. Dash, Commissioner, Presidency Division. There was a demonstration of aerial flights, a fleet of aeroplanes droning overhead, all through during the progress of the parade. In the afternoon a combined rally of the three Scouts Associations was held under the direction of Mr. K. C. De, the Asst. Provincial Commissioner, preceded by a route march from the Cenotaph.

FIREWORKS

Towards the close of the day, a fireworks display began on the southern glacis of Fort William. The main idea of this display was to give a free demonstration of fireworks to as many citizens of Calcutta as possible, and the programme was arranged to consist chiefly of aerials, that is to say, rockets and shells, which burst at a height, so that even those in the back rows of the crowd could see most of the programme.

A large area in the best position was reserved for children up to twelve years of age from the various schools. The display, which lasted for about an hour and a half, was striking. At night the programme of illuminations was repeated as on the previous day.

On Thursday, the 9th May, about 40,000 schoolchildren were treated to free cinema shows. Thirty-three cinema houses co-operated with the Celebrations Committee, some giving two and some three performances during the day.



Tarak Das

ENTERTAINMENT OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN

Pupils of a local girls' school celebrating the Jubilee with music and sweets.



Kinsey Brothers, Simla

FLOODLIT VICEREGAL LODGE AT SIMLA

Throughout the Jubilee Week the Viceregal Lodge at Simla was a pretty sight beautifully floodlit.

IN INDIAN CITIES AND STATES

SIMLA

FROM the smallest town to the largest city, all India celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties with thanksgiving services, gun-salutes, military reviews, illuminations, bonfires, feeding of the poor, and free entertainments of children. They began in Simla, the summer capital of India, with an open-air thanksgiving service on the Ridge at which over six thousand people attended, including the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Chetwode, members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and their wives and all high civil and military officials.

The service was followed by many impressive ceremonies, the most important of which was the military tattoo held at Annandale. After this came the display of fire-works on the Ridge on May 7. A crowd of 25,000 people, perhaps the largest assembled in Simla, witnessed this magnificent performance. Earlier in the evening, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon were present at a benefit cinema show at the Prince of Wales Theatre in aid of the Jubilee Fund. The picture shown was "The Soul of a Nation", portraying the story of the British people from the beginning of the present century. Another item of interest was the Khattak dance by the 10th Baluch Regiment, the participants shouting shrill battle cries, waving curved swords in the air, their dark hair flying wildly with the vigour of their movements, manifesting the instinct of fight in its wildest, most untamed and yet gayest form. Besides, there was illumination all over the city on a most generous scale. All buildings and shops were illuminated and decorated with flags. The Mall was thronged with people up to a late hour at night. The streets were crowded with

people as mixed as you could get anywhere—*saris*, boiled shirts, uniforms and *dhoties* mingling together, an immense variety of faces from Tibetans with bobbed hair and high Mongolian cheek-bones, to Pathans with beards, all participating in the festivities which showed their common allegiance to one King.

DELHI

Delhi was no less a magnificent spectacle than Simla on the Jubilee Day, due perhaps to the official efforts specially concentrated on this young capital of ancient India. At night it looked like a fairyland, more wonderful than any that princesses ever beheld in the most daring of fairy tales. Illuminations were on the grandest scale. To fountains, green avenues of trees, glittering watercourses, the stately line of the vista itself, the lofty and dignified structure of the Secretariat, the eyes of New Delhi dwellers had long become accustomed. But here was a transformation such as only an artist could have created. No wonder that people poured out in tens of thousands to feast their eyes on this new vision of delight and entrancement.

Earlier in the day impressive scenes were witnessed at the ceremonial parade held at the Garrison Parade Ground, in the cantonments, and a special Jubilee *mela* was organized at the Fort, which continued for seven days. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon came down from Simla to witness the final day's programme. Delhi will long remember the Jubilee—not least because of the *mela* and the entertainment provided by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in Connaught Place. There were also sports, displays by school children, stirring music by the pipe and drum band of the 1st Kumaon Rifles, and the ever-popular fireworks.

Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, scholars from many schools, and boys of the Reformatory School lent colour

The Imperial Silver Jubilee Commemoration Volume

to the occasion. An elaborate programme including the building of the Union Jack, a slow cycle race, putting, ping-pong, a May-pole dance and lantern drill was performed. The Chief Commissioner distributed the prizes.

BOMBAY

In Bombay the Silver Jubilee celebrations commenced with thanksgiving services in many of the churches, mosques and temples. The entire city put on a gay appearance and the streets were ablaze with flags, festoons and illuminations. The entire area from Apollo Bunder to Crawford Market was one sea of multi-coloured lights. In the morning a rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides was held at the Cooperage, which was addressed by His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay. His Excellency explained to them the meaning of the British Empire. He said that the most striking thing about it was that it was truly democratic. Just as the British Empire stood for democracy so had the King-Emperor stood for everything that democracy meant.

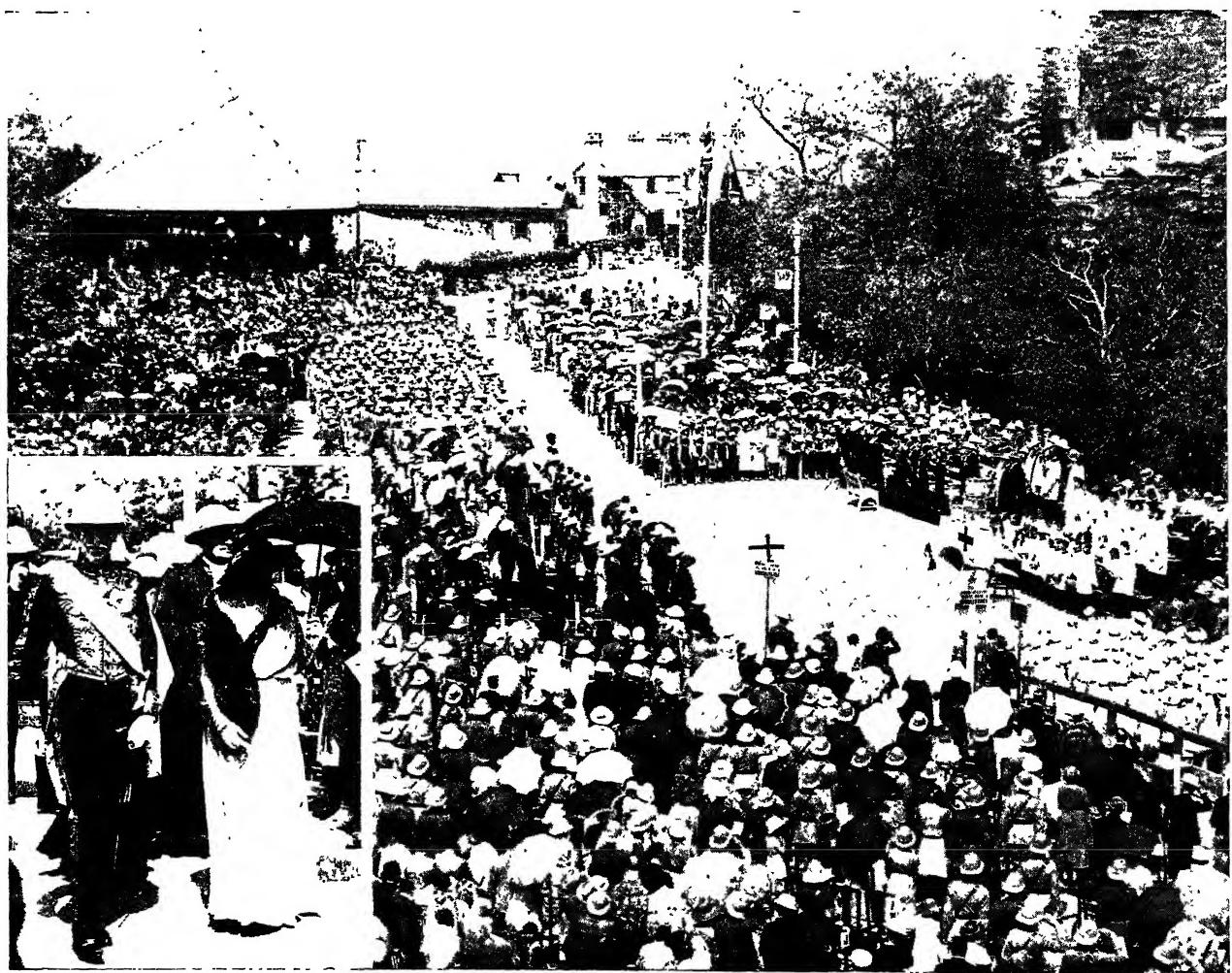
During the day there was a naval pageant in the R.M.S. Yards followed later by a State banquet at Government House.

ALLAHABAD

In Allahabad at a Durbar held on May 6th at which the Commissioner presided, tributes were paid to Their Majesties. The Commissioner then presented the Jubilee medals and Sanads. There was a large attendance at the Jubilee Parade held in the morning, Sir Mohammad Suleiman, the Chief Justice, taking the salute. Services were held in all the churches and Hindus offered prayers at *Triveni Sangam*. Moslems also held congregational prayers in mosques. A special function was held at the High Court when the Chief Justice addressed the members of the Bench and Bar.

POONA

In cars and lorries, on cycles and on foot, enormous crowds passed through all the thoroughfares of Poona to view the illuminations organized in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their



Statesman

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT SIMLA

The Jubilee Thanksgiving Service at Simla, the Summer Capital of the Government of India, was held on the Ridge, attended by His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Countess of Willingdon and other members of the Government of India.



Majesties' reign. All public buildings in the cantonment and in the city were most effectively flood-lit, the most striking being the Cenotaph. About 30,000 to 40,000 people thronged the racecourse to see the military tattoo, which was a great success and which ended with a brilliant display of fireworks.

MADRAS

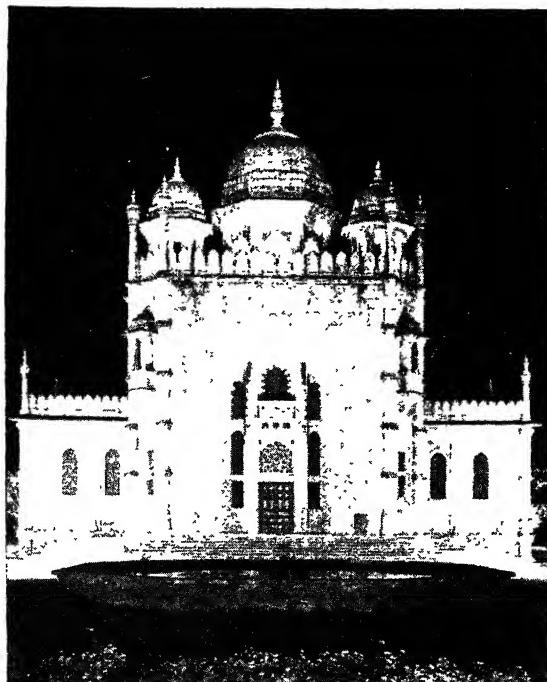
Madras began the Silver Jubilee celebrations with a salute of 31 guns fired from the Fort in the morning. A ceremonial parade by the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment was held and thanksgiving services were held in churches, temples and other religious institutions. There was a large influx of people to the city who took advantage of concession rates offered by the Railways to participate in the celebrations.

NAGPUR

Nagpur donned festive garb on May 6, when the Jubilee celebrations commenced with a ceremonial parade at which the Commissioner took the salute. A procession with Their Majesties' portraits, prayers, fireworks and illuminations were included in the programme.

RANGOON

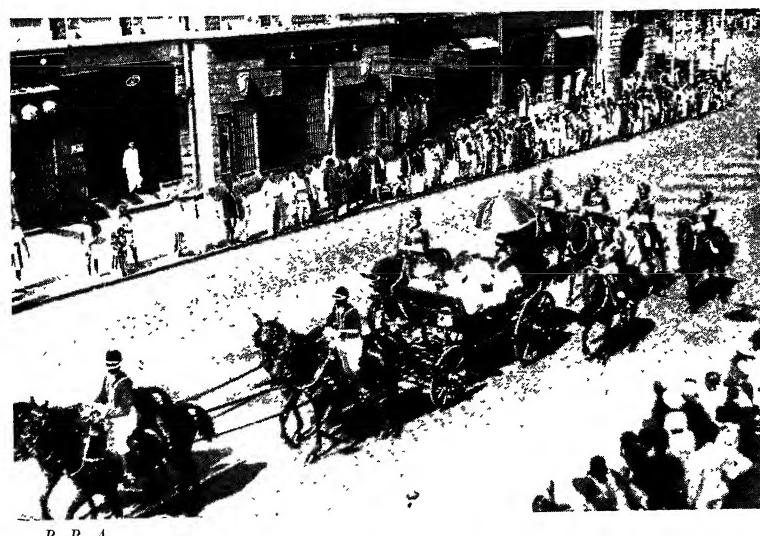
Jubilee celebrations commenced in Rangoon with thanksgiving services in churches and other places of worship by different communities. His Excellency the Governor attended the service at the Cathedral, while prayers were offered invoking blessings of God on Their Majesties at the golden Pagoda. Several thousands of poor people were fed at different places of the city. A large crowd witnessed the boat race and other variety entertainments at the Royal Lakes, which were transformed into a dreamland by multi-coloured illuminations. Government buildings,



Klein and Peyerl, Madras

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS IN MADRAS

Jubilee illuminations in Madras were carried on in an extensive scale. One of the finest spectacles was the Victoria Technical Institute.



P. P. A

JUBILEE IN BOMBAY

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne drove in state to attend a Thanksgiving Service at St. Thomas Cathedral.

including the Government House and other principal edifices, were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags. His Excellency visited the feeding of the poor, and, at night, drove round the city witnessing illuminations.

PATNA

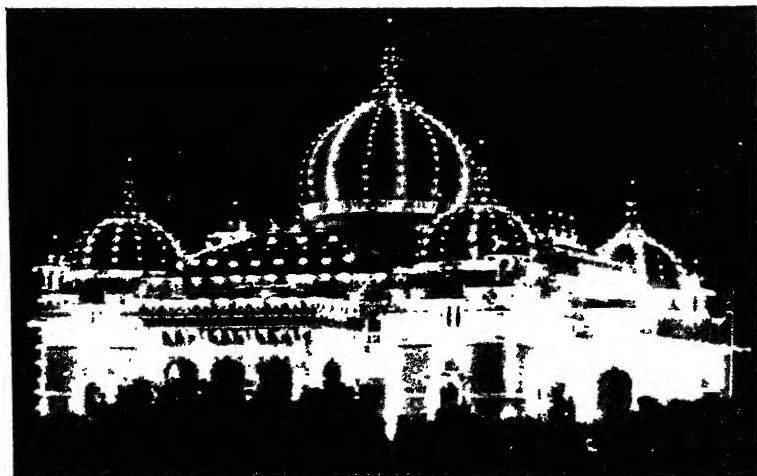
The Divisional Commissioner attended the military and police parade held in celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee on the *maidan* at Bankipore. A salute of 22 guns was fired on the arrival of the Commissioner, who reviewed a company of the East Yorkshire Regiment and took the salute. The Commissioner then presented the Jubilee medals to the recipients. All the principal buildings in the city were illuminated at night with multi-coloured lights.

SHILLONG

The Silver Jubilee celebrations commenced at Shillong held at Welsh-Presbyterian Church followed by a military parade on the cricket ground where His Excellency the Governor distributed the Jubilee medals. In the evening a *mela* was held at the racecourse where agricultural and horticultural shows were arranged. Khasi dance with characteristic costumes formed an interesting feature of the *mela*. A rally of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides was also held in the evening followed by a hockey match between the Khasis and the Europeans, at both of which the Governor with his personal staff attended.

HYDERABAD

The Jubilee celebrations were no less splendid and colourful in the Indian States. Throughout His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, the Jubilee was observed as a public holiday. Military sports were held at the Feteh Maidan in the presence of the Nizam himself, while the Town Hall, public gardens, the Hyderabad Broad and



Baluchi Studio Quetta

QUETTA SANDEMAN MEMORIAL HALL ILLUMINATED

Meter Gauge Railway stations, the Secunderabad station and Municipal Corporation Hall were illuminated and decorated. Sweets were distributed by the Municipality to orphans and poor children at various centres in the city. On May 7 and 8, arrangements were made for the feeding of the poor, and distribution of clothes. A Military Tattoo organized by the Military authorities in Secunderabad on May 16 was a most impressive spectacle.

The closing day of the Jubilee, May 18, was observed throughout Hyderabad and Secunderabad by illumination of public buildings. Apart from the personal contribution of Rs. 25,000 made by His Exalted Highness himself, His Exalted Highness's Government have contributed Rs. 2,00,000 towards the Jubilee Fund.

INDORE

At Indore, on May 6, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations commenced with the firing of a Royal salute by the Holkar State Artillery. Alms were distributed to the poor and special food was supplied to the prisoners in the Central Jail. Prayers were offered in the State temple, (Gopal Mandir), private temples, mosques and Agyari. In the evening, the palaces, the public buildings and private houses were illuminated. There was also a display of bonfires on the hills.

On Tuesday, May 7, a fête was held at Biscœ Park, which was attended by large crowds of people. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani visited the fête, which concluded with a display of fireworks. On May 8, sweets were distributed to school children and sports were arranged at all the educational institutions. In the evening the Boy Scouts gave a display of camp fire. In the evening of May 10, Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani held a banquet to commemorate the Jubilee, at which Jubilee medals were presented by His Highness to the recipients.

His Highness the Maharaja contributed a sum of Rs. 75,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund.

PATIALA

At Patiala, as at Indore, prayers were offered at all places of worship ; food was distributed among the poor throughout the day ; sweets were given to students of schools and colleges, prisoners in jails and inmates of leper asylums, poor houses and orphanages all over the State. A public fair was held at the race-course. State buildings were illuminated at night. One hundred and twenty-five prisoners were released. A general remission of a day's labour was granted to all prisoners.

BHOPAL

At dawn guns boomed from the fort to start the celebrations ; prayers were offered. At noon H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal declared open a carnival at the request of Princess Taj Abida Sultan, heiress-apparent of Bhopal and President of the Jubilee Committee. After

sunset private and public buildings were illuminated. There was a banquet and references were made to His Majesty's rule. His Highness presented Jubilee medals to civil and military officers and representatives of the public. The State servants and public have collected one lakh of rupees, which will be spent on the extension of existing medical relief to women in the State in commemoration of this auspicious occasion.

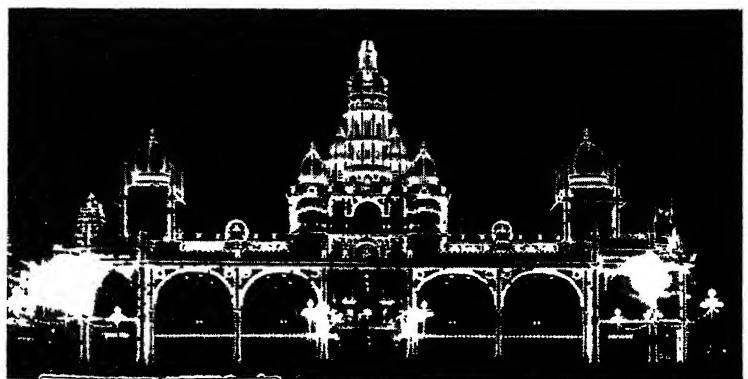
BARODA

Great enthusiasm marked the Jubilee celebrations in Baroda city which was crowded by many visitors from the surrounding country. The great event of the Jubilee day was a big *mela* at the public park at which there were displays of wrestling, dancing and singing by nautch girls, feats of magic and joy-rides.

In a durbar held in Luxmivilas Palace, Lt.-Col. Evans-Gordon handed over to the Yuvaraj a *kharita* addressed to the Maharaja Saheb by the Viceroy. A copy of it was read by the Resident after which a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery.

At the durbar the Yuvaraj conveyed the following message from His Highness to His Majesty :

"His Highness and the people of the State beg to tender their loyal felicitations to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the auspicious occasion of the completion



Shankar & Co., Mysore

THE PALACE AT MYSORE

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette Souvenir Number

of the 25th year of his glorious and beneficent reign and pray to Almighty that His Majesty may be spared for many more years and continue in his exalted position to be a source of light and happiness and strength to the Princes and people of India."

Jubilee medals were presented to several nobles and high officers of the State.

JODHPUR

Jubilee celebrations in Jodhpur opened with a Royal salute of 101 guns on Monday at Raikabagh Palace, which was attended by all Sardars and senior officials. Before the investiture, His Highness the Maharaja received Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick, A.-G.-G., Western Rajputana States, who delivered a *kharita* from the Viceroy.

Prisoners were released or were given remission of sentences and the cancellation of debts, amounting to Rs. 8½ lakhs, was then announced. In the evening, a great crowd attended an "At Home" and sports meeting and a fireworks display. The Maharaja and Maharani were present. At night all the main buildings were illuminated.

TRAVANCORE

At a durbar held for the first time since the accession to *gadi* by the present Maharaja, Colonel Garstin, Agent to the Governor-General, handed the Maharaja, the Viceroy's *kharita*, which was read by the Dewan. The Durbar closed with the customary distribution of *attar* and *pan supari*.

The *kharita* from the Viceroy to the Maharaja of Travancore expressed sincere pleasure at the preparations which the Maharaja has made in order to commemorate the Jubilee and gratification at this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection. It referred to the magnificent example of duty and service set by His Majesty which has gained the whole-hearted devotion and loyalty of all his subjects throughout the Empire.

KASHMIR

The Jubilee celebrations in Kashmir were held with great pomp. Two days of cloud and rain were succeeded by a bright and sunny day. May 6th was observed as a public holiday throughout the State and prayers were offered at all places of worship. A picturesque procession of gaily decorated boats, manned by the Kashmir Boy Scouts, proceeded down the river Jhelum at noon, and was watched by large holiday crowds from both the banks.

A grand Jubilee fête took place in the Residency grounds. A chain of bonfires was lit up at night by the Boy Scouts. It stretched from the Banihal Pass to Kohala, a distance of nearly 200 miles.

BIKANER

The momentous events of the greatest import to the Empire which had taken place during the twenty-five years of Their Majesties' reign were referred to by the heir-apparent of Bikaner at a State banquet, while proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties. A departure from the usual practice of not saying anything in proposing the loyal toast was made by the heir-apparent on the occasion. He added that it was a matter of pride and gratification to them in Bikaner that his father, the Maharaja, was officially present at the Jubilee celebrations in London.

JAIPUR

The celebrations began in Jaipur with the firing

of a Royal salute from Nahargarh Fort. Thanksgiving services were held in various churches, temples, mosques and other places of worship, and were attended by a large number of people.

Many poor people, including women and children, were fed by the State and prominent citizens. The Maharaja held a Jubilee Durbar in the City Palace in the afternoon, which was attended by officials and Sardars.

At night the city presented a gay appearance with decorations and illuminations of the bazaars and private and public buildings. A State banquet was held at Rambagh Palace. Boy Scouts, numbering about 500, held a rally at the Rammewar Garden and the Scout Headquarters was beautifully illuminated.

In the morning 8,000 school children assembled in the College lawn and 1,000 girls at the women's park to offer prayers for Their Majesties.

JAMNAGAR

The Jubilee celebrations opened with the firing of a Royal salute of 101 guns. There was then a parade of all the State forces. At the Durbar held in the Durbargarh, a happy and prosperous life was wished for Their Majesties. District durbars were also held in the principal *talukas* of the State. Thanksgiving services were held, followed by the distribution of sweets to school children and of alms to the poor. The illuminations of the palaces, the Summar Sports Club, Willingdon Crescent and other public and private buildings attracted a large number of spectators.

GWALIOR

At Gwalior a banquet was held on May 6, at the Palace to celebrate the Jubilee, and was followed by fireworks. Celebrations started in the morning with the firing of the Royal salute from the Fort. Thanksgiving services were held in all places of worship. At night public buildings were illuminated in the city. A Darbar was held at Karwar in the afternoon. In the evening there were fireworks and illuminations. There was a police parade in the morning.

KOHLAPUR

Prayers for Their Majesties' long life and prosperity were held in churches, temples and mosques in Kohlapur. Sweets were distributed to school-children. A Jubilee fête and a grand durbar formed the chief events of the Jubilee programme. The durbar held at the New Palace was a most brilliant function. At the durbar the Agent to the Governor-General in the Deccan States delivered a *kharita* from the Viceroy to the Maharaja. The *kharita* referred to the progress of the State and the example set by His Majesty in duty and service. The Maharaja replying, expressed the hope that his State would assume its rightful place in Greater India. The Silver Jubilee medals were then distributed to the recipients.

mysore

Through departmental aid and co-operation of the city, district and local committees, thanksgiving services were conducted in all temples, mosques and churches in celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. The poor were fed and given clothes. There were *bhajans*, and *harikathas*. Illuminations were arranged for all public buildings. The school children, and inmates of orphanages, hospitals and other charitable institutions were entertained. There were sports, fireworks and bonfires.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S JUBILEE MESSAGE

Broadcast to his People

AT the close of this memorable day, I must thank my people everywhere. Yet how can I express what is in my heart, after what I saw this morning as I passed through cheering multitudes to and from St. Paul's Cathedral.

Words cannot express my thanks and feelings. I can only thank you, my very dear people, with the Queen, and I thank you from the depths of our hearts for all the loyalty, and may I say, the love which this day, and always, you have given us.

I dedicate myself to your service for the years that may be given to me. I look back on the past with thankfulness to God. My people and I have gone through great trials and difficulties together and they are not yet over. In the midst of this day's rejoicings, I grieve that numbers of my people are still without work. We ought to think of them and also of those who are suffering from any form of disablement, of the sympathy and help that we can give them.

I hope that during this Jubilee year, all who can, will do their utmost to find them work and give them help. Whatever difficulties may be in store for us, I am persuaded that, with God's help, they can be overcome if we meet them with confidence, courage and unity. So I look forward to the future with faith and hope.

It is to the young that the future belongs, and I trust that with the schemes inaugurated by my dear son, the Prince of Wales, many of them throughout this country may be helped in mind, body and character to become useful citizens.

And to the children, I would like to send a special message. Let me say this to them whom my words may reach. I want you to remember that in days to come, you will be citizens of a great Empire. As you grow up, always try to do your best and, when the time comes, be ready and proud to give your country the best of your work, your time and your labour.

I have been greatly touched by all the greetings which have come to me to-day from my Dominions and Colonies, from India and from this country. My heart goes out to all who might be listening to me now. Wherever you may be, here at home, in town or village, or in some far off corner of the Empire—or it might be on the high seas—let me end my words to you with those which Queen Victoria used after the Diamond Jubilee 38 years ago:—

From my heart, I thank my loyal people, may God bless them.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

May 6, 1935.

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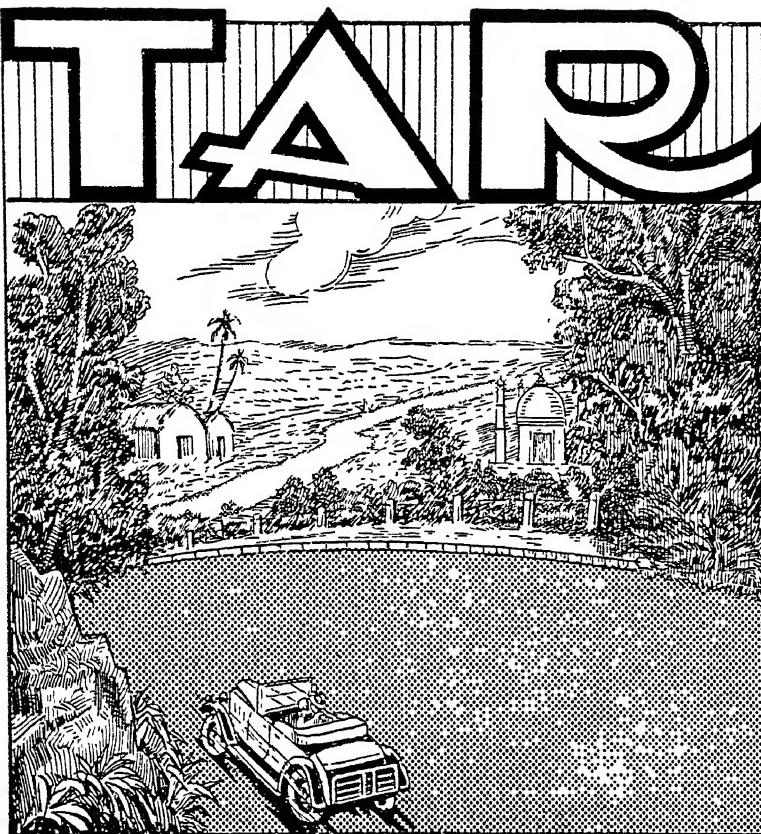
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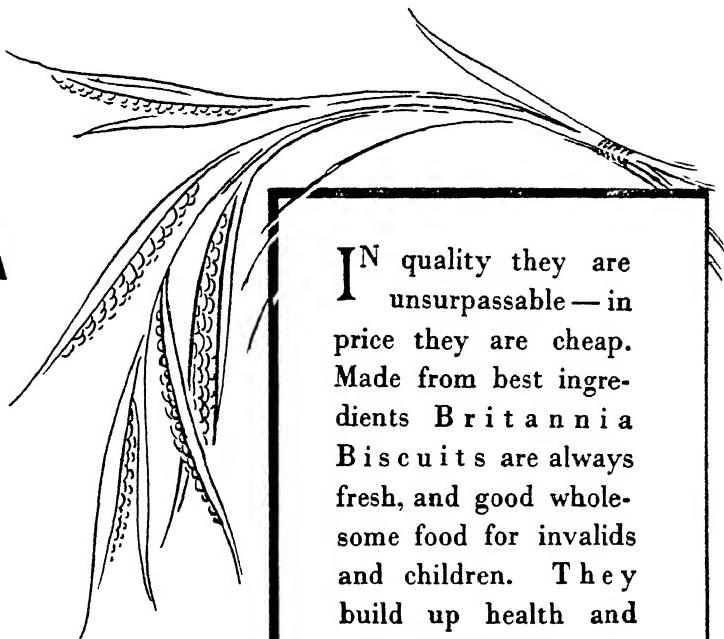
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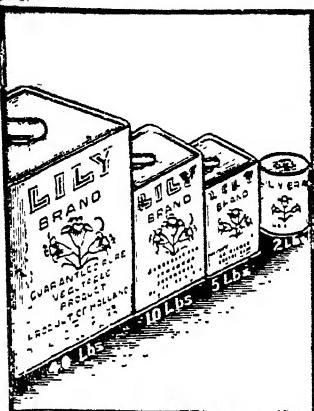
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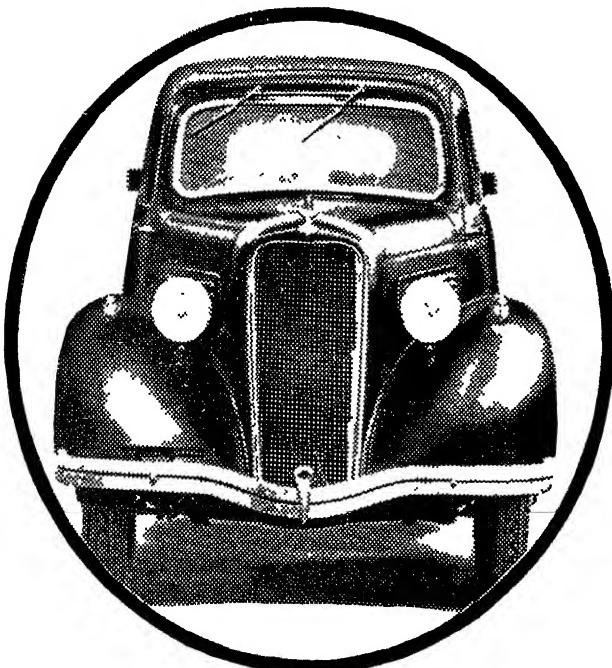
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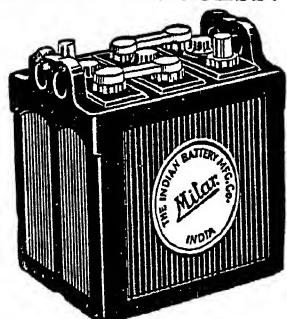
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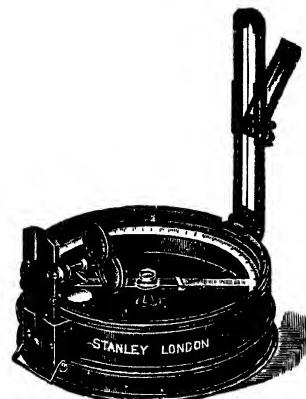
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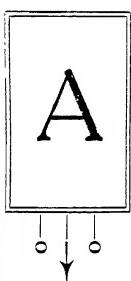
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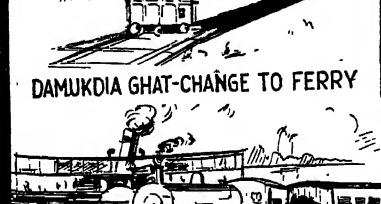
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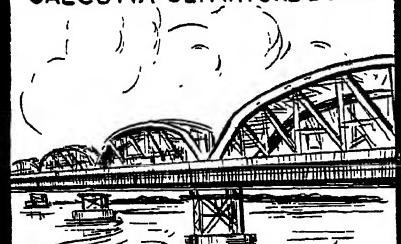


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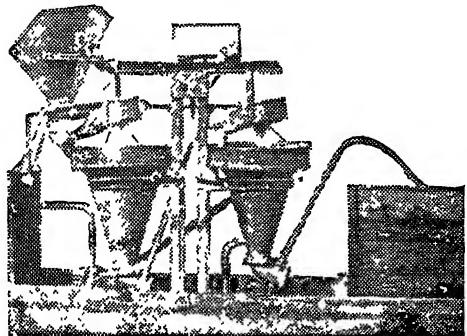
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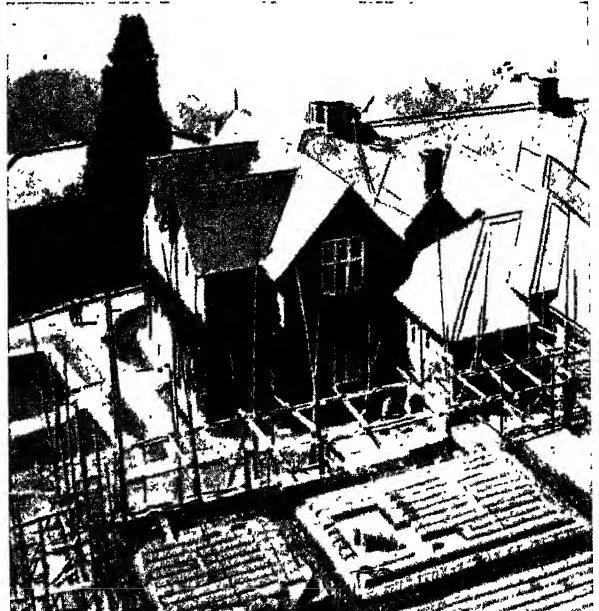
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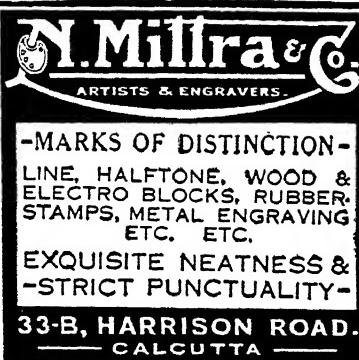
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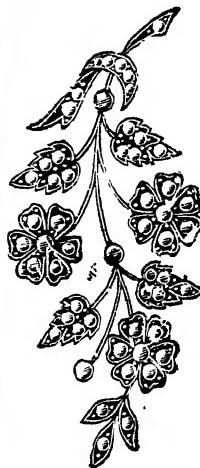
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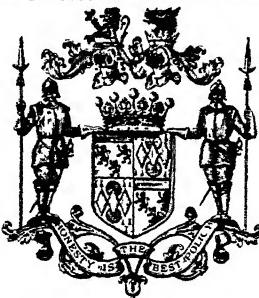
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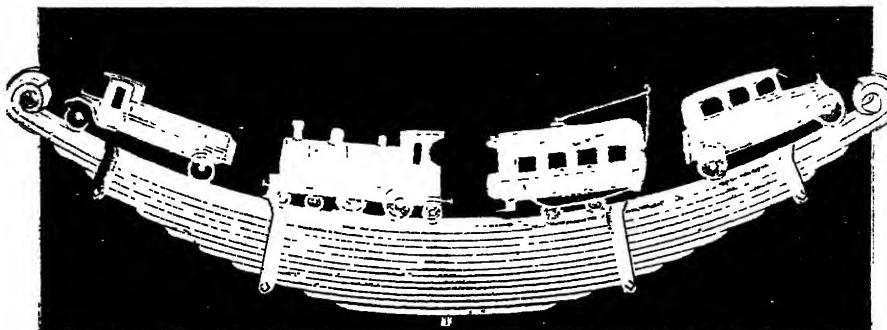
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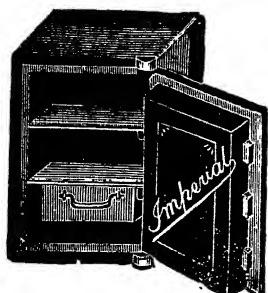
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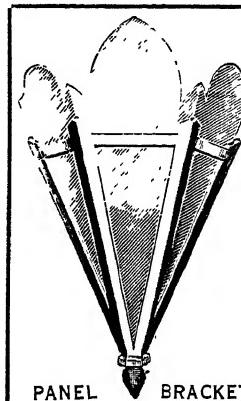
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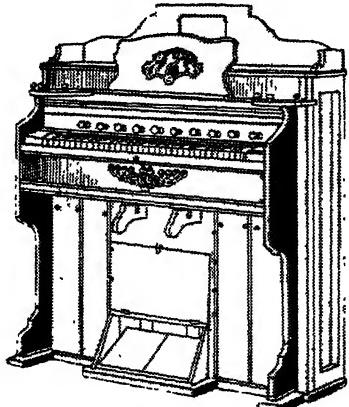
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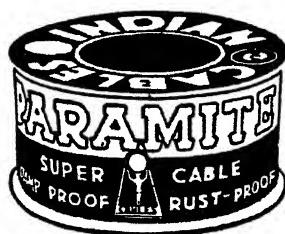
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